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THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
Wisconsin BUREAU
OF
Labor and Industrial Statistics.
WISCONSIN.

1887-1888.

FRANK A. FLOWER, COMMISSIONER.

MATT. J. SIMPELAAR,	-	-	<i>Deputy Commissioner.</i>
HENRY CLAYMIER,	-	-	<i>Factory Inspector.</i>
JAMES C. MOORE,	-	-	<i>Assistant Inspector.</i>



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1888.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics,
MADISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

TO JEREMIAH M. RUSK, *Governor:*

Dear Sir:—In accordance with chapter 247, laws of 1885, I herewith submit for your consideration the Third Biennial Report of this Bureau, for the term ending to-day.

Frank A. Flower.
Commissioner.

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BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CALIFORNIA.
COLORADO.
CONNECTICUT.
ILLINOIS.
INDIANA.
IOWA.
KANSAS.
MAINE.
MARYLAND.
MASSACHUSETTS.
MICHIGAN.
MINNESOTA.
MISSOURI.
NEBRASKA.
NEW JERSEY.
NEW YORK.
NORTH CAROLINA.
OHIO.
PENNSYLVANIA.
RHODE ISLAND.
WISCONSIN.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF LABOR, Washington, D. C.

INTRODUCTORY.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Although the title of this department indicates that it is a bureau of statistics, it is, in its practical workings, one of incessant executive activity—the most far-reaching and comprehensive piece of machinery in the state for the enforcement of law. We are compelled, therefore, to make the gathering as well as the tabulation and digestion of statistics decidedly a secondary matter.

It is quite as impossible to make an exhibit of the direct benefits to the people of collecting and publishing statistics as to prove that direct benefits, real dividends, flow from a public school. It is beyond question, nevertheless, that all forms of knowledge add to the power and prosperity, to the enlightenment and rational enjoyment of a community, though its effective operations may be slow, and, at any given point of time, invisible.

But there is one branch of the work of this department that is so manifestly direct in its benefits to wage-earners and others as to be recognized everywhere. Reference is had to the inspection of shops, factories, hotels, elevators and public buildings. Previous to 1887 the law provided for one inspector, but he was clothed with little final authority, and if it had been otherwise, the old laws, as useless as a knife without a blade, were without penalties and could not, therefore, be enforced.

In 1887 the inspection laws were enlarged; authority granted to appoint two inspectors instead of one; penalties attached for violation of all acts intended to insure safety and health to factory operatives, and means of escape in times of fire from school-houses, hotels, boarding-houses, public halls, theaters and factories, and power given to the department to enforce its orders and prosecute offenders.

The work required of the inspectors, by the several laws, is to see to it

That fire-escapes are erected properly for the accommodation of the greatest number of persons, on factories or workshops, more than two stories in height, on hotels, lodging houses and boarding houses.

That all churches, public and private school-houses, hotels, factories and manufacturing establishments, erected or constructed since March, 1885, shall have outward swinging doors, or doors that swing in and out.

That every hotel or inn "designed for the occupation of 50 people or more" above the ground floor, "shall have on service not less than one efficient watchman, from 10 o'clock p. m., until 5 o'clock A. M., during each and

every night" and "shall be required to establish the fact of his fidelity when on duty by the most efficient methods in use for that purpose."

That no children under the age of twelve years, shall be employed in any factory.

That no children under 14 and over 12 years of age shall be employed more than ten hours per day, or seven months in a year.

That no women or children shall be "*compelled*" to work more than 8 hours per day in any factory.

That in every hotel or inn designed to accommodate 50 people or more above the ground floor "there shall be posted in every room, in legible print, a brief and accurate statement of all means of safety and escape in case of fire."

That no architects shall "make plans for or superintend the erection of any school-house, church, hall, factory or hotel, without providing in said plans the fire-escapes and outward swinging doors now required by law."

That "elevators used for carrying freight or passengers, or both, shall be examined, and those found to be defective or unsafe, condemned."

That "bull-wheels, fly-wheels, tumbling rods, elevator wells, stairways, shafting or dangerous machinery of any kind shall be guarded and protected, so as not to hazard the safety of workmen or visitors."

That "the inside walls or casings of every elevator for the conveyance of passengers to and from the upper stories of any hotel designed for the accommodation of 50 persons or more above the ground floor, shall be constructed of fire-proof material throughout."

That "no person, persons or corporation shall employ and put to work in any factory, workshop or other place of employment, or in any room, or other part of such factory, workshop, or other place of employment, more persons than the laws of health will warrant, as shall be determined by the board of health."

That "every stationary vat, pan or other structure with molten metal or hot liquids, shall be surrounded with proper safeguards for preventing accidents or injury to those employed at or near them."

If there is any one into whose hands this volume may fall who has personally visited every city and village in this state, to say nothing of carefully inspecting all the chief shops, hotels and buildings in those towns, and the myriad pieces of machinery in those shops, he will understand better than he can be told, how manifold and interminable are the labors of this department, independent of traveling, gathering and tabulating statistics, correspondence, and prosecuting lawsuits. * Besides, it should be remembered that our work is like that of the gardener who can not hoe over his patch once for the season, but must, in order to keep the weeds down, turn about and go over it again and again. The officers of this department can never cease their goings and comings, never lift their eyes from the field of inspection. New institutions are springing up in every quarter of the state and changes are constantly being made in old ones, so that our

duties are never-ending as well as always multiplying and ever expanding. Besides, we are required to know almost everything. We must understand how to deal pleasantly and successfully with the multitudinous characters that make up our population, meet their subterfuges, expose their tricks, and watch the shrewdness of those who propose to evade or disobey the laws; and do it, too, without betraying our knowledge of their motives and purposes. We must be able to make proper application of the same laws to hundreds of different cases, and to know the dangerous features of every kind of machinery and mechanical appliances in use in the state, as well as to tell exactly how to remove or guard against those dangers.

As health, limb and life depend upon what we do or fail to do, the responsibility is by no means light or pleasant.

The inspectors began their labors in Milwaukee and other more important cities, because in them violations of law, unsafe buildings and unguarded machinery were most numerous.

Every institution inspected is minutely described as to all features covered by the statute or the discretion of the officer, on blanks prepared for that purpose. The blanks are copied by the inspectors into large books, and then forwarded to Madison, where they are filed away after being again copied into volumes specially laid out for a permanent record, not only of all the buildings in Wisconsin coming in any way within the scope of the law, but of the multifarious doings of the inspectors in respect of those buildings, their contents and their occupants.

If children under 12 years of age are found in any factory or workshop, the inspector leads them to the office without ado and orders them to be discharged, notifying the proprietors at the same time that if the offense shall be repeated, arrests and criminal prosecutions will follow.

All dangerous and unguarded machinery, belting, shafting, bull-wheels, knucklejoints, etc., are ordered to be made safe at the time of inspection. If the proprietors promise to comply with the order, no formal notice is served; otherwise a notice prescribed by law is served before the inspector departs, and at the end of 30 days warrants of arrest are issued, if the orders shall not then have been fully complied with.

If elevators are found defective or unsafe, they are conspicuously posted "condemned." If used after that without having been repaired, owners or proprietors are responsible for any loss of life or limb that may result therefrom.

In hotels and other buildings reached by the laws, the manner of making the inspection, keeping the record and enforcing the laws, is the same.

A record of the inspection done during the last 17 months — the laws were such that a coach and four could be driven through them previous to that time — may be found in this report, beginning on page 243.

Dangerous Horse-Power Machinery. — This department has authority to order dangerous machinery of any kind whatsoever made safe, which in-

cludes horse-powers used to propel threshers, sorghum mills, cider mills, feed cutters, etc., etc.

Besides the authority granted in section 2, chapter 453, laws of 1887, section 4,396, Revised Statutes, provides:

Any person owning or running any threshing machine in this state, so constructed that any joint, knuckle or jack thereof is dangerously exposed, who shall neglect to cover or secure the same, in some suitable manner, so as to prevent injury to persons passing over or near the same, shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than two dollars.

The machines above mentioned are so migratory — here to-day and there to-morrow — that it is wholly impossible for the officers of this department to keep track of them; but if those cognizant of violations of law by proprietors or managers of horse-powers will send the names and addresses of the guilty parties, we will proceed at once to have them arrested and punished.

Statistics.— Reports were asked of no manufacturers whose establishments had not been fully examined and reported upon by the inspectors. It was deemed more wise to present exact statistics from a less number of establishments than to cover the entire state by guess.

Chapters I and II, of this Report, covering 213 pages, is entirely devoted to individual statistics, views and suggestions of wage-earners. The statistical answers are compiled in Tables I, II, III, IV and V, and can not fail to awaken a healthy interest. Their views on immigration, desirability of home ownership in their respective localities, influence of labor organizations, needed legislation for trade and general improvement, and trade notes, are especially valuable. The chief good feature of these expressions lies in the fact that they are accompanied by the names, trades and addresses of the writers. Thus they not only speak for themselves, but may, from this time forward, by means of these addresses, open a mutually beneficial correspondence with each other.

Of 653 skilled workmen, 271 report "steady" employment, and the average time which the remainder, 382, found work in their regular trades, is 281½ days. The total number of busy days is 162,289, equal to 248½ days for each man. The average of lost time is, therefore, 61½ days per man in his chosen trade. But many of these, of course, engage in other work temporarily during the dull season and thus swell their yearly earnings. Of such earnings we have no record.

The total earnings during 1887 of 597 skilled workmen is \$341,860, an average of \$572.63 per man, or \$2.80½ per day for the average time employed.

The average age of 718 skilled workmen (exclusive of apprentices) is 37 years and 1 month. The range between the three oldest and three youngest workmen reporting is 55 years — shoemaker of 76, carpenter of 73, book-keeper of 70, butcher of 17, furrier of 18, machinist of 19.

As to hours of labor, 712 (exclusive of saw-mill employees) report an average of 10 hours 7½ minutes, while 74 saw-mill employees report an average of

10 hours 50 minutes per day. This makes the general average of 786 workmen, 10 hours 19 minutes per day.

Of 743 workmen, 661 report full cash and 82 part cash and part merchandise payment of wages; 295 report weekly, 184 monthly, and 49 semi-monthly payments. A few report "settlement once a year," "no regular pay-day," or "settlement at close of season."

Out of 826 workmen 389 own their homes.

Of 826 wage-earners reporting, 450 were born in the United States. Of these 213 are natives of Wisconsin. The remaining 287 came to this state from all parts of the Union except the South, not a single one being reported from that section; 376 are foreign-born.

Table VI, pp. 216 to 237, shows the average daily wages and average annual earnings in all branches of labor connected with the 845 establishments reporting to the Bureau. These data represent a total of 62,985 wage-earners in factories and shops. A careful study of the table shows that the average annual earnings in 211 branches of *skilled* labor is \$643.11. This does not include wages of foremen. The table also shows the actual number of days any given trade furnishes employment.

Table VIII, pp. 238 and 239, shows the aggregate wages paid in 1887, in 108 lines of manufacture; also the time of payment of wages, the horsepower, and children under 14 years of age employed, as reported by employers.

From this table it appears that out of a total of 62,985 employees, 7,707 are women, and that of the 845 establishments reporting, 456 pay wages weekly, 261 monthly, and 86 semi-monthly, while 83 have no regular pay-day.

The total horsepower reported is 75,993, and the total wages paid \$23,710,865.52. This makes the average earnings for the year in all branches of labor, including women, minors and apprentices, \$376.75—higher than the highest rate ever developed by the United States census.

Table IX, p. 240, shows the number of employees and aggregate wages paid in 1887, in forty-four wholesale establishments in the city of Milwaukee. This table is simply incidental. It shows, however, that wages in such establishments come very near those of skilled mechanics, the total being \$658,759.54 paid to 1,149 employees, a general average of \$573.33.

Table X, p. 241, shows the aggregate wages paid by localities.

Skilled Labor.—The term "skilled labor" in this report is only used in reference to such trades or subdivisions of trades as require an actual apprenticeship of at least three years. The mere manipulator of a machine to produce a fractional part of an unfinished article, is not considered a skilled workman. For instance, in chair factories not a single subdivision is credited to "skilled" labor; but turners, sawyers, shapers and painters are averaged with like subdivisions in planing mills, sash, doors and blinds, and furniture factories. The superintendent of the Milwaukee County House of Correction, where chairs are exclusively manufactured, finds no

difficulty in assigning prisoners sentenced to from 15 days to two years, to some part of the work on the first day of their term.

Applying this principle to boot and shoe factories, bookbinderies, bottling establishments, breweries, brick yards, cigar factories, cotton, woolen and worsted mills, flour mills, foundries and machine shops, knitting works, laundries and saw-mills, and the manufacture of paper and pulp, soap, leather, tinware, tobacco, trunks, willow ware and toys, we find 211 branches of *skilled* against 289 of unskilled labor. The unskilled workmen, too, in many branches, are by far the more numerous class; hence the depressing effect on wages in those branches, from the theoretical standpoint of a general average per capita earnings. It is much like averaging the wages of the bell-boy in the office of a railway president with the salary of the president himself — \$2.50 against \$250 per week.

Average Per Capita Earnings.—The total earnings during 1887, of 62,935 manufacturing wage-earners in Wisconsin, reported to this department, in their chosen trades, actual time employed, is \$23,710,865.52. The average, including women, minors and apprentices, is \$376.75 each. As noted in another place, this is above the highest average ever developed by the federal census, and places our state in a proud and enviable position.

Attention has also been directed to the fact that this average represents only the earnings in chosen trades — never includes incomes derived from work done in other branches of business during such times as no employment is furnished in those chosen trades.

We know, therefore, that figures of this kind are too low rather than too high, and must always so continue.

There is yet another point to be considered before fixing a final value or meaning to a statement of per capita earnings as showing the general condition of the people. In the main, writers and speakers on social and economic subjects, take the average earnings furnished by census and bureau statistics, to mean that each *family* must subsist for a year on that average, which in Wisconsin is \$376.75.

This is far from true. These general averages, unless otherwise stated, take in men, women, minors and apprentices, so that several of the wage-earners whose incomes go to make up this average, may, and in many cases do, belong to the same family.

Therefore an average showing the incomes of families would be very much higher. For instance, an expert moulder who owns his home reports steady work for himself, and earnings as \$925.60 for 1887. He had two daughters clerking in dry-goods stores at \$5 and \$8 per week, respectively, without lost time for vacations, and a son in the job printing business at \$17.50 per week, with not to exceed two weeks of lost time. Here is a family, then, paying no rent, and all residing under the same roof, with an income for 1887 of \$2,476.60. Very many other cases like this, though perhaps not always so favorable, might be cited.

Yet further: Not one of the tables of wages from which we obtain the

average per capita earnings for 1887, includes such well-paid branches as locomotive engineers, conductors, stenographers, bank and railway clerks, surveyors, telegraphers, express and postal messengers and clerks. Otherwise the rate would be decidedly higher.

Our table contains everything that tends to depress the general average of earnings, and next to nothing outside of the real productive industries to raise it up to that point where it actually belongs.

City and Country Wages.—Under the head of "Industrial Notes" in these "Comments and Recommendations," Copeland, Ryder & Co., of Jefferson, manufacturers of boots and shoes, say: "The wages we pay do not average as high as in larger places." We find them mistaken. The per capita annual earnings of 828 operatives in the seven largest factories of Milwaukee, is \$352.93, while 63 operatives in the Jefferson factory earn \$368.15. Thus the average is higher in Jefferson than in Milwaukee. The average for the state, including salaries of traveling salesmen, is \$428.17.

Female Labor.—The Report of Inspection embraces 1,221 establishments with an aggregate of 68,467 employees. Of these 7,195 are women. This is a trifle over 10½ per cent., and practically represents the total percentage of female labor employed in manufacture in Wisconsin.

Relative Importance of Industries.—One of the most curious and instructive tables compiled from the returns of employers is that given below, showing the relative importance of Wisconsin industries according to aggregate wages paid, as compared with the number of persons employed in those trades. The table requires but little explanation. For instance, it will be seen that while rolling mills stand eighth according to aggregate wages, they are fourteenth according to the number of employees. In other words, seven industries paid out more wages during 1887, while 13 employed a greater number of persons at a lesser aggregate of wages. This means, of course, a high rate of wages in rolling mills. On the other hand, knitting works stand ninth according to number of employees, and eighteenth according to wages. This means a low rate of compensation. In rolling mills no women are employed; in knitting works the employees are nearly all women and children:

ACCORDING TO AGGREGATE WAGES PAID IN 1887.	ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 1887.
1 Lumber, lath, shingles, etc.	1 Lumber, lath, shingles, etc.
2 Railway repair shops.	2 Planing mills, and sash, doors and blinds.
3 Foundries and machine shops.	3 Foundries and machine shops.
4 Planing mills, and sash, doors and blinds.	4 Railway repair shops.
5 Agricultural implements.	5 Agricultural implements.
6 Wagons, carriages, etc.	6 Chairs.
7 Tanneries.	7 Clothing.
8 Rolling mills.	8 Wagons and carriages.
9 Chairs.	9 Knitting works.
10 Boots and shoes.	10 Tanneries.
11 Printing and publishing.	11 Boots and shoes.
12 Clothing.	12 Furniture.

ACCORDING TO AGGREGATE WAGES PAID IN 1887.	ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 1887.
13 Furniture.	18 Paper and pulp.
14 Breweries.	14 Rolling mills.
15 Brick.	15 Printing and publishing.
16 Paper and pulp.	16 Brick.
17 Flour.	17 Breweries.
18 Knitting works.	18 Woolen mills.
19 Pork and beef packing.	19 Flour.
20 Cigars.	20 Cigars.
21 Trunks and valises.	21 Trunks and valises.
22 Street railways.	22 Wooden ware.
23 Woolen mills.	23 Pork and beef packing.
24 Ship-building.	24 Tinware.
25 Wooden ware.	25 Street railways.
26 Gas.	26 Bottling.
27 Windmills, pumps, etc.	27 Malleable iron.
28 Tinware.	28 Ship-building.
29 Furriers.	29 Cotton mills.
30 Bakeries and confectioneries.	30 Bakeries and confectioneries.
31 Malleable iron.	31 Cooperage.
32 Lithography.	32 Windmills, pumps, etc.
33 Tobacco.	33 Upholstery.
34 Cooperage.	34 Willow ware and toys.
35 Coffee and spice mills.	35 Cigar boxes.
36 Stoves.	36 Straw works.
37 Bottling.	37 Gas.
38 Upholstery.	38 Furriers.
39 Cotton mills.	39 Tobacco.
40 Straw works.	40 Stoves.
41 Willow ware and toys.	41 Steam laundries.
42 Merchant tailoring.	42 Lithography.
43 Granite.	43 Bookbinding.
44 Bookbinding.	44 Coffee and spice mills.
45 Cigar boxes.	45 Granite.
46 Steam laundries.	46 Merchant tailoring.
47 Soap.	47 Wire works.
48 Steam boilers.	48 Marble.
49 Pig iron.	49 Vinegar, pickles, etc.
50 Stone quarries.	50 Inner soles.
51 Brass and copper rolling mills.	51 Soap.
52 Wire works.	52 Refrigerators.
53 Malting.	53 Baskets.
54 Refrigerators.	54 Cloaks.
55 Marble.	55 Steam boilers.
56 Vinegar and pickles.	56 Stone quarries.
57 Oxide of zinc.	57 Pig iron.
58 Elevators (carrying).	58 Paper boxes.
59 Inner soles.	59 Brass and copper rolling mills.
60 Matches.	60 Matches.
61 Type and printers' materials.	61 Worsted mills.
62 Baskets.	62 Postoffice fixtures.
63 Suspenders.	63 Malting.

ACCORDING TO AGGREGATE WAGES PAID IN 1887.	ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 1887.
64 Worsted mills.	64 Type and printers' materials.
65 Oils and greases.	65 Yeast.
66 Picture frames.	66 Suspenders.
67 Yeast.	67 Oxide of zinc.
68 Cloaks.	68 Elevators (carrying).
69 Galvanized iron.	69 Oils and greases.
70 Paper boxes.	70 Bedding.
71 Bedding.	71 Roofing.
72 Coffins and caskets.	72 Galvanized iron.
73 Dairy goods.	73 Coffins and caskets.
74 Harness.	74 Picture frames.
75 Postoffice fixtures.	75 Seeds.
76 Distilleries.	76 Dairy goods.
77 Wood type, etc.	77 Linen mills.
78 Electric light.	78 Wood type, etc.
79 Sails.	79 Apiarian appliances.
80 Blasting powder.	80 Harness.
81 Heating and ventilating.	81 Distilleries.
82 Roofing.	82 Tacks and small nails.
83 Coppersmithing.	83 Electric light.
84 Hubs and spokes.	84 Hubs and spokes.
85 Chemical works.	85 Sails.
86 Cement, pipe, etc.	86 Coppersmithing.
87 Apiarian appliances.	87 Heating and ventilating.
88 Pottery.	88 Excelsior.
89 Excelsior.	89 Chemical works.
90 Seeds.	90 Pottery.
91 Lye.	91 Lye.
92 Brooms.	92 Blasting powder.
93 Tacks and small nails.	93 Brooms.
94 Drug mills.	94 Cement, pipe, etc.
95 Cotton batts and twine.	95 Cotton batts and twine.
96 Linen mills.	97 Drug mills.
97 Paint.	97 Rope.
98 Rope.	98 Paper pails.
99 Hair mats.	99 Paint.
100 Barb wire.	100 Hair mats.
101 Pianos.	101 Rubber goods. (See Industrial Notes.)
102 Rubber goods. (See Industrial Notes.)	102 Pianos.
103 Paper pails.	103 Barb wire.

Positions of Trades According to Earnings.—From Table VIII, pp. 238-239, is compiled the subjoined list of 25 leading industries, placed according to the average *per capita* earnings in each. It may seem to many, at first, a little singular that while in the number of employes and amount of wages paid the business of making lumber, lath and shingles, leads all industries, it stands next to the last in the average of *per capita* earnings. The reason for this is plain, viz.: the enormous mass of unskilled labor employed in lumbering, and the unusual amount of lost time by reason of unfavorable

weather. The following averages are for men, women and children—total number of employes of all kinds in each industry named, divided by the aggregate wages paid in that industry:

1. Rolling mills.....	\$205 76	14. Boots and shoes.....	\$428 17
2. Printing.....	570 59	15. Brick.....	416 75
3. Railway shops.....	551 80	16. Cigars.....	383 60
4. Flour.....	548 43	17. Furniture.....	376 06
5. Breweries.....	538 16	18. Paper and pulp.....	354 77
6. Ship-building.....	519 18	19. Planing mills, sash, doors and blinds.....	352 41
7. Street railways.....	513 78	20. Wooden ware.....	328 43
8. Foundries and machine shops.....	501 06	21. Woolen mills.....	309 11
9. Pork and beef packing.....	495 68	22. Chairs.....	308 78
10. Tanneries.....	476 38	23. Clothing.....	300 70
11. Agricultural implements.....	443 12	24. Lumber, lath and shingles.....	255 17
12. Wagons and carriages.....	435 66	25. Knitting works.....	145 69
13. Trunks and valises.....	433 74		

It should be borne in mind that the figures representing annual earnings, relate only to the earnings of the individual at his special trade, or subdivision of trade, based upon the actual number of days he was employed in that trade during 1887.

It will be seen, therefore, that to some extent the figures that represent individual earnings must be misleading. They may tell us exactly how much an individual receives from his regular trade, but they do not always indicate his entire earnings. In Wisconsin the logging camps, the slaughter houses, the ice fields, and the tobacco stripping houses, employing many thousands, are almost entirely filled by persons whose trades can only be followed in mild weather; while carpenters, masons, brickmakers, painters, etc., do odd jobs of all sorts during the dull season of winter, thus increasing their incomes though not the earnings of their regular trades. These and other facts that will readily suggest themselves, should always be borne in mind when considering tables of trade earnings.

A Jealousy Table.—Below is a table showing the relative positions of the principal places in this state, according to the average wages, *per capita* paid in each during 1887. It is not, of course, based upon all the business done in those towns, but upon that reported to this department. In, the right-hand column, are named some of the leading industries that exercised a controlling influence in making wages either high or low.

It is called "A Jealousy Table" because it will, without doubt, excite unfavorable comment. The cities that show the lowest average rates of wages will be likely to feel dissatisfied, and to think, if they do not say, that they have not been placed where they rightfully belong. As to some of the cities, such a charge would be true as to other matters; but not as to the average rate of wages actually paid.

The real purpose of this table is to show the industrial geography of the state. The general average of the 62,935 wage-earners reported being \$376.75 per year, there is naturally some speculation as to the reasons that contribute to place thirty-nine localities *above*, and fifty-four *below* that

average. The answer in most cases is found in the column showing the leading industries in the localities named. The lumbering centers, with a few exceptions, stand low, because of the briefness of the sawing season, usually not exceeding 150 days. In localities where the manufacture of machinery and other industries requiring high skilled labor are predominant, the average is high, because they give more steady employment, and generally exclude women and minors. The average per capita in Milwaukee, for instance, notwithstanding the great number of females and minors employed, is comparatively high, because of her rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, flour mills, and printing and lithographing establishments.

Fond du Lac stands near the foot of the column. This means that labor is more poorly paid in that city than in the sixty places preceding it on the list. Our figures, made by the Fond du Lac people themselves, prove this; yet Fond du Lac is a favorable place for a wage-earner. Wages may average low there, to be sure, but rents, fuel (except coal), food articles of all kinds, lots and homes are more reasonable than at any other point of considerable size in Wisconsin. Sheboygan and Janesville average low, yet it is known that both are exceedingly prosperous cities, because nearly all who wish to or can work in those cities have employment, including a large number of women and minors. While in cities where only adult or skilled labor finds employment the rate of wages is high, the communities may not, after all, be generally as prosperous as those where all classes have work at lower rates of compensation.

It must be clear that it is better to have five members of a family employed at \$300 each per year than only one at \$1,000 per year. What is true of a family is true of a city or a state.

LOCALITY.	Per capita wages, 1887.	Industries that make wages high or low, as reported.
1 Baraboo.....	\$635 23	Railway shops. Woolen mills. Machinery.
2 River Falls.....	547 79	Flour.
3 Mineral Point.....	512 69	Oxide of zinc.
4 Altoona.....	510 00	Railway shops.
5 New London.....	501 02	Furniture.
6 Wauwatosa.....	500 88	Stone quarries. Chemicals.
7 Burlington.....	498 38	
8 Madison.....	496 00	Machinery. Agricultural implements.
9 Waupun.....	489 62	Printing. Bookbinding.
10 Platteville.....	489 00	Carriages. Windmills.
11 Kaukauna.....	481 33	Blasting powder.
12 Stoughton.....	464 51	Railway shops. Paper and pulp.
13 Stevens Point.....	449 79	Wagons and carriages.
14 Milwaukee.....	445 22	Machinery.
		Machinery and iron. Sash, doors and blinds.
		Printing. Brick. Beer. Furniture. Boots and shoes.
15 Sheboygan Falls.....	438 45	Leather. Woolens.
16 Kewaunee.....	436 58	Machinery. Boots and shoes.
17 Green Bay and Ft. Howard.....	434 49	Railway shops. Lumber. Cooperage.
		Furniture.
18 Scofield.....	434 12	Lumber.
19 Superior and W. Superior.....	430 30	Lumber.
20 Hudson.....	429 88	Railway shops. Furniture. Lumber.

LOCALITY.	Per capita wages, 1887.	Industries that make wages high or low, as reported.
21 Berlin	\$429 66	Granite.
22 Bloomer	429 01	Lumber.
23 Whitewater	425 88	Agricultural implements. Wagons.
24 Ashland	424 87	Lumber.
25 Chippewa Falls	422 21	Lumber.
26 Waukesha	419 47	Railway shops. Mineral water.
27 Barronett	408 38	Lumber.
28 Kenosha	405 08	Leather. Wagons. Machinery. Wire.
29 Beloit	396 08	Machinery. Boots and shoes. Ag'l Implements. Clothing. Paper. Windmills.
30 Oconomowoc	392 50	
31 Racine	391 43	Ag'l Implements. Wagons. Machinery. Hardware. Trunks. Boots and shoes. Woolens.
32 Evansville	387 82	Windmills and pumps. Tacks and small nails.
33 Jefferson	386 36	Boots and shoes. Porkpacking. Woolens.
34 Clayton	386 07	Lumber.
35 Waupaca	381 66	Flour, sash, doors and blinds.
36 Prairie du Chien	381 12	Lumber.
37 Port Washington	380 27	Leather. Machinery. Malt.
38 Depere and West Depere	379 40	Wooden ware. Lumber. Pig iron. Sash, doors and blinds.
39 New Richmond	378 80	Lumber.
40 Ft. Atkinson	366 90	Wagons. Ag'l and dairy implements.
41 Shell Lake	366 37	Lumber.
42 Appleton	364 52	Paper and pulp. Machinery. Ag'l Implements. Boots and shoes.
43 Two Rivers	364 29	Wooden ware. Chairs.
44 Manitowoc	362 54	Ship-building. Ag'l implements. Leather. Machinery.
45 Oshkosh	360 42	Lumber. Sash, doors and blinds. Furniture. Chairs. Trunks. Carriages. Printing. Matches. Machinery.
46 Sparta	358 18	Paper.
47 Antigo	357 11	Lumber.
48 Reedsburg	348 87	Woolens.
49 Eau Claire	342 99	Lumber. Sash, doors and blinds. Machinery. Paper.
50 Marinette and Menekaunee	338 41	Lumber. Machinery.
51 Sawyer	335 66	Lumber.
52 Neenah and Menasha	334 42	Paper and pulp. Wooden ware and cooperage. Boots and shoes. Chairs. Stoves. Woolens.
53 Ahnapee	332 53	
54 Richardson	331 81	Lumber.
55 Watertown	331 02	Machinery. Beer. Cigars. Flour. Woolens. Chairs.
56 Portage	330 11	Clothing. Hosiery.
57 Delavan	328 22	
58 Oconto	314 20	Lumber.
59 Sheboygan	310 54	Chairs. Leather. Wooden ware. Boots and shoes. Machinery.
60 Janesville	309 87	Cotton goods. Boots and shoes. Knit goods. Cigar boxes.
61 Fond du Lac	304 99	Wagons. Lumber. Sash, doors and blinds. Boots and shoes. Furniture. Yeast.
62 Cumberland	302 40	Lumber.
63 Monroe	282 69	Brick. Agricultural implements.
64 Cedarburg	278 16	Woolens. Sash, doors, blinds. Knit goods.
65 Meridian	277 70	Lumber.
66 Wausau	277 69	Lumber. Sash, doors, blinds.
67 Kelly	277 26	Lumber.
68 Grafton	276 73	Worsted goods.
69 Lancaster	275 00	
70 La Crosse	253 73	Lumber. Sash, doors, blinds. Machinery. Beer. Clothing. Cigars. Knit goods. Seeds.
1 Weyauwega	253 25	
2 Fairchild	253 20	Lumber.
3 Delavan	246 17	
4 Barron	224 72	Lumber. Woolens.
5 Clintonville	222 01	Lumber.
6 Ostrander	219 96	Lumber. Chairs. Furniture.
7 Horicon	215 37	Agricultural implements.

LOCALITY.	Per capita wages, 1887.	Industries that make wages high or low, as reported.
78 Shawano	\$214 59	
79 Ripon	212 84	Knit goods.
80 Menomonie	197 60	Lumber. Brick.
81 Omro	194 41	
82 Sturgeon Bay	193 11	Lumber.
83 Onalaska	184 88	Lumber.
84 Lake Geneva	179 35	Flour. Postoffice fixtures.
85 Rice Lake	173 32	Lumber. Hubs and spokes.
86 Plymouth	171 74	Furniture.
87 Milladore	168 68	Lumber.
88 Peshtigo	160 74	Lumber.
89 Montello	153 84	Woolens. Granite.
90 Alma	134 25	Lumber.
91 West Bend	108 39	Agricultural implements. Malt. Beer.
92 Mazomanie	101 03	Knit goods.

Industrial Notes. — Following are some remarks in reference to the characteristics of various branches of business made either by employers or the factory inspectors:

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS — Certain branches of the work, as painting, packing, setting up, etc., are sub-let, consequently manufacturers are unable to state wages in detail. Some subdivisions for this reason are not fully represented. The custom of letting certain branches of manufacturing to the lowest bidders is responsible for the depression of wages in those branches. The contractor will agree to paint 500 mowers for a certain sum and then, in order to come out whole or make a little profit, he employs boys, fresh immigrants, and persons so caught in distress that they will work for any wages offered.

BEER — The manufacture of lager beer is carried on upon a more extensive scale in the city of Milwaukee than elsewhere in the west, the combined capacity of all the breweries in the city being 1,400,000 barrels per year. The plants are magnificent, employment steady, and wages on a level with skilled labor, though the work requires but very little skill. The Milwaukee breweries are the most prosperous establishments in the state.

BOOTS AND SHOES — It is very difficult to classify the labor in some of the shoe factories as desired. It is, perhaps, more difficult with them than with many other lines of business, for the reason that every manufacturer has, to some extent, a system of his own. Copeland, Ryder & Co., of Jefferson, say: "You will notice that the wages we pay do not average as high as in larger places. Workmen can afford to work cheaper in small places like this than in Milwaukee, for instance. And they *must* work cheaper, or else manufacturing can not be done in country places. The manufacturer is at a disadvantage in the matter of freights and in the distribution of his goods, and his only offsets are in the matters of labor and rent. Labor must bear a part of this disadvantage; but the laborer does not always see that this is so. He is apt to think that the price for work in country places and in Milwaukee, should be the same. You will notice that the officers of our corporation do not draw extravagant salaries [\$1,000 and \$700 per annum]. * * * If we can get from the business, one year with another, the amount of our salaries and 6 per cent. on the money invested, it is as well as we expect to do. If others can do better than that, they are smarter than we. Some will, no doubt, do better, and many will not do as well."

BOTTLERS — Bottlers, wirens, etc., in beer bottling, mineral water and pop establishments, are paid by the hundred; the former make about \$2 per day, the latter from \$4 to \$5 per week. Wiring is done by boys of 14 or 15 years. At Waukesha they work from 8½ to 9 hours per day, while girls who do the labeling work about 9 hours, although, some times, they put in 10 hours.

BRICK — Small yards keep no regular burners or heaters, but transpose common hands, hiring one or two extra while burning. So with loading — they have no regular loaders,

and the truckers dump; so they have no dumpers like steam yards. As for offstrikers, the moulders do that as they fill the moulds.

"As men are not at work at any particular branch all of the days they work for us, we have classified them under the different headings as they are working when the yard is running full capacity, which is about every day in summer, except in wet weather. In fall and spring our employes have to look for other work. The men are constantly coming and going, and are changed from one kind of work to another."

"Some of the hackers are boys, working by piece, at from 8 cents to 10 cents per row, and worked when they could; that is, when brick were ready, averaging from 75 cents to \$1.75 per day. Next year we will try to keep a more strict account of men, days and wages."

In many of the smaller hand brick yards throughout the state, the men board with employers; so statements of their wages in mere figures do not represent their actual earnings. The per capita earnings given for this industry are inexact, because they include a number of *men with teams*.

CIGARS—An employer writes: "We figured up the net earnings of twenty-two of our best workmen, and find their average wages to be \$1.50 per day. The remaining 8, principally boys, average about \$1.10 per day." Another says: "The rate of wages paid cigarmakers, who are pieceworkers is higher than in former years. If there is a deficiency in the aggregate amount of earnings, it is due to the uncertainty of the manufacturer as to his ability to run his business peacefully, of entering into larger contracts, and pushing his business in his own, as well as the interest of his employes. The manufacturer lives in constant fear that the leaders of organized labor, when conscious that he has more orders than usual; or when it is their intention to secure benefits for themselves, will create dissatisfaction among our employes. On that account the manufacturer holds back and can not give all the work to his employes that they could accomplish, were the business well regulated, and on a sound and healthy basis." Another writes: "In regard to the average wages of cigarmakers and packers we wish to say that we pay union prices, ranging from \$7 to \$15 per 1,000 for making cigars, and for packing we pay from \$1.25 to \$2 per 1,000. Now, one cigarmaker may, by eight hours' work make as high as \$14 per week, while another under the same conditions, but being much slower, can not bring his wages higher than \$6 or \$7 per week. You will thus see the difficulties of giving fair averages."

CLOTHING—In explanation of the difficulty of presenting satisfactory statistics of this branch of business, a letter from a single employer will suffice:

"We can not very well fill out your blank in detail as desired, as it would require a separate statement of wages per day for almost every one of our employes. The 45 tailors given in our report, do all of their work in their own homes or shops, and some of them have quite extensive establishments. Besides, very many of them do not work exclusively for us. We enumerate them because they are upon our wage list. It would not be possible to give a correct statement of the earnings of men who are at work for several firms at the same time. Our salaried employes have a vacation of seven or eight days per year, besides the regular holidays, reducing the number of work days to about 300. No deduction is made for vacations."

FURNITURE—The manufacture of furniture occupies an important place in the list of Wisconsin industries. Our tables embrace the statistics of 33 establishments, including chair factories, employing 4,014 hands, which paid \$1,340,245.93 in wages in 1887. The rapid increase in the number and size of furniture factories, is a significant index to the enlarging prosperity of the people. So much art is now employed in designing and making furniture, and articles of real necessity are so few and so cheap, that furniture has become largely a luxury. Therefore, a liberal demand for moderately artistic furniture, indicates that the people are prosperous.

GRANITE—The granite quarries of Wisconsin are not yet worked to their full capacity. They are in operation only about seven months of the year, the product being mainly paving blocks and macadam.

KNITTING WORKS—Knitting works are comparatively new in this state. The returns show 13 establishments, employing an aggregate of 1,583 persons. The work in them is performed mostly by girls and boys, who earn rather low wages, averaging about 53 cents per day; but contrary to the oft-repeated assertion, no mill employs children under the legal age. There are but few instances in which children below the legal age can be profitably employed. For instance, the Kalamazoo Knitting Co. say: "We have at all times been very careful not to get children to work in our place that have not reached their fourteenth year, as under that age they are more in the way than of any practical use, no matter how cheap they would work. We challenge the most rigid inspection."

LAUNDRIES—Steam laundries in the larger cities and towns of the state, find formidable competitors in the Chinese washeries, which are generally located in basements. The Chinese can afford to do piece-work cheaper for several reasons. First, because they will work from dawn of day until 11 o'clock at night. Second, because they do not deliver the articles. Third, because they have no families to support. In Milwaukee, some of these laundries have six or eight men at work, equivalent to double the number of natives. There is hardly a branch of business in which Americans can successfully compete with Chinamen. Yet, curiously enough, workingmen themselves, who are always complaining of competition and low wages, patronize and support Chinese laundries.

LITHOGRAPHY—This art is entirely confined to the city of Milwaukee, where there are four establishments employing about 225 men. The work compares very favorably with that of any state in the Union; much of it goes to other states.

LUMBER—At the head of productive industries in the state stands the manufacture of lumber, both in the number of employes and the aggregate wages paid. All other industries in the northwest part of the state, are in a measure dependent upon the success of the lumbermen. Our tables, although based upon the reports of eighty-one establishments represent only about 70 per cent. of the saw-mills of the state. Some of the features of the work are rather unpleasant to the workmen, namely, the shortness of the season; the manner of payment of wages; the mode of living; the utter dependence of the men upon circumstances, and the danger to life and limb. However, these features seem to be inseparable from the work, and it remains an open question whether the conditions could be improved at the present time, in any other way than by more regular payment of wages in cash.

MATCHES—The number of match factories in the state has decreased. So-called "parlor matches" have found an extensive market. They are now manufactured at Oshkosh. The dense, sulphurous fumes of the dipping rooms have always been very injurious to health, but modern ventilating and suction machinery is improving this feature of the business.

PLUMBING—By reference to the wages table, we find verification of the statement of journeymen that the proportion of boys to skilled men is large, and that the skilled workman is frequently "laid off" while the boy finds work every day of the year. A great deal of complaint about defective plumbing is undoubtedly caused by this very fact. In the large cities strict ordinances in regard to plumbing are in force, but in the smaller places the "small plumber" has free swing.

PORK AND BEEF PACKING—The statistics of this industry are unclassified and inexact, the reason therefore appearing in this letter from John Plankinton & Co.:

"It is next to impossible to give you what you ask for, our business varies so. Some days we have 800 men at work, and others only 400. Some men that work at shaving hogs, for which we pay \$2.25 per day, will turn in at laboring work for two or three days in the week, at \$1.50 per day, and in some cases it will be \$2.25 for half the day and \$1.50 for the other half."

The packing business is large and prosperous.

RAILWAY SHOPS—Exclusive of all men employed in locomotion, the railways operated in Wisconsin stand at the head in the number of skilled men employed. Nine railway repair shops with an aggregate of 3,601 employes are reported. The wages paid nearly equal those paid by lumbermen, being \$1,987,049.16 for 1887. The entire pay roll of the railways, of course, exceeds the pay roll of any other branch of business in the state.

ROLLING MILLS—Except for the nailers and puddlers, work in the rolling mills has been fairly steady. Nailers and their helpers found work but 78 days in 1887; puddlers lost three months. It will be remembered that the nailers in 1885, went into a strike which lasted nine months in Milwaukee; while east of the Alleghenies, and at many other points, there was no strike at all, or it lasted but a few days. It is almost beyond contradiction that through this long strike, eastern made nails were enabled to find a ready market here; notwithstanding the "boycott." The nailers are therefore in a measure responsible for the reported loss of time. There are but two rolling mills in the state, one at Milwaukee, the other at Kenosha. The latter is a brass and copper rolling mill. Wages are liberal while work continues. (See p. 353.)

RUBBER—Recently, quite an important branch has been added to the list of Wisconsin industries, namely, the manufacture of rubber cloth and clothing. The Chicago Rubber Clothing Co., has within the last year, located a factory at Racine. In the absence of a statistical report, we print the company's letter below:

"Since bringing our business to Wisconsin, we have not been in shape to give employment to the full force of hands which we have heretofore used. We have 100 sewing machines run by power and tables for making cemented rubber clothing sufficient for the use of 100 more people. While in Chicago we gave employment in all departments to about 225 people, since coming here we have given employment to only about 100 in the manufacturing departments, the great trouble being to teach operatives how to do our work. When running in full force we give employment to about 150 women and about 75 men. We employ no one under fourteen years of age. Women, with us, must be old enough to know how to run a sewing machine or to cement together a garment. Girls who pay attention to their business, and are steady, earn easily \$1.00 a day, while we have some in our employ that earn as high as \$2.20. Day workers amongst the men earn from \$1.25 to \$1.50, the average being about \$1.37½. We have facilities for making about 100,000 rubber coats and 150,000 gossamers yearly. We can give you correct figures a year from now."

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS—Labor papers constantly charge that sash, door and blind factories are run upon the boy-labor plan. Our returns, which may be considered really representative of this important industry, do not bear out the assertion; of the total number of employes, (4,147) only 170 boys and 55 girls are reported, 10 of whom are under 14. In a letter explaining some of the features of the work, a member of the firm of Sanger, Rockwell & Co., says: "Among those marked 'boys' and 'beginners,' some are coming and others going nearly every day; others, whenever found capable and trustworthy, are promoted as fast as openings occur, and they are thought fit. To illustrate this, I will say, that two of the members of our firm commenced with us as boys, and if I remember right, all but one of our foremen began with us as boys, or as laborers; the one exception being a cabinet maker who began with us at the bench, so that practically all the heads of the various departments have worked their way up through the various grades."

SHIPYARDS—Three extensive shipyards are located at Milwaukee, one at La Crosse one at Sheboygan, and one at Manitowoc. Work has been quite good within the last two years. The largest boat running on the great lakes was built in Milwaukee, and launched in October, 1887. A superintendent of one of the Milwaukee yards writes: "We do not see how we can give you exact data, as the number of calkers and carpenters is so fluctuating. The number of working days also varies considerably. Deduct holidays of various kinds and all the working days will not exceed 300; then make a further deduction for stormy and excessive cold and hot days, and the yearly average will fall to 270 days; then farther deductions are to be made on account of sickness and alcoholism and the unsteady habits of a few men. Calkers are the most unsteady class of all who are engaged in our business. Laborers also fluctuate greatly according to the work."

SHIRTS—The manufacture of shirts, in this state is quite limited. The market is generally supplied by eastern manufacturers. It is stated that Wisconsin can not hope to compete against the tenement-house labor of the large eastern cities.

SOAP—Toilet as well as laundry soaps are manufactured extensively in Wisconsin. We have reports of seven factories. There is little skilled labor required in these factories,

boys and girls doing most of the cutting, pressing and wrapping. Wages moderate; employment steady.

STRAW GOODS—Wisconsin boasts of an extensive straw-hat manufactory, employing about 250 hands. Hats of other material are not made in the state, though there would seem to be a fine opening here for their manufacture.

TINWARE—The manufacture of tinware, although commenced but a few years ago, has already developed into three extensive factories, located at Milwaukee. But a small proportion of real skilled labor is required in this trade. Outside of a few machinists, few operatives receive over \$1.00 per day. The work is greatly subdivided by the use of machinery, which performs almost every conceivable part of the work. Employment is steady in this business. One of the firms is building a new factory which will treble the capacity of 1887.

TOBACCO—The tobacco factories of Milwaukee were the first to adopt, and so far as known, the only manufacturing establishments to maintain the 8-hour system, since the agitation of 1886. The industry in this state is limited to three factories in Milwaukee. Plug-tobacco is not made in Wisconsin, except in the state prison, for the exclusive use, and as a premium for the good behavior, of convicts.

TRUNKS—Several extensive trunk factories are found in Milwaukee, Racine and Oshkosh. The work is greatly subdivided, and wages rather low. Few Americans work at the trade, and a still smaller number is learning it. They are outworked and underbidden by Bohemians.

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES—The manufacture of wagons and carriages is quite extensive. The tabulated reports show twenty-eight establishments with an aggregate of 2,101 employes, and a pay-roll for 1887 of \$916,212.05. Here again, wages are rather low, the average daily earnings of skilled workmen being only \$1.67. The business is not particularly prosperous. Though machinery has greatly increased the power of production and lessened the cost, competition and prison labor of other states have brought the margin of profit to a close figure.

Omitted Industries.—It will be seen by those familiar with the various industries of the state, that a few important manufactories are missing from the tables herein published—notably those of cotton and woolen at Beaver Dam. In another place and in a different relation this is explained by the statement that statistical blanks were sent to those establishments only which had been examined and reported upon by the inspectors. As the statistics cover only the year 1887, many institutions inspected since April 1, 1888, are necessarily omitted.

Immigration.—In the report preceding this was presented a chapter embracing the views of employers as to whether immigration should be restricted and how and what effect free immigration is having upon wages and business generally. That, it is believed, stands as the first attempt in the United States to systematically test public sentiment on that question in any community as large as a state. The result, in view of the fact that the population of Wisconsin is largely composed of those of foreign birth or parentage, was surprising. The sentiment was almost unanimous against a further continuance of unrestricted immigration; the greatest diversity of opinion appearing in opinions as to the proper method of restriction.

That chapter provoked national discussion and developed the fact that the sentiment of Wisconsin was but little more emphatic against a continuance of free immigration than that of the entire United States.

The opening chapter in the present report deals with immigration from the standpoint of the wage-earner. Here is found a little less unanimity of sentiment, perhaps, than characterized the replies of employers two years ago. Of the 719 who made direct answer, 428 declare that immigration injures their trade, while 291 are unable to say that it does. However, one who will study the exhibit will find that a very large proportion of those who do not say that immigration is injurious to their trades reside in country places in which foreign population is, and has always been, small or practically unknown, outside of agricultural pursuits; and in agricultural communities, especially new ones, immigration is beneficial. But in the centers of population, where natural competition is sharpest under all circumstances, the verdict is practically unanimous that wages are depressed and the number of idle days multiplied by free immigration.

From a naked economical standpoint, however, there are two sides to this question. That in the cities at least immigration does depress the wages of labor — rude and partially skilled workmen feeling it the most severely — can not be denied. But these new-comers must have food, shelter and clothing, and therefore create a demand for our products on the very instant of their arrival, that is beneficial to general business. Yet it is problematical whether this compensation is equal to the inevitable drawbacks and disasters attending an unrestricted influx of strangers.

As to one feature of the matter, there is no room for debate. The moguls, and generally the believers in, and followers of, socialism, confiscation, anarchy, disorder, violence and bomb-throwing, are the offspring of foreign countries. They came here without property to propagate theories and get up demonstrations against property, society, government, order and peace.

It is almost as wrong, as wicked, for us to permit this as for them to do it. It is not less the duty of a nation than of a family to protect itself in every way and by any means whatsoever that necessity may seem to demand.

No one less than a fool will say that it is our duty to employ time and effort to "Americanize" characters so depraved or misguided that they can not be controlled in their own country, while there is unquestioned authority for keeping them out so far as we be able to discover their identity.

Contract labor, paupers, criminals, anarchists and enemies of peace and order of every kind ought to be kept out of this country, even if it shall require an army and navy to do it.

It is probable, however, that the only practical way of dealing with the question is to stop all immigration for a period of five or ten years. At the end of that time we shall know by positive experience whether it will be desirable to continue with closed gates, or open them for a brief, stated period, or open them again altogether without other limits and restrictions than we now have.

One all-important point, however, should never be forgotten, to-wit:

That this American population can never become a homogeneous and harmonious social and political unit so long as unrestricted immigration shall continue.

Labor Organizations.—The numerical strength as well as the influence of labor organizations has been steadily on the decline in Wisconsin since the issuance of our previous report. From some localities they have entirely disappeared, and everywhere the life and spirit of 1886 have departed from such unions and assemblies as still remain — except the very few, such as the Locomotive Engineers, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers' and Moulders' Union, that kept out of politics.

For instance, Secretary Elsner, of the Milwaukee Brewers' Union, said on August 21, 1888, that of a former enthusiastic and aggressive membership of nearly 1,000, there are now left scarcely thirty men in good standing in that organization.

Trade associations organized and managed for the purpose of enlightenment, mutual aid, protection and advancement, should exist wherever there is any considerable number of workmen in a given trade. But those formed and managed for the purpose of carrying on strikes and political campaigns, and giving their leaders lucrative offices, which is true of too many of them, can not and do not deserve to endure. There is nothing more vicious than class politics.

The experience of the past two years has been bitter enough; but if it shall result in bringing out of all the wreckage in which labor organizations are now half-buried, real trade unions, for trade, social, educational and protective purposes only, it will be abundantly worth all it has cost.

It is necessary to note that at least one step in this direction has been taken in Milwaukee, where workingmen's reading rooms were started in the spring of 1888, by voluntary contributions of money, books and papers from leading citizens. The mutual aid societies among the employes of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway shops, the Reliance Works of E. P. Allis & Co., the Brand Stove Works, The Herold Company, the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine Hardware Manufacturing Co., and others of a similar nature, long since demonstrated the success and usefulness of such organizations. They withstood the agitation of two years ago, which carried many semi-political labor organizations to destruction. Politics, as well as the dishonesty of an absconding treasurer, broke down the trade assembly of Milwaukee, in 1884. Politics decimated the ranks of the Knights of Labor. Upon the ruins of both a trade council of skilled workmen has been established which is without political aims, but with a desire to re-build and recuperate the laudable principles upon which trade unions were once established.

Strikes.—Strikes, lockouts, and boycotting have been few in number and of little importance in Wisconsin, during the last two years. Before that for some time they had been the chief feature of the industrial situation. Over the few that have occurred we will pass as quietly as possible, as they

have generally resulted in defeat and disaster to those who inaugurated and participated in them. In bidding farewell to these wars between Labor and Capital, let us hope forever, we shall quote from the article on "Strikes" in the Report of 1885-86:

After all, we must remember that a strike is a remedy for nothing. It only indicates that a remedy is needed.

In the abstract it is as absurd for labor to strike against capital as for the mouth to strike against the stomach or the hands against the brain. Some unions have already learned this, the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors having a clause in their constitution, against striking under any circumstances. All honor to the conductors!

Strikes, it is clear, can not be perpetual, nor can they settle the labor problem. A feud between two individuals may be ended forever when one kills the other. Not so, however, with the contest between labor and capital. One can not live without the other. Their relations are interdependent and reciprocal, though not identical, as so many assert; and when either conquers the other it conquers itself also. When one goes down the other goes with it.

The problem is not to be solved, therefore, by any "victory" of either side, except the victory of peace. Labor and capital must sooner or later come to terms, and the sooner the better.

Home Ownership.—In studying the answers of wage-earners in relation to home ownership, two facts should be kept steadily in view, to-wit: That Wisconsin is a new state—came into the Union as an agricultural community only 40 years ago, and that industrially it is still younger—in fact, hardly 21 years of age. It is therefore full of new-comers. New-comers are generally poor, and in the main young or middle-aged, with large or increasing families to support and educate. Therefore, however prosperous they may be, considerable time is required for them to become able to own homesteads.

Many of our answers come from the new lumbering and mining districts of the northern part of Wisconsin, where, even if sufficient time had elapsed since their settlement to enable any considerable number of workmen to earn and become owners of homes, the conditions are not always such as to make home ownership desirable. Lumbering is not a permanent industry. It dies out as the forests are exhausted in any locality, compelling mills and men to move up to the untouched timber belts, only to move again as the new stumpage is dispoiled.

In 25 years, Wisconsin, it is believed from present indications, will stand at the head of home-owning states, as she now does in the average rate of per capita earnings.

Co-operation.—Co-operation and profit-sharing, which were receiving so much attention two years ago, have practically disappeared from Wisconsin. As pointed out in the report of 1885-6, America with all its enterprise, individual genius, undeveloped resources and numerous languages, characteristics and nationalities, is not the place for ideal co-operation. And profit sharing can only be inaugurated and maintained where the employers are willing and able now and then to pay more than the current rate of wages, and the workmen are willing now and then to stand losses and

accept less than the current rate of wages. That in many instances, if not generally, the rates of wages are too low, is undeniably true. But it is no less true that there is absolutely no way by which we may force them up any more than we can force people to be charitable. Those who earn the most, generally receive the highest compensation; and it is right that they should.

The Hoffman & Billings Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee, the only employers known to be testing the theory of profit-sharing, issued to their employes, on February 15, 1888, the following:

The year, ending Dec. 31, 1887, did not turn out as profitably as we had anticipated or desired. According to Profit-sharing Plan, adopted April 21, 1886, and amended March 21, 1887, our employes are entitled to a share in the profits which exceed 7 per cent. on capital employed. The amount of profit for 1887 was 5½ per cent. on capital employed, and we are consequently not in a position to share a surplus profit with our employes.

We propose to continue profit-sharing for the year 1888, under same conditions, as heretofore, and trust the present year will show a better financial result. If every person in our employ will make it a point to work for the interest of the business, as they would for themselves, we have no doubt, that the present and coming years will show a decided improvement in the amount of profit gained.

The form of profit-sharing offered by the Hoffman & Billings Mfg. Co., is not profit-sharing in its true sense. Real profit-sharing is where employes share in losses, when they occur, as well as in profits. The above case is the schoolboy style of playing pin — "Heads I win, tails you lose." Nevertheless it is very creditable to the firm and is a form of generosity that can not be to often imitated.

Lax Business Methods.—One of the valuable benefits resulting from the work of this department, is the widespread tendency among workmen as well as employers, toward greater accuracy in bookkeeping and general business methods. The blanks and inquiries sent out, tho' not very searching, but comprehensive in their character, at first found 90 per cent. of all classes unable to answer — found them ignorant of the details of their own business affairs. This, tho' a source of mortification, turned out to be a blessing in disguise; for we know by private letters and more perfect returns, that it has been the means of introducing into a great number of establishments, systematic and careful methods of recording wages, expenses, profits and losses. It can hardly be doubted that in some of the larger establishments, this change will be worth almost as much annually as the entire cost of this department to the state.

With wage-earners, however, the reform is slower; yet very many have written that they are now, for the first time, making an exact record of earnings and expenses, and some write that already this record has disclosed where a considerable saving may and ought to be and has been effected.

Wage-earners are so apt to think that because their incomes and outgoes are small they do not need to keep a book account of them; that it will be enough if they know at the end of the year that they have nothing left. This is the wrong view. The smaller and more precarious an income the

greater the necessity for watching and guarding it with the utmost care — for making such a record, that leaks may be seen and stopped and extravagancies discovered and cut off.

A law compelling all citizens to keep an exact account of incomes and outgoes, and to submit it annually to the assessor, would undoubtedly accomplish more real benefit than all the temperance statutes on our books. There are very many men, of course, who would not have the courage to keep an honest record of all their expenses in a book open to the inspection of their families. But they ought to keep it just the same, even if secretly; it would do them good to go into their closets now and then and examine the record of their extravagance and dissipation. Try it.

Convict Labor.—The professional agitator having somewhat subsided, we hear but very little now about convict contract labor, whereas two years ago it was a prominent issue in the campaign.

The last contract with M. D. Wells & Co., of Chicago, for the labor of the able-bodied convicts at Waupun, at 50 cents per day, expired on January 1, 1888. Previous to that time the Knights of Labor, by means of unlawful threats to boycott the goods and destroy the business of Wells & Co., induced the firm to sign an agreement not to renew their contract with the Wisconsin prison.

The contract was not renewed on January 1, 1888; but Wells & Co. continued to give employment to our state convicts, paying 50 cents each per day for their labor until recently, when the old contract was renewed in such a manner that it may be ended by either party after having given six months' notice.

The responsibility of any change, if there shall be one, will thus be thrown upon the Legislature, where it belongs. Let it be well understood, however, that no matter what change the Legislature may order, it will result in financial loss to the state.

The last Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the question of convict labor, consisting of Senator C. K. Erwin and Assemblymen Carl R. Feld and Culver E. Hooker. They will report to the next Legislature.

The advice that was good in 1886 is even better for 1888. The question is not one of sentiment, but is a problem in practical political economy. Other states are experimenting on various sentimental theories; but Wisconsin, whose people are not complaining of the burdens of either taxation or competition on account of our penal labor, should wait for the results of these experiments.

However, there is no escape from the conclusion that productive employment of the convicts at Waupun should be more diversified. It is not right to draw convicts from all branches of trade and business in the state to Waupun and there mass their entire productive capacity, backed by great capital and perfected machinery, in *one* industry. But practically this has been impossible, as no bids have been received for years except from Wells & Co.

Hotels.—It is recommended that chapter 375, laws of 1885, known as the "Hooker law," be so amended as to bring within reach of its penalties hotels not "designed for the accommodation of fifty people or more." The law ought to provide for the safety and life of forty-nine as well as fifty persons in a single building. Besides, as a rule, the larger hotels are the ones least in need of official inspection and regulation. These are generally well built, and their proprietors are compelled, in order to hold their patronage, to make the best provision possible for the safety as well as comfort of guests.

For instance, Inspector J. C. Moore reported the American House at West Superior to be in a dangerous condition; yet, as it did not afford accommodations for a sufficient number of persons to be reached by the penalties provided by the Hooker law, he was powerless to make it safe. At a date but a little later, viz., on September 2, 1888, the structure burned, destroying several lives.

The laws should be such that we can make any hotel safe, whether it will accommodate forty people or 400.

Mechanics' Institutes.—Heretofore this department has recommended the establishment of Mechanics' Institutes, similar to those established in the interest of the agricultural classes, called Farmers' Institutes, and which during the last two years have done more to awaken the pride and ambition of the farmers, and to make them successful, than anything of a public character ever before undertaken in their behalf.

These Mechanics' Institutes should not be placed in the hands of this department, but be controlled by the University Regents under the direction of the superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, W. H. Morrison, who stands at the very head of the workers and organizers in this branch of popular education.

There is as much authority of law for Mechanics', as for Farmers', Institutes, and perhaps more. The statute governing the University of Wisconsin says: "The college or department of arts shall embrace courses of instruction in mathematical, physical and natural sciences, with their application to the industrial arts, *such as agriculture, mechanics, engineering, mining, and metallurgy, manufactures, architecture and commerce.*" Back of that is the federal, really the organic law. An act of Congress approved July 2, 1832—chapter 180, U. S. statutes at large—gave to states not then in insurrection, 30,000 acres of land for each senator or representative, to be used for certain educational purposes. Section 4 of that act defines the purposes of the grant as follows:

"That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the state to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of the land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the states, or some other safe stocks, and the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act).

and the interest of which shall be inviolable, by each state which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, *without excluding other scientific and classical studies; and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts*, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, *in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES in the several pursuits and professions in life.*

Open the Polls Earlier. — In cities ordinary wage-earners are by far the most numerous class of voters. As the laws now stand, a large percentage of them can not vote without loss of time, and this means a loss of money either to them or to their employers. A few establishments allow their workmen to vote without loss of wages, but in the main it is otherwise. Besides, there is a large number of railway, express and railway postal service employes who are compelled to begin their "runs" in the morning before the opening of the polls. If in all cities, at general elections, the polls were to be opened at 6 o'clock A. M., it would afford an opportunity of voting to a very large number of these, our most worthy and intelligent citizens, who have been for years practically disfranchised — for trains, mails and express cars must move on election day as on any other.

Election inspectors and clerks will oppose the change herein proposed; but where it would discommode one official, who is well paid for his time, it would accommodate and enfranchise scores, if not hundreds, who must lose both time and money, or lose their votes. In such a case there can be but one proper course to pursue — there should be a general law making the early opening of the polls mandatory.

Notice to Employers and Managers. — A copy of this Report will be sent to the proprietors and managers of all the establishments examined by the inspectors. Let this be a notice to such as may not have complied with the orders of the Inspectors, that at the re-inspection, which is now going forward, delinquents will be liable to arrest without notice or delay.

CHAPTER I.

TRADE NOTES, REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS BY WISCONSIN WAGE WORKERS.

IMMIGRATION.

"Does immigration injure your trade? If so, in what manner, and to what extent?"

Barber, Janesville.—Yes. It injures our trade, because a great percentage of the immigrants turn out as barbers or saloonkeepers.—(3.)

Blacksmith, Chippewa Falls.—Yes; because immigrants are generally poor mechanics who arrive here penniless, ready to accept the first offer of employment at any price.—(A. R. McDONALD.

Blacksmith, Grantsburg.—I can not see that it injures the trade.—(44.

Blacksmith, Hudson.—Yes; because immigrants work for almost nothing, and seem to be able to live on wind — something which I can not do.—(GEO. F. ZÄHLER.

Boilermaker, Milwaukee.—Immigration affects skilled workmen at our trade very little, if any.—(5.)

Boiler tender, Milwaukee.—No; unless it be by over-supply of men, which may be offset by the fact of new demand for products which each immigrant creates.—(CHAS. A. HOUSE.

Boxmaker, Milwaukee.—To illustrate the effect of immigration upon our trade, I will say, that if we should demand an increase of wages, and in order to secure it strike for half a day, we would find the shop full of immigrants next morning.—(2.)

Cabinetmaker, Oshkosh.—I find only one fault with immigration, and that is that immigrants work cheaper, and for that reason are preferred by some business men.—(FRED. KAPS.

Car repairer, Hudson.—Immigration injures our trade to some extent; because there is always some one hard up for a living, and wanting work at any price.—(E. S. LARSON.

Caulker, Milwaukee.—Immigration injures our trade to a great extent by overstocking shipyards with cheap labor.—(1.)

Caulker, Milwaukee.—Immigration has injured our trade, but not at present. Yet, I think it should be limited for the benefit of all.—(2.)

Carpenter, Allen's Grove.—Immigration helps my trade, by making a greater demand for my class of labor.—(E. M. CORY.

Carpenter, Argyle.—There are a number of Norwegians here who work at carpentering at exceedingly low wages.—(C. C. ELDERED.

Carpenter, Baldwin.—Immigration injures me, because preference is given to the foreigner.—DAVID C. CARSLY.

Carpenter, Baraboo.—Injurious to our trade to a great extent. It is plain to everybody that there are enough, and even too many, working-men in the United States now.—(4.

Carpenter, Baraboo.—Yes; because it prevents American-born boys from becoming skilled workmen.—(W. A. ELLIOT.

Carpenter, Centralia.—Immigrants, as a rule, work for less wages than native-born citizens, and of course, take their places.—CHAS. D. LEMLEY.

Carpenter, Chippewa Falls.—Of course immigration injures the trade. I would say at least 80 per cent. There are carpenters enough now to build a trestle work to the moon.—(JOHN MCCALLUM.

Carpenter, Colby.—Yes. A good many foreigners employ cheap workmen at a loss of about twenty-five per cent. to good mechanics.—IRA K. COLE.

Carpenter, Eau Claire.—Yes; immigration injures our trade to a great extent. There are too many carpenters now.—(24.

Carpenter, Eau Claire.—Yes; I would say at least twenty-five per cent.—(J. W. PRESTON.

Carpenter, Edgerton.—Yes; there are too many men in the country for the amount of work.—(J. E. HYNES.

Carpenter, Edgerton.—Yes. Immigration injures me to the extent that every carpenter who comes here to live leaves just so much less to do for me.—(28.

Carpenter, Fond du Lac.—Yes. I think it injures my business by increasing workmen over the demand.—(H. G. STEVENS.

Carpenter, Fond du Lac.—Yes; because immigration is flooding the country with cheap labor, and causes strikes.—(CARLOS E. SCALES.

Carpenter, Ft. Atkinson.—Yes. Foreigners will work 50 cents per day less. They will work at my trade for \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.—(ERVING SPITZER.

Carpenter, Ft. Atkinson. Yes. As a general rule foreigners work for lower wages.—(39.

Carpenter, Hammond.—Yes. A square, a saw and a job, at any price, is the motto of immigrants.—(44.

Carpenter, Janesville.—Yes. In this city, immigration has nearly ruined wages for the last two years.—J. S. MCGOWEN.

Carpenter, Jefferson.—Yes. It furnishes too many laborers. Newcomers work from 25 to 50 cents a day cheaper.—(HENRY BAUMGARTNER.

Carpenter, Kilbourn City.—Yes. It furnishes too many workmen; but to what extent it injures my trade, I can not say.—(GEORGE NOBLE.

Carpenter, La Crosse.—Yes. The demand is only one-half of what it was fifteen years ago.—(WM. MALONE.

Carpenter, Merrill.—Yes. I am sure that immigration has already caused a general reduction of wages of from 25 to 50 cents per day in my trade.—(60.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—Of course it hurts the trade, because immigrants can live cheaper, and so work cheaper.—(JOHN H. COOK.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—Yes. It injures our trade, because it brings more men than are required to do the work at hand.—(THOMAS McMILTON.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—Too many coming over with hatchet and hammer.—(JULIUS ROHLAND.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—No. It does not injure our trade, because immigrants generally build up little homes pretty soon.—(AUGUST SCHWANBECK.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—According to the best calculations, I would say that immigration injures the trade to the extent of twenty-five cents per day on a man's wages.—(JOHN P. DIX.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—I say that immigration has spoiled the home trade, and that eventually it will spoil the country.—(68.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—It causes from one to two months' idleness per year. Newcomers stop in cities, compelling the home people to move further west to look for work.—(ANDREW JOHNSON.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—Yes. I assume to say that my trade, like many others, has been killed by immigration.—(JOHN D. CONNOLLY.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—No. Thus far, immigration has not affected our trade.—(ANTON ANDERSON.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—It does. Too many incompetent men at the business already.—(J. L. EMERSON.

Carpenter, Mineral Point.—We are away from the main line of any railway, and do not feel the effects of immigration directly.—(JOHN CHARLES.

Carpenter, Monroe.—Immigrants find work when others can not, because they will work for almost any wages.—(79.

Carpenter, Neillsville.—Yes. The poor foreigner coming to this country is anxious to go to work for whatever the business man is willing to give him and this forces the home men to work for the same wages.—(81.

Carpenter, Neillsville.—I do not think immigration injures trade in this vicinity.—(80½.

Carpenter, Neillsville.—It brings more carpenters than there is work for.—(THEODORE D. CONDIT.

Carpenter, Oconomowoc.—No. It does not injure the trade that I can see, if the immigrants are good for anything.—(J. S. EDMONDS.

Carpenter, Oshkosh.—Immigration increases the number of hands faster than work is provided, to a greater or less extent, according to locality.—(JAMES N. RUBY.

Carpenter, Oshkosh.—Yes. Immigration has made all the tramps.—(LYMAN W. NEEDHAM.

Carpenter, Peshtigo.—Immigrants take to working at the trade as "rough" hands, and soon go to contracting themselves.—(86.

Carpenter, Racine.—I suppose it injures all trades to some extent; but I say, let all honest men come and have a fair chance.—(WM. J. ROHAN.

Carpenter, Tomah.—The supply now exceeds the demand, seriously reducing wages.—(93.

Carpenter, Tomah.—Yes. Germans especially, injure the trade by cutting wages.—(GEORGE LYMAN SMITH.

Carpenter, Waupun.—Our trade is much injured by immigration, because any one will pass for a carpenter nowadays.—(100.

Carpenter, West Lima.—Among immigrants there are many handy men who will accept truck for cash, and in this way injure the trade greatly; because this mode of payment, in small places like this, is of more consideration than qualifications.—(102.

Carpenter, West Salem.—I reckon that foreign immigration injures the trade fully 50 per cent. Newcomers are always ready to work for any price—from 75 cents to \$1.50 per day.—(JACOB SHOEMAKER.

Carpenter, Whitewater.—Yes. The trade is injured by a surplus of men, both skilled and unskilled, who can afford to work for less, because they can live cheaper.—(C. W. SAXE.

Carpenter, Whitewater.—Yes; because immigration lets loose a herd of uneducated foreigners to run things in this country.—(103.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee.—Yes. It injures our trade, because immigrants take their wives and children with them to work in our factories.—(9.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee.—Yes. Immigrants take the place of others who are trying to better their condition.—(4.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee.—Yes. Because immigrants will work for anything offered them.—(W. H. HUNTEMANN.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee.—Yes. Too many women are working at the trade with their husbands.—(11.

Currier, Milwaukee.—No; most of the skilled workmen at our trade are British or American-born. Immigrants working in tanneries are unskilled. Our work is sectional. Many workmen are in favor of putting a heavy tax upon immigration. For my part, I am not. I believe in allowing them to come free; and I also believe in trade being free; and all barriers to trade should be removed. Americans should not boast so much of their liberty, when they talk of excluding the Chinese, and putting a tax upon Europeans. But there is one thing connected with the question of immigration that I am in favor of, namely, keeping out the vicious—the Herr Mosts, O'Donovan Rossas, etc.—(JAMES P. COX.

Currier, Milwaukee.—Yes; it injures wages of unskilled labor in tanneries to the extent of from 10 to 15 per cent.—(6.

Currier, Milwaukee.— Yes; to such an extent as to drive the American-born out of the trade.—(1.

Currier, Milwaukee.— Yes; because immigrants crowd our cities, and are ready to work for whatever wages they can get.—(THOS. C. BISHOP.

Draughtsman, Milwaukee.— Not much. Most immigrants who are draughtsmen are good ones. The poor ones soon run into other business, after they have learned to speak English.—(2.

Doormaker, Oshkosh.— Yes; it is hard to tell to what extent it injures the trade; but seven-eighths of the employes in the factory where I am working are foreigners.—(44.

Furrier, Milwaukee.— Yes; because the style of working here is entirely different from that in Europe, and therefore, furriers coming from there must work at the trade here for some years before they can do work as required, and until then they must work for less money.—(CASPER LIVER.

Harnessmaker, Green Bay.— Yes; the cheap labor of immigrants, has reduced wages about 20 per cent.—(A. D. PERGOLI.

Harnessmaker, Milwaukee.— Yes; because it brings more competition and tends to reduce wages.—(5.

Harnessmaker, Milwaukee.— No; it is not perceptible in the least.—(6.

Harnessmaker, Tomah.— Yes; because an old-country "jour." will work for \$10 to \$15 per month and board.—(JAMES E. MALLEY.

Heater, Milwaukee.— Respectable and intelligent immigration does not injure any trade; but the ignorant, pauper labor that is coming to this country nowadays, injures all trades, and lowers the moral standing of communities in which it is predominant.—(ROBERT McMICKLE.

Hod carrier, Jefferson.— Yes; because there are more laborers now than there is work for.—(JOH. FRAEDRICH.

Laborer, Beloit.— Yes; because foreigners are taken advantage of in the matter of wages.—(R. J. BUTLER.

R. R. Laborer, Dancy.— Yes; foreigners work for little or no pay on railroads.—(20.

Laborer, Darlington.— Yes; because new arrivals work for less than \$1.50 per day.—(14.

Laborer, Grand Rapids.— Yes; say about 25 per cent. in wages.—(23.

Laborer, Janesville.— Not here to any perceptible extent.—(23.

Laborer, La Crosse.— Yes; our wages are 25 to 50 cents per day less on account of it.—(W. W. WINKLEY.

Laborer, La Crosse.— Yes; I think our wages are lowered to the extent of one third, on account of the surplus of unskilled laborers.—(35.

Laborer, Marinette.— Yes; there are too many laborers coming to our city.—(JOHN DEAN.

Laborer, Milwaukee.— I believe that we are forced to one month's idleness through excessive immigration.—(JOHN CHRISTOFFERSON.

Laborer, Milwaukee, (Rolling mill).— I think not. Everybody has as much right to a home in this country as I have.—(THOS. WESTWOOD.

Laborer, Oshkosh.— Yes; immigration not only lowers the wages of the laborer; but compels him to go idle almost six months of the year.—(44.

Lather, La Crosse.— It makes a difference in wages of one cent per yard.—(S. MILLER.

Lithographer, Milwaukee. — Yes; because all immigrants work much cheaper.—(8.

Lithographer, Milwaukee.— Immigration does not injure our trade — just the contrary.—(F. C. EMMERLING.

Lithographer, Milwaukee.— Immigration is injurious to the trade, because employers try and do get best of the immigrants, for immigrants are always ready to take almost anything to secure a living.—(7.

Longshoreman, Washburn.— Yes, most emphatically. We had wages established at 50 cents per hour; but Skandinavians, late from the old country, choose to work for 30 and 40 cents, and we either have to tramp, or accept the same.—(HUGH MONROE.

Lumberman, Peshtigo. — Yes. Labor should be classed as any other commodity. Its condition depends entirely upon supply and demand. When the farmers throughout the country rejoice in an abundant crop of grain and the elevators in our cities are bursting with their loads, what is the result? Undoubtedly a fall in the price of grain. The same rule is applicable to every produce. Now, the laboring man is injured or benefited by the rise or fall of his daily wages.

If a contractor or manufacturer wishes to employ 500 men, and 1,000, or perhaps, 1,500 will apply for the work, the cry, inevitably, will be, "Lower the wages." The law protects the manufacturer from foreign competition; but what protection have the 500 men from this same foreign competition? I would ask any fair-minded man is that a just law, to protect this one man and ignore the conditions of the other 500?

As far as I understand the subject, I am in favor of protecting home industry, but would like to see it extended to every man, woman, and child in an equal manner, (that is to all who are now living in the United States).

My sympathy is freely given to all that are suffering from poverty in Europe, but it never will lead me into the blunder of wishing that they would *all* come over here. It would make this country tenfold worse than Europe ever was.

Last May (1887), upwards of 85,000 immigrants landed in this country. Just think of it, 85,000 in one month! I judge that at the rate they are coming, that in ten years (or twenty years at the outside), this country will be involved in a deadly strife that is appalling to think of.

There is an unexpended surplus in the labor market, the very existence of which creates discontent. Common sense should tell the laborer, that the whole trouble lies with unrestricted immigration. It is quite common to hear the foreigners of the present day deride and jeer at the institutions of our country, because their expectations were not realized after com-

ing here. And I have the welfare of the foreigner at heart when I say immigration should be restricted.

There is a good deal of talk about all the chances the poor man has to take up a homestead in this country. It is all nonsense—an absurdity—to think that a man without a dollar in his pocket can make a living on a homestead.

Men may talk of the wealth and enterprise of our country—undoubtedly it is grand—but a few men get rich too fast. Point me out men who have made from one to ten millions of dollars in the last twenty years, and if you will come with me to the source of their wealth, I will show you want, squalor and misery. —(P. H. COUGHLIN.

Lumberman, Wausau.—Yes. I think there is a surplus of laboring men in this country now.—(44.

Lumber piler, Oshkosh.—Yes; because it is just this kind of work that immigrants first look for, and, of course, offer their labor cheaply.—(32.

Machinist, Baraboo.—Yes. Immigration has flooded the country with paupers, tramps and loafers.—(2.

Machinist, Grand Rapids.—Yes. It brings too much cheap labor by men who don't know what a day's work is.—D. M. HUNTINGTON.

Machinist, Madison.—No. Immigration does not injure our trade. Foreign machinists, as a rule, are intelligent, and ask to receive only what they can earn.—(L. V. JANECK.

Machinist, Marinette.—Yes. Immigration has flooded the country with inferior workmen who care for nothing but sundown and whisky.—(PETER L. ADAMS.

Machinist, Marinette.—Yes. Foreign laborers, as an inducement to obtain employment, offer their services cheaply. Employers know this.—HARRY MORRIS.

Machinist, Marinette.—Yes; in some places. Immigrants generally are willing to work for any wages at the start.—(W. O. CARLSON.

Machinist, Menomonie.—It is injurious. Immigrants at first will work for almost any wages, and employers are quick to notice it.—(44.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—It injures the trade, because they come in such large numbers, and are ready to work at any wages, and generally live on a lower scale.—(E. M. HOLLOWAY.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—Yes; because immigrants work for wages below the average, and, as a rule, are poor workmen.—(JOHN G. DEHOND.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—It hurts, because foreign workmen are not first-class at locomotive work, and get small pay.—(41.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—It is injurious. A number of skilled mechanics are looking for employment at common labor, because immigrants have taken their places in shops.—(EDWIN CARTWRIGHT.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—Yes; because immigrants work for from 25 to 50 per cent. less wages for a long time after their arrival in this country, and live accordingly.—(44.

Machinist, Unity.—Yes; because they are willing to work for half-pay, and as a rule, are not good workmen. This forces Americans to work at same wages.—(47.

Machinist, Whitewater.—Foreigners will work cheaper, and make twelve hours at that.—(50.

Marble cutter, Milwaukee.—Very little, except so far as it tends to decrease wages.—(B. W. BATTLES.

Mason, Kenosha.—Yes; by temporarily lowering wages, until they become skilled in their trade in the American way.—(30½.

Miller, Mauston.—Immigration does not injure the trade in this locality.—(J. E. DONAHUE.

Miller, Mauston.—I think so; because foreigners from continental Europe coming here, are ready to work cheaper than other men.—(J. SOWDEN.

Mason, Necedah.—Immigration has run the wages down below living rates.—(DANIEL ACKERMAN.

Millwright, Merrill.—It does. In winter, wages are generally low — from \$1.75 to \$2.50.—(3.

Millwright, Milwaukee.—I think so. Degradation and illiteracy, I think, do also; because such classes do not require much pay for their living, and therefore can work cheaper.—(NIC GREIN.

Millwright, Washburn.—Immigration has caused a decrease in wages of 75 cents per day within the last ten years. In 1876 good workmen received \$3.50 per day; and now \$3.75 is considered good pay.—(G. A. DIBBELL.

Moulder, Marinette.—Yes. We claim, as a trade, that the number of workmen in the country is more than sufficient for the amount of business.—(5.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Yes; because immigrants receive on an average \$1.00 less per day.—(18.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—In some places immigration injures the trade to the extent that newcomers accept as wages whatever is offered until they become Americanized.—(THOMAS PALMER.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Yes; because the very poor class of immigrants will work for very poor wages.—(11.

Moulder, Racine.—It does; because it overstocks the labor market, and robs our native-born apprentices from a chance to learn a trade.—(WM. GEBB.

Moulder's helper, Milwaukee.—It naturally injures the trade, because immigrants in a position bordering on starvation will work for very low wages.—(L. BEIL.

Nailer, Milwaukee.—No. Voluntary immigration is all right.—(JOHN L. JONES.

Painter, Dodgeville.—Very injurious. Two dollars a day is a big figure to a foreigner who has been accustomed to work for twenty-five to thirty-five cents a day in Europe.—(6.

Painter, Unity.—I do not think that immigration injures our trade.—
(L. A. THOMPSON.

Papermaker, Neenah.—Very much. Any greenhorn has a chance to be entrusted with the care of a steam boiler. He works cheap.—(3.

Patternmaker, Milwaukee.—Yes; because all foreigners, and Germans especially, will work very cheap.—(CHAS. A. FRENCH.

Piler (rolling-mills), Milwaukee.—Perhaps the demand for product created by immigration offsets the increased supply of laborers.—(EMIL E. WEGNER.

Plumber, Janesville.—Yes; because it cuts down the price of labor, and foreigners all want to join and have the controlling vote in unions.—(1.

Printer, Madison.—Only so far as it increases the supply of workmen of all trades. Very few in our trade, I think.—(14.

Quarryman, Baraboo.—Yes. I should say it affects our wages from 10 to 20 per cent.—(CHAS. BURKE.

Roller, Milwaukee.—Sometimes. In the event of trade disputes, manufacturers can fall back on raw skill, but to their own loss temporarily.—8.

Roll hand, Milwaukee.—Yes; by an oversupply of men, looking for the few jobs that may fall open. Such men must necessarily show a disposition to submit to many little indignities.—(1.

Rougher, Milwaukee.—It is a standing menace. Nothing but the powerful Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers prevents our trade from being brought down to the level of wages for common labor.—MAURICE FLYNN.

Rougher, Milwaukee.—Yes; because a great many people come here who have worked in rolling mills in England or Scotland.—(9.

Saw filer, Mosinee.—Too many are coming to this part of the country entirely destitute, depending on lumbering to get a start, and work for very low wages.—(5.

Seaman, Milwaukee.—Immigration does not injure the trade, but directly imported seamen do, and more so this season than ever before.—(PETER BREUER.

Seaman, Milwaukee.—Yes; because foreign sailors are induced to come here and work at less wages than those fixed by the Seamen's Union.—(DAVID J. JONES.

Sewing Machine Agent, Milwaukee.—No. Immigration is very good for our trade.—(ELIAS JOHNSON.

Shingle packer, Washburn.—It injures us, because our work is easy to learn.—(3.

Shingle packer, Wausau.—Yes; because our work is easily learned, and immigrants work cheaper. It has affected wages in this city a great deal, not only in my trade but in common labor as well.—(PETER A. OSBORN.

Ship carpenter, La Crosse.—Yes; because the labor of foreigners is 25 per cent. cheaper than native.—(1.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee.— Yes. I believe it cuts my wages one-third.—(8.)

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee.— Yes. It injures our trade some; because good mechanics come here from Europe, who for some time after arrival, work for whatever wages they can get, until they get used to American ways and means.—(10.)

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee.— Yes; because immigrants work 50 per cent. under standard wages.—(12.)

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee.— Yes; because immigrants, as a rule, are poor mechanics, and as such, get the lowest wages, and eventually bring the wages of good men on a level with theirs.—(6.)

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee.— Injurious to a great extent. Every day brings cheap and inferior laborers.—(F. W. PENNEY.)

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.— No. Our styles are so different, and our way of working so different, that immigrants have to learn the trade over again.—(CHAS. GIBBERSON.)

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.— Yes; because immigrants want work, and wages at first being no object, they work for whatever is offered them.—(ETHAN ADAMS.)

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.— Yes; but not to as great an extent as in trades where less or no skill at all is required.—(JOHN PICKEN.)

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.— Yes; I find that immigrants in order to obtain and hold work are ready to accept very low wages, and are apt to submit to frequent reduction.—(20.)

Sign painter, Milwaukee.— No. It often improves the trade, as more styles are brought with it.—(ED. J. COGSWELL.)

Stationary engineer, Appleton.— It is very injurious, because it brings wages down below the bread-line. Immigrants work very cheap, and they get the work.—(1.)

Stationary engineer, Boscobel.— German immigrants have lowered our wages fully one-half.—(5.)

Stationary engineer, Dancy.— I can not say that immigration has injured the trade to any extent.—(FRANK FULLMER.)

Stationary engineer, Eagle River.— It has not injured our trade, because most engineers are American-born.—(SAMUEL WALTERS.)

Stationary engineer, Fond du Lac.— It does injure our trade. Foreigners come and offer to do the work at smaller wages, which means that a man must come down to their prices, or leave.—(J. J. BARRETT.)

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.— Yes; when immigrants first land here they look for work, not wages.—(44.)

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.— I do not think that immigration injures our trade.—(JOHN H. METZ.)

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.— Yes; because employers are too ready to employ men who do not understand the trade, and such men are generally willing to accept very low wages. I remember of a man being set

to work as fireman at \$1.25 per day, while he was receiving \$1.40 the day before at common labor.—(14.)

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—It injures our trade to some extent; but I can not estimate results.—(19.)

Stationary engineer, Wausau.—Yes; because incompetent foreigners representing themselves to be competent engineers, offer to work for small wages, thus not only injuring themselves and the trade generally, but also working damage to their employers.—(26.)

Steam and gas-fitter, Janesville.—Yes; but its extent can not be well estimated.—(WM. A. FARMER.)

Steam and gas-fitter, Janesville.—A great many foreigners come here who have learned the trade in the old country, and offer their services here at wages upon which American workmen can not live.—(2.)

Street-car driver, Milwaukee.—I do not think that immigration is injurious to us.—(JOHN W. SCHULZ.)

Tailor, Arcadia.—No. All immigrants need boots, shoes, clothing, etc., and therefore create demand.—(F. EDELBACH.)

Tailor, Menomonie.—I find it injurious because only the dependent class follow this trade, and are therefore obliged to work for any wages.—(6.)

Tailor, Milwaukee.—Immigration injures our trade but very little.—(8.)

Tailor, Milwaukee.—Yes; because there is too much cheap labor coming to this country.—(12.)

Tailor, Milwaukee.—I favor immigration, whether injurious to the trade or not.—(COLIN M. CAMPBELL.)

Tinsmith, Fairchild.—Somewhat injurious, but not to a great extent, in Northern Wisconsin.—(E. D. BARDWELL.)

Tinsmith, Green Bay.—Injurious, because German and Belgian immigrants, especially, will take jobs at ruinous prices.—(4.)

Tinsmith, Milwaukee.—Yes; because foreigners will work for any price that may be offered.—(14.)

Tinsmith, Milwaukee.—I think so. There are foreigners working at my trade for little more than nothing.—(17.)

Tinner, Neillsville.—Immigration is injuring our trade to a great extent.—(8.)

Upholsterer, Milwaukee.—No; because immigrant upholsterers have to learn their trade over again, and they are generally too old to make good workmen.—(6.)

Wagonmaker, Elkhorn.—I should judge that immigration has reduced wages at least 25 per cent.—(4.)

Wagonmaker, Emerald Grove.—Immigrant pauper labor is driving American workmen out of the business.—(Z. GILSON.)

Wagonmaker, Fond du Lac.—No; it creates a demand for our work.—(CHARLES MCLEAN, wagon manufacturer.)

Woodsmen, Peshtigo.—I am a woodsmen. I may be mistaken in my opinion, but I think that the whole trouble, or, at least, the greater part,

is owing to too much immigration to this country. There are men leaving Europe to-day who will in ten or twelve days from now be helping to lower the wages in this country. The great manufacturer is protected by law. What protection has the poor laborer against the serfs of Europe coming here to compete with them? This may seem uncharitable, but I have not space to explain.—(P. H. COUGHLIN.

Woodworker, Hudson.—Immigration injures our trade a good deal, because the Europeans generally have learned trades.—(B. F. MCCUTCHIN.

Woollen mill employe, Baraboo.—Yes; but not as much here in the West as in the eastern states.—(44.

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS RELATING TO IMMIGRATION.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Number reporting.	DOES IMMIGRATION INJURE YOUR TRADE?		
		Yea.	No.	Blank.
Bakers	1	.....	1	.....
Barbers	3	1	2	.....
Blacksmiths	37	13	14	10
Boilermakers	5	.....	5	.....
Boilertenders	1	.....	1	.....
Bookbinders	1	.....	1	.....
Bookkeepers	9	.....	4	5
Boxmakers	5	1	2	2
Brewers	1	.....	1	.....
Bricklayers and masons	22	14	7	1
Brickmakers .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Broommakers	4	.....	4	.....
Broomsorters	1	1	.....	.....
Butchers	6	1	4	1
Button hole makers	1	.....	1	.....
Cabinetmakers	4	.....	3	1
Car drivers	2	.....	2	.....
Carpenters and joiners	181	81	28	22
Carpet weavers	5	.....	2	3
Car repairers	2	1	1	.....
Carriage painters	7	.....	4	3
Caulkers	2	1	1	.....
Chainmakers	1	.....	1	.....
Chairmakers	1	1	.....	.....
Cheesemakers	2	.....	2	.....
Cigarmakers	11	5	4	2
Clerks	15	13	2	.....
Coffinmakers	2	2	.....	.....
Coopers	6	8	3	.....
Cotton mill employes	2	1	1	.....
Divers	1	1	.....	.....
Doormakers	1	1	.....	.....
Draughtsmen	2	1	1	.....

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS RELATING TO IMMIGRATION.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Number reporting.	DOES IMMIGRATION INJURE YOUR TRADE?		
		Yes.	No.	Blank.
Electroplaters.....	1	1		
Engineers, locomotive.....	5	1	8	1
Engineers, stationary.....	29	16	10	3
Firemen.....	2	2		
Furniture trimmers.....	1	1		
Furriers.....	5	3	2	
Gas and steam fitters.....	5	2	2	
Glass workers.....	1	1		
Glovmakers.....	1		1	
Harnessmakers.....	10	8	5	2
Hatters.....	1	1		
Heaters.....	2	2		
Hod carriers.....	4	3		1
Horse collar makers.....	2	1	1	
Knot sawyers.....	4	2	2	
Laborers.....	59	30	12	17
Lathers.....	1	1		
Longshoremen.....	3	1		2
Lithographers.....	6	4	2	
Lumber graders.....	4	1	3	
Lumber inspectors.....	1	1		
Lumbermen.....	87	23	5	9
Machinists.....	55	33	7	10
Marble cutters.....	6	3	3	
Millers.....	9	2	5	2
Millwrights.....	10	6	3	1
Moulders, iron and brass.....	26	20	3	3
Moulder's helpers.....	1	1		
Nailers.....	2	1	1	
Night Watchmen.....	2		2	
Painters.....	24	5	9	10
Paper hangers.....	2	1		1
Paper makers.....	3	1	2	
Paper rulers.....	1	1		
Pattern makers.....	7	3	3	1
Paviors.....	1		1	
Photographers.....	3	1	2	
Pilers, iron (stockers).....	1	1		
Pipemakers (cement).....	1	1		
Plainers.....	5	1	3	1
Plasterers.....	2	1	1	
Plumbers.....	3	2	1	
Pressmen.....	1		1	
Printers.....	24	6	13	5
Puddlers.....	1	1		
Pump repairers.....	2		1	1
Quarrymen.....	3	1	2	
Rivermen.....	1	1		
Rollers.....	3	3		
Roughers.....	3	2	1	

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS RELATING TO IMMIGRATION.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Number reporting.	DOES IMMIGRATION IN- JURE YOUR TRADE?		
		Yes.	No.	Blank.
Sailmakers	2	1	1	.....
Sailors	5	4	1	.....
Saw filers	11	5	5	1
Sawyers	11	2	9	.....
Sectionmen	4	1	3	.....
Setters (saw mill)	8	1	2	.....
Sewing machine agents	1	.....	1	.....
Shingle packers	4	4	.....	.....
Shingle weavers	1	.....	1	.....
Ship carpenters	12	8	2	2
Shoemakers	22	10	6	6
Sign painters	8	1	2	.....
Soap makers	1	.....	1	.....
Solicitors	1	1	.....	.....
Station agents	1	.....	1	.....
Stenographers	2	1	.....	1
Stone cutters	5	8	2	.....
Switchmen	1	1	.....	.....
Tailors	13	4	6	3
Tanners and curriers	11	5	4	2
Teachers	2	1	1	.....
Teamsters	8	.....	5	3
Telegraphers	8	.....	2	1
Tinners	6	8	2	1
Tinsmiths	11	6	2	3
Tobacconists	4	.....	4	.....
Trunkmakers	5	4	1	.....
Tunnelers	2	.....	2	.....
Type casters	1	1	.....	.....
Upholsterers	7	.....	4	3
Wagon and carriage makers	12	7	4	1
Wire weavers	1	.....	1	.....
Wood workers	12	8	2	2
Wool sorters	1	1	.....	.....
Total	869	428	291	150

HOME OWNERSHIP.

"Does the town where you live offer any inducements for men of your trade to acquire homes; or is employment so uncertain as to make owning a home undesirable?"

Baker, Darlington.—A home in this place is undesirable.—(44.

Blacksmith, Baraboo.—I do not think it desirable for a wage-worker to own a home in Baraboo; because he can not possibly get work at wages to make a home a profitable investment.—(3.

Blacksmith, Bon.—A man of my trade here, ought to have a home by all means. It is a nice country town to engage in this or any other business.—(WESLEY D. HOAR.

Blacksmith, Chippewa Falls.—Our town is all right if the state of trade were more regular.—(A. R. McDONALD.

Blacksmith, Elkhorn.—\$1.50 per day to a man who has to work hard is barely enough to live upon, although employment is steady enough to acquire a home in time.—(6.

Blacksmith, Grantsburg.—Employment here is not uncertain. Most married workmen own homes.—(44.

Blacksmith, Kenosha.—Most people here own their homes.—(SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

Blacksmith, Menomonie.—Not much show for a blacksmith in Menomonie.—(HENRY A. SCHMIDT.

Blacksmith, Kilbourn City.—Almost everybody here owns a home.—(M. VAN ALSTINE.

Blacksmith, Milwaukee.—Employment at our trade is rather too uncertain to make a home desirable.—(JOHN STROTZ.

Blacksmith, Mineral Point.—Not much inducement at present. There are too many blacksmith shops.—(17.

Blacksmith, Montfort.—No inducements to get a home at all. Only one wage-worker in this place, as a mechanic.—(EDWIN JAMES.

Blacksmith, West Lima.—The credit system is a great drawback to small tradesmen in this town. It is a fine little town, but it is going backward for want of a few live business men.—(35.

Boilermaker, Baraboo.—Employment here is very uncertain, making it undesirable for men of my trade to invest in a home.—(1.

Boilermaker, Milwaukee.—Work is so uncertain as to make owning a home undesirable.—(5.

Boilermaker, Milwaukee.—Employment at my trade is too uncertain.—(4.

Boiler tender, Milwaukee.—No inducement. Land is all cornered, and prices too high.—(11.

Boiler tender, Milwaukee.—Good residence lots can be bought for \$500, and employment is reasonably certain.—(CHAS. A. HOUSE.

Bookkeeper, La Crosse.— After once obtaining a job, this is a very good city for steady work.—(J. O. STOREY.

Bookkeeper, Wausau.— Yes; men can acquire homes here if they will only save their surplus.—(F. W. GROUT.

Bookkeeper, Wausau.—Rent is so cheap here that owning property is undesirable. The work here is largely common labor.—(J. D. BARTZ.

Boxmaker, Milwaukee.— I can only state that I have worked eight years in the same factory, and own my home. Here, as anywhere, skilled labor will receive its reward.—(JAMES ANGOVE.

Bricklayer, Bradtville.— Little or no employment at our trade here. The railroad has killed our town. There is considerable vacant land here, though rough, that would make homes to a good many, and I would advise bricklayers to let the trade go, as there is neither honor nor merit, and only a bare living it.—(JOHN P. DAY.

Bricklayer, Janesville.— Men of my trade find good inducements here to acquire homes.—(JOHN SMITH.

Bricklayer, Milwaukee.— Almost every married mason who has been married two or three years, and lived here before marriage, owns his home.—(JACOB KAGEL.

Brickyard laborer, Milwaukee.— Not much chance for a person whose annual earnings are but \$325. The fact is that a laborer in a brickyard is not much better than an ox.—(50.

Broommaker, Milwaukee.— Every broommaker in this city can own a home; because they all have work every day.—(44.

Broommaker, Milwaukee.— Yes. Every broommaker in the city owns his home.—(CHAS. STRASBURG.

Broomsorter, Hudson.— Employment here is very uncertain.—(44.

Butcher, Milwaukee.— The majority of the journeymen butchers in this city rent homes.—(4.

Carpenter, Allen's Grove.— I find this place desirable for a home. Plenty of work.—(1.

Carpenter, Baldwin.— This town is only desirable as a home for foreigners.—(D. C. CARSLY.

Carpenter, Baraboo.— No work here over six months of the year, and wages only \$1.50 per day.—(W. A. ELLIOT.

Carpenter, Boscobel.— I think a home here is undesirable, because of the uncertainty of work.—(HERBERT J. GOULD.

Carpenter, Black Earth.— There is not much inducement here for carpenters to get homes of their own.—(8.

Carpenter, Centralia.— Nearly all carpenters here have their own homes.—(B. T. WORTHINGTON.

Carpenter, Centralia.— This is a good place to live. Building operations are quite extensive here this summer. Six good, new dwellings were built and others are in process of construction, an elegant brick bank building, a large two-story veneer building for stores, hall, etc. A number of smaller

dwellings and additions to others are already completed. A joint stock company is building a dam across the Wisconsin river, preparatory to putting up a large pulp mill and other works. Other enterprises are in contemplation.—(CHAS. D. LEMLEY.

Carpenter, Chippewa Falls.—There is not work enough here to induce men to buy or build.—(JOHN MACCALLUM.

Carpenter, Colby.—I find a home very desirable here.—(IRA R. COLE.

Carpenter, Deerfield.—Little inducement, although employment is fairly steady.—(ANDREW BAAS.

Carpenter, Dodgeville.—Work is not sure enough, and there is not enough of it to save money to build a home.—(23.

Carpenter, Eau Claire.—There is no excuse for any one in this part of the country being homeless, if industrious, saving and healthy.—(37.

Carpenter, Eau Claire.—I find a home here undesirable.—(IVER MOE.

Carpenter, Eau Claire.—It is not encouraging to seek or to own a home here now, as most of the carpenters have had to look elsewhere for work. We want factories; there are none, although Eau Claire is one of the finest places in the northwest for them.—(24.

Carpenter, Edgerton.—At present—Aug., 1897—one-half of the working population have left town to look for work elsewhere.—(23.

Carpenter, Florence.—Considering the size of the place, to a certain extent it offers inducements for workmen to acquire homes.—(JOHN REYNOLDS.

Carpenter, Florence.—The inducement for a few to get homes are good. It is but a small place. All men here now can get employment at good wages. Men, I think, are satisfied here.—(OMER HUFF.

Carpenter, Fond du Lac.—Most men of my trade have homes of their own in this city.—(H. G. STEVENS.

Carpenter, Ft. Atkinson.—There are none. Work is so uncertain as to make a home undesirable.—(IRVING SPITZER.

Carpenter, Grand Rapids.—I believe that nearly three-fourths of the working men of this city own their homes, many of which are comfortable. A large majority of the laboring classes here run bills which are settled at the end of each month, generally living within their income. For the past year, and at present, work has been plenty. Property is rising in value, and rents in proportion, thereby making it desirable for every man to own his home.—(F. BEADLE.

Carpenter, Grand Rapids.—Mostly all mechanics in this city own homes.—(DANIEL E. CAREY.

Carpenter, Grand Rapids.—For some years there has been a boom or rush here and in the northern part of the state; hence wages have been cut all to pieces. Most of them come here half "broke," and cut the prices in their eagerness to get a job. In view of low prices of living, high taxes, high valuation of real estate, and low rents, it is cheaper to rent than to own a home in this city.—(MARK S. PRATT.

Carpenter, Hammond.—This is a farming locality, and work is not steady. The work is either done by the job or by the day. The partial failure of the crops has caused a depression in the building trades.—(44.

Carpenter, Hartland.—Most of the carpenters in this vicinity are married, and are doing well.—(E. J. W. PETERSON.

Carpenter, Hebron.—No inducement whatever for a mechanic in this town to own a home.—(46.

Carpenter, Independence.—Work here is too uncertain to make a home desirable.—(47.

Carpenter, Janesville.—All can get a home in this town.—(48.

Carpenter, Kenosha.—A good share of the men of my trade have homes of their own.—(D. J. HARFF.

Carpenter, Kenosha.—A home here is undesirable, because of scarcity of work.—(H. BAUMGAERTNER.

Carpenter, La Crosse.—Work is too uncertain and wages too low to make it an object to acquire a home here. Good carpenters only get \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.—(54.

Carpenter, Marinette.—This is not the worst place under the sun for a carpenter, or any other tradesman, if they have a mind to work and save their money. I have lived here since spring, 1871, and all I have is a home and a very little for a "rainy day." Still, when I look around me, I can't help but see that I am about as well off as most of them, and a great deal better than a good many. There are plenty of men here, as well as in all other places, that might be in good circumstances, if they would live within their means; but high living, whisky and women will keep any one down, and we have plenty of all here.—(A. J. VERGOWE.

Carpenter, Merrill.—The question is hard to answer. I know that work at my trade is very dull here.—(60.

Carpenter, Merrill.—No inducements to carpenters in this city.—(60½.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—Anyone can have a home here by saving and hard work.—(72.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—Oh, yes; this city offers big inducements to get a home; but a man's life often comes to an end before he has his home paid for.—(JOHN D. CONNOLLY.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—A great many of our carpenters have homes of their own.—(JOHN P. DIX.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—I consider a home here very desirable, and most of my fellow workmen do own their homes.—(ANTON ANDERSON.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—Nearly every steady man owns his own home in this city.—(JOHN H. COOK.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—This city is desirable as a home for Germans; but not for Scotch.—CHARLES G. DALGLEISH.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—Most men with any ambition at all seem to crave a home in this city.—(44.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—There are a great many carpenters who own eir homes, and I think it desirable.—(THOMAS McMILTON.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—Yes; to the first part of the question; but employment is very uncertain.—(JAS. L. EMERSON.

Carpenter, Mineral Point.—No. Mineral Point is a very poor place in which to hold or own property. The city is of less importance than it was some years ago, and I fear there is no chance for improvement. We are nearly surrounded by railroads, which fact has taken a great deal of trade from our city. There is a railroad being built east of Mineral Point now, between Freeport, Ill., and Dodgeville, Wis., which will complete the circle. Taxes are very high at Mineral Point. A poor man owning a house worth say \$500, pays a much larger tax in proportion than those who have large property interests. If you were to buy a piece of property to-day for \$300, you could not sell it a week later for \$450. We have no manufacturing interests here except oxide of zinc, and the mining interests, which but a few years ago were of great importance, are now very small.

One of my friends who owns a very nice and comfortable home, has been dissatisfied with the results of his labors for some time. He said that if he could dispose of the property at anything like a reasonable figure, he would not remain at Mineral Point twenty-four hours.—(JOHN CHARLES.

Carpenter, Monroe.—Only a very careful, sober and industrious man can acquire a home here. I have never seen this town so dull as this summer (1887).—(79½.

Carpenter, Mosinee.—No encouragement to carpenters to get homes to speak of.—(80.

Carpenter, Neillsville.—Neillsville has about 2,500 inhabitants. Wages about the same here as in the other northwestern towns. As a general thing carpenters here have homes of their own. Work is rather uncertain here, so that carpenters are dependent upon work furnished by surrounding towns. Have no trouble in collecting wages. The wages of unskilled labor in this vicinity are as follows: Farm hands, \$1; wood choppers, \$1.25; teamsters, \$1.25; shovelers, \$1.50; lumber pilers, \$1.50; other unskilled laborers average \$1.50 per day.—(GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.

Carpenter, Neillsville.—I find it desirable to own a home here.—(THEODORE CONDIT.

Carpenter, Neillsville.—Most of my tradesmen in this town own homes.—(WM. PRICE.

Carpenter, Oconomowoc.—They can and do get homes here, if they stay away from saloons.—(I. S. EDMONDS.

Carpenter, Oconto.—Not very inviting here, because there are more carpenters than there is work for.—(AZRO WILLIAMS.

Carpenter, Oshkosh.—Any industrious and sober man can have a home, and this is as good a town as any on earth.—(JAMES N. RUBY.

Carpenter, Plainfield.—The encouragement here is good enough, if a man is willing to work.—(E. F. CURRIER.

Carpenter, Prospect.—I own a home, but would prefer to be without one here, and would advise the same.—(88.

Carpenter, Racine.—I think three-fourths of the mechanics here own their homes.—(89.

Carpenter, Ripon.—Nearly all mechanics here have homes of their own.—(A. N. BARNEY.

Carpenter, Tomah.—A man with a home here can do pretty well.—(GEO. L. SMITH.

Carpenter, Twin Grove.—No encouragement here, whatever.—(95½.

Carpenter, Unity.—Work here is very uncertain to non-residents.—(N. C. RANSUM.

Carpenter, Unity.—Most men of my trade have homes.—(J. C. BERG.

Carpenter, Washburn.—The prospects of this town are good, I think.—(D. F. ROSS.

Carpenter, Wausau.—Employment is uncertain here, making it not very desirable for men of my trade to locate permanently by getting a home.—(JONATHAN PIERCE.

Carpenter, West Salem.—It is always desirable to own a home; although this place offers no special inducements.—(JACOB SHOEMAKER.

Carpenter, Whitewater.—Quite a number have secured homes and paid for them.—(C. W. SAXE.

Carpenter, Whitewater.—No encouragement. I was twenty-seven years getting a small house.—(JAMES TAYLOR.

Carpenter, Whitewater.—Our town offers inducements, perhaps as much as other towns; but it depends largely on the men themselves.—(106.

Carpenter, Whitewater. It offers inducements, and any industrious, frugal man can acquire a home here.—(108½.

Cabinetmaker, Baraboo.—The facts are that work in this city is so unsteady as to make a home here undesirable.—(CONRAD JECKLIN.

Cabinetmaker, Oshkosh.—Whoever desires a home in this city must be industrious and economical for a good while to get one.—(FRED. KAPS.

Carpet weaver, Milwaukee.—Work is rather too uncertain to make a home desirable.—(FRED. KRUEGER.

Carpet weaver, Milwaukee.—Every man in my trade, if he be saving, can acquire a home in this city.—(CHARLES STEPHAN.

Car repairer, Milwaukee.—By diligence and economy, any man can acquire a home in this city.—(THOS. RYAN.

Car repairer, Hudson.—The city offers no special inducements; but a good man, if he have steady work, may soon have a home.—(E. S. LARSON.

Carriage painter, Delavan.—No encouragement in this place to men of my trade.—(2.

Carriage painter, Milwaukee.—Yes. A carriage painter can get a home easily, if he be steady and has permanent work.—(H. A. COOLIDGE.

Caulker, Milwaukee.—Employment is so uncertain as to make a home here undesirable.—(1.

Cement pipe maker, Racine.—Yes; but it does not pay to own a home in this city, because rent is so cheap.—(44.

Cheesemaker, Fond du Lac.—A home is, or at least should be, desirable to all men, and can be obtained.—(JACE O. BATCHELDER.

Cigarmaker, Beloit.—Work here is too uncertain to make a home desirable.—(1.

Cigarmaker, Janesville.—This city offers about as much inducement as any town of its size.—(2.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee.—The average wages of cigarmakers are too low to make a home in this city possible, or even desirable.—(7.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee.—Most of the men in this town own homes.—(8.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee.—At present wages a home in this city is undesirable to cigarmakers.—(W. H. HUNTEMANN.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee.—A tough question to answer. I don't believe a cigarmaker could save enough to buy a home in 100 years.—(9.

Cigarmaker, Oshkosh.—I have only been here two years. I find the trade good; a good workman can make a fair living.—(10.

Clerk, Arcadia.—Fair workmen generally own homes, even here.—(1.

Clerk, Green Bay.—I have a home of my own, and most of those whom I know also have. The working classes in this vicinity represent nearly all nationalities. There are Germans, French, Americans, Irish, Scotch and Hollanders. The latter pay attention almost exclusively to farming, for which the soil around here is excellent. One of the hardships of the wage-earning classes here is the uncertainty of employment. Even if he earn moderately fair wages during the busy part of the year, if he have to live upon his savings through our long winters, especially if he be a man of family, he will find himself just as poor, if not poorer, when spring approaches. Could we have a few more factories here where the surplus labor could be steadily employed, Green Bay, would indeed be a paradise. The climate is healthy, the air invigorating, the necessities of life cheap, and rent moderate.—(HENRY HEESSEN.

Clerk, Marinette.—To this question I answer "yes" to the first, and "no" to the second part.—(R. H. CHURCHILL.

Clerk, Milwaukee.—Very seldom do we hear of clerks who own homes.—(8.

Clerk, Milwaukee.—If a man be steady, he can make a fair living and acquire a home in this city.—(10.

Clerk, Theresa.—Our town is too small to offer any inducements. During the twenty years that I have lived here it has not visibly increased, and to get a situation is a hard job. Most of the young folks go off to other cities. Labor here is too cheap.—(14.

Coffinmaker, Milwaukee.—The inducements are for but a few of our trade, the work being uncertain, as there are but two shops here.—(1.

Cooper, Darlington.—Work is very uncertain here. I could never save enough to buy a home.—(CHAS. A. DIXON.

Cooper, Green Bay.—A home in this city is desirable enough, but employment is not steady enough now to enable coopers to save much.—(JOHN S. BOYNTON.

Cooper, Hudson.—Of ten coopers in this city, eight own homes.—(J. M. MIKALSEN.

Cotton mill employe, Janesville.—Yes; our building and loan association makes a home desirable and easily obtainable.

Currier, Milwaukee.—Inducements good. Work pretty constant.—(4.

Currier, Milwaukee.—Many own their homes.—(1.

Currier, Milwaukee.—A good many tanners own homes. The inducements are as favorable in Milwaukee as anywhere I know of.—(3.

Diver, Milwaukee.—It is not difficult for a man to procure a home in this city if he likes.—(CHAS. J. PEAK.

Draughtsman, Milwaukee.—By being careful of the money we earn, we may lay up enough for a home.—(1.

Draughtsman, Milwaukee.—Plenty of chance in this city to acquire homes, and even wealth.—(2.

Dyer, Milwaukee.—For my part I would not risk to buy a home.—(44.

Furniture trimmer, Hudson.—Work here is very uncertain.—(44.

Furrier, Milwaukee.—Yes; favorable to good furriers.—(CASPER LIVER.

Gas and Steam fitter, Janesville.—Men of our trade can not secure homes here without going in debt, and work is too uncertain for that.—(3.

Glassworker, Milwaukee.—Our experience of the last two years with the Wisconsin Glass Co., makes it very undesirable for men of my trade to own a home here.—(44.*

Harnessmaker, Edgerton.—Employment for men in our trade is very uncertain in this town.—(2.

Harnessmaker, Edgerton.—No inducements offered here.—(3.

Harnessmaker, Milwaukee.—With prudence, I think any man can own a home in time.—(8.

Harnessmaker, Milwaukee.—Very few own homes; work is too uncertain.—(5.

Heater, Milwaukee.—The inducements to acquire a home in this city are good.—(3.

Heater, Milwaukee.—Every person can own a home in this city, if they have a desire that way.—(ROBERT McMICKLE.

Hod carrier, Jefferson.—Yes; by hard labor.—(JOHANN FRAEDRICH.

Hod carrier, Milwaukee.—No. To be a hod carrier means hard work and poor pay.—(H. KNAAB.

* The company referred to employed over 100 men and boys. They failed in 1886, and the works have not been in operation since. It being the only institution of the kind in Wisconsin, the men generally unable to work at other trades, suffered great hardships while waiting for the works to start up again. Many lost their homes which they had acquired in days of prosperity. They have left Milwaukee for points where the manufacture of glass is flourishing.—COMMISSIONER.

Horse Collarmaker, Milwaukee — Most men of our trade own homes, because they are, as a rule, steady men. — (1.

Knot sawyer, Necedah, (female) — Work here is steady for men, and acquiring a home to be desired. — (3.

Laborer, Arcadia. — An industrious man can find steady employment and acquire a home. — (CHAS. WINKLE.

Laborer, Badger Mills — Yes. A man may do a little better by owning a home. — (HUGH GARDNER.

Laborer, Beloit. — No. I worked only eight months out of the last twelve at \$1.25 per day, with a family of nine to support. Two months out of the eight I worked in Chicago, because not a day's work was to be had in Beloit from Jan. 23, till the first week in April. I am now working in Adams' strawboard mill, filling rotaries. I work night and day alternate weeks, at \$1.25 per day. — (PHILIP KEELEY.

Laborer, Beloit. — There are good opportunities to acquire a home here; but it is not advisable for common laborers to do so; because as soon as they get a home employers seize the opportunity to cut wages, knowing the man can not get away, selling property here being entirely out of the question. Such was my experience. On July 1, 1886, I was laid off because I would not accept a reduction from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per day. Since then I could not get employment in any shop in Beloit for several months afterward. At every application I was referred back to Beloit Iron Works where I had been working for nineteen years. There seems to be an understanding among employers in this city, that if a man will not work for what they see fit to give him, he can not work at all. I am a temperate man and reliable in every respect; yet I can not get work, neither can I get out of town — (44.

Laborer, Beloit. — No. The town does not furnish employment one-half the time. — (7.

Laborer, Centralia. — No such thing here. — (10.

R. R. Laborer, Dancy. — No encouragement here for laborers. — (20.

Laborer, Darlington. — No work. No pay. No home. — (16.

Laborer, Darlington. — No inducements whatever. It is difficult to find employment four months of the year. — (JAS. DUNBAR.

Laborer, Darlington. — Employment very uncertain — Darlington is a small town. I have lived here eighteen years, and have never been able to keep level with the world. The fact is, this latitude is a poor country for a laborer. In winter, laborers here have to put up with a great deal of hardship. — (HENRY SMITH.

Laborer, Darlington. — A laborer acquiring a home here is an impossibility. — (P. DAILEY.

Laborer, Darlington. — Work here is hard to obtain, very unreliable, and a home, consequently, an impossibility. — (12.

Laborer, Ft. Atkinson. — No inducements, and a home here rather undesirable. — (22.

Laborer, Hudson.—Work here is very uncertain, and that's the reason why they don't own homes.—(FRANK DWYER.

Laborer, Hudson.—Yes; most of the laborers here own their homes.—(F. E. KNOWLTON.

Laborer, Janesville.—No; there is little encouragement for laborers, because labor is scarce and laborers plenty.—(28.

Laborer, Kilbourn City.—Yes; all here own homes.

Laborer, Lyons.—Employment uncertain here.—(38.

Laborer, Madison.—There is no encouragement for a laborer to own a home in this city, as they are made to pay the bulk of the taxes, and no way of finding work in the surrounding towns.—(44.

Laborer, Marinette.—A laborer can acquire a home here, if his family be not too large.—(JOHN DEAN.

Laborer, Milwaukee.—If a laborer find a steady job, and is sober and industrious, he can acquire a home.—(57.

Laborer, Milwaukee.—The wages of common laborers are so small, and if one succeeds in getting a home on credit, he finds it a hard job to get it paid up.—(58.

Laborer, Milwaukee.—A few laborers manage to get homes; not the majority, however.—(JOHN ERDMAN.

Laborer, Necedah.—No inducements whatever to own a home in this place.—(GEO. W. DAVIS.

Laborer, Oshkosh.—Almost every laborer in this city owns his home.—(ERNST SCHEINER.

Laborer, Racine.—This city affords inducements to those that wish them, and are steady.—(71.

Laborer, Superior City.—Work here is too uncertain.—(P. J. ERNISSE.

Lithographer, Milwaukee.—Good men find steady employment in this city.—(4.

Longshoreman, Washburn.—Yes; if a man practices economy he can acquire a home here.

Longshoreman, Washburn.—Yes; I own my own home: have been here one year, and others could do the same.—(FRED WURSTER.

Lumber Grader, Dancy.—Employment here is very uncertain.—(5.

Lumber grader, Dancy.—Plenty of inducements. Good land and good water here.—(FRANK BAMPTON.

Lumber inspector, La Crosse.—The inducements are not many here. However, it is always better to have a home of your own than to pay rent, even here.—(EDWIN C. ERICKSON.

Lumberman, Peshtigo.—Most of the married men here own their homes.—(ALLEN E. MORAN.

Lumberman, Peshtigo.—No inducements. The town is too small. There is only one company here, so that a man for almost any cause might be obliged to go elsewhere to seek work, and so abandon his home at a loss.—(JAMES MASON.

Lumberman, Peshtigo.—Yes; because the Peshtigo Lumber Co., which operates an extensive saw mill here furnishes employment a greater part of the year. This company is the best toward their workmen of any I have ever worked for.—(44.

Lumberman, Thorp.—I know of no reason why a steady man should not acquire a home here.—(FRANK M. GILLESPIE.

Lumberman, Unity.—This town offers good inducements to acquire a home and own a farm.—(HENRY BURTON.

Lumberman, Wausau.—Nearly all people here own their homes.—(S. S. ARMSTRONG.

Lumberman, Wausau.—Work is uncertain, unless you do just as employers wish you to do.—(33.

Lumber piler, La Crosse.—Yes; lumber merchants let us have the material to build homes, and we work it out.—(32.

Lumber shover, Milwaukee.—The majority have homes.—(CHAS. GANGER.

Machinist, Arcadia.—Employment is uncertain here.—PETER ZINDEL.

Machinist, Baraboo.—Most of our mechanics own homes.—(CHAS. A. GOLLMAR.

Machinist, Baraboo.—All the men in our shop own homes.—(HERBERT H. HILBERT.—(3.

Machinist, Beloit.—Employment is too uncertain, and taxes are too high in this city.—(10.

Machinist, Beloit.—No inducements to any extent. Wages too low. \$2 to \$3.25 average.—(8.

Machinist, Berlin.—Employment here is very uncertain. I would like to own a home; but I can not depend on my trade.—(WM. H. ALLENDORF.

Machine blacksmith, Milwaukee.—Employment at my trade is too uncertain to make a home desirable.—(25.

Machinist, Berlin.—No encouragement to machinists to get homes in this place.—(12.

Machinist, Dancy.—No inducements to machinists in this town.—(ELI T. LEMM.

Machinist, Fort Howard.—Those holding permanent situations own homes.—(JAMES K. FORD.

Machinist, Grand Rapids.—Not any inducements here as yet, for want of manufacturing enterprise.—(D. M. HUNTINGTON.

Machinist, Madison.—Trying to get a home in this city, is not pleasant, because a man does not know when some one will rob him of his work by offering to work for less.—(18.

Machinist, Madison.—No; real estate dealers only would advise you to invest.—(L. V. JANECK.

Machinist, Marinette.—For the past ten years this city is quite desirable as a home to mechanics.—(PETER L. ADAMS.

Machinist, Marinette.—I think it is well to have a home here, although there is only one machine shop.—**WILLIAM O. CARLSON.**

Machinist, Marinette.—Our employer (than whom there is no better), offers inducements to his men to acquire homes.—(**HARRY MORRIS.**)

Machinist, Marinette.—Most of the married machinists in this city own their homes.—(25.)

Machinist, Marinette.—No; a man is not certain of his job from one day to another.—(44.)

Machinist, Menomonie.—There are not many men employed here; but to such the inducements to acquire homes are good.—(**ADAM PATTERSON.**)

Machinist, Menomonie.—There is only one company here, with a small repair shop. The mechanics own their homes.—(**GOTTFRIED KRUEGER.**)

Machinist, Milwaukee.—My weekly wages (\$10.50), are insufficient to get me a home.—(32.)

Machinist, Milwaukee.—If a good machinist takes care of himself and the money he earns, he can soon earn a home.—(**JAMES BAAS.**)

Machinist, Milwaukee.—Some machinists own homes; many are trying hard to get one.—(**EDWIN CARTWRIGHT.**)

Machinist, Milwaukee.—Yes; many machinists own their homes here, and have a good bank account.—(**JOHN N. FORBY.**)

Machinist, Milwaukee.—The town is desirable as a home, and employment fairly certain.—(**BEN. C. GARSIDE.**)

Machinist, Milwaukee.—Work in our trade is considered too uncertain, to a large extent, to make a home desirable.—(**E. M. HOLLOWAY.**)

Machinist, Milwaukee.—This city offers inducements to good workmen to acquire homes. I am at home on a visit, but have been working in Sioux City, Iowa, during the last four months. I find that the trade is better (I mean to say wages are higher) west than in Milwaukee; I went mostly to see the western country, and did not expect to do better than in Milwaukee.—(**JOHN G. DE HOND.**)

Machinist, Milwaukee.—As far as I am able to judge, I would say 50 per cent. of the workmen here own homes.—(39.)

Machinist, Milwaukee.—Employment is very uncertain in some shops; but many machinists own homes on mortgages.—(**HERMAN RUDOLPH.**)

Machinist, Oshkosh.—A home is always desirable, but men of my trade in this city, cannot depend upon steady employment, so as to enable him to fix a time when he will pay for it.—(45.)

Machinist, Racine.—It does not pay to own a home at present, as house rent is low.—(46.)

Machinist, Unity.—Not much encouragement here. Wages are so low a man with a family could never save enough to pay for one. Employers in this part of the country all have stores, and men of family are seldom, if ever, out of debt. They will not pay cash, but expect you to take their goods, at their prices, which are not very low.—(47.)

Windsor, Windsor.—The town is round it and round about—
GEORGE H. BROWN.

Windsor, Windsor.—No encouragement here to get a house whatever. I have not more than the money for years except on a visit. I have a house there. Employment here is very uncertain. I can not have my family increase. I do not know how long work will last.—45

Windsor, Windsor.—We get work enough to supply us and all the men here have nice houses.—**W. A. JONES.**

Windsor, Windsor.—It is my wish the municipality to rent a house here is small. The factory employs most of families mostly poor houses.—**JOHN J. FLEMING.**

Windsor, Windsor Point.—I have not got a man of my trade or even a house here at present if the uncertainty of employment. Another wage are barely sufficient to live through our long winters.—4

Windsor, Windsor.—Employment in this city is nearly enough to warrant a man in buying a house.—**FRANK X. BROWN.**

Windsor, Windsor.—A number of men are getting over houses, but work is so uncertain and income many to invest.—**J. W. FLEMING.**

Windsor, Windsor.—Yes, the inducement to acquire a house in this time even are good.—2

Windsor, Windsor River Falls.—No inducement in this place because of the uncertainty of employment.—**A. L. BROWN.**

Windsor, Windsor.—I find it is rather undesirable.—2.

Windsor, Windsor.—Yes, we own our houses and have lived here from one to twelve years.—**J. E. LUKATEL.**

Windsor, Windsor.—No. There is no competition here. Only one mill, and very low wages paid.—3.

Windsor, Windsor.—Employment here is uncertain—there being only one place to work at the time.—2.

Windsor, Windsor.—Work in my trade is too uncertain here to make home desirable.—3.

Windsor, Windsor.—Millwrights generally have to travel a good deal in their calling, and for that reason a house is desirable to a limited number only.—**JOHN X. FLEMING.**

Windsor, Windsor.—The chances here are fair by comparison with other towns.—**NE GRAY.**

Moulton, Beaver Dam.—A few moultoners here own their houses.—21.

Moulton, Janesville.—No; work in this city is very uncertain.—3.

Moulton, Marinette.—Yes; but our work is not very certain.—3.

Moulton, Milwaukee.—That depends on skill and influence to secure steady employment.—**(W. H. FRANKS.**

Moulton, Milwaukee.—Yes. Mostly all moultoners in Milwaukee either own homes or are interested in real estate.—**(THOMAS PALMER.**

Moulton, Milwaukee.—Employment in this city is very unsteady, making it undesirable to own a home.—**(JULIUS C. A. ROLLER, JR.**

Moulder, Milwaukee.—A home in this city is desirable; but a moulder's employment is very uncertain.—(4.)

Moulders, Milwaukee.—Our trade is too unsteady to make a home desirable.—(8, 7, 6.)

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Work, as a rule, is very steady here, and a great many moulders own homes.—(11.)

Moulder, Milwaukee.—No homes; men earn just enough to live and pay debts.—(9.)

Moulders, Milwaukee.—We would say for a moulder it is better not to own a home.—(19 and 20.)

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Yes; but in accepting the inducements, a man has to make up his mind to live very frugally for a long time.—(44.)

Moulder, Oconomowoc.—I had steady employment for the greater part of the year for the last fifteen years.—(JOHN EVANSTON.)

Moulder, Racine.—Moulders are better off without property. We are like sailors—here to-day, somewhere else to-morrow.—(WM. GEBB.)

Moulder, Racine.—Of late years it is undesirable.—(24.)

Moulder's helper, Milwaukee.—Many own homes.—(L. BEIL.)

Nailer, Milwaukee.—The opportunities to acquire a home are plenty; but the uncertainty of work makes it unwise for a nailer to establish himself here.—(JOHN L. JONES.)

Night watchman, Necedah.—Work is altogether too uncertain.—(JOHN GODFREY.)

Painter, Berlin.—Good inducements here. A good workman can get a little ahead each year.—(JAS. D. NICHOLS.)

Painter, Bloomer.—Employment here is rather uncertain, although most mechanics own their homes.—(GEO. A. KINDEM.)

Painter, Brodhead.—Employment here is very uncertain.—(5.)

Painter, Dodgeville.—No inducements. Work is very uncertain, and pay even more so.—(6.)

Painter, Hudson.—Most painters in this city own their homes.—(9.)

Painter, Lake Mills.—No inducements to men of my trade.—(F. A. HILLIKER.)

Painter, Merrill.—Employment here is uncertain. I heartily wish it were better.—(C. J. BRAZEE.)

Painter, Milwaukee.—This city offers just as much inducement for workmen to acquire homes as any other place.—(RUDOLPH ANGELSTEIN.)

Painter, Mineral Point.—Yes. Most all mechanics in this town try to get a home of their own. This is a small place of about 8,000 inhabitants, and most of the mechanics work on their own account.—(44.)

Painter New Lisbon.—In country towns like this there is but four months of steady work; the balance of the year we are dependent upon odd jobs.—(F. M. SERRURIER.)

Painter, Platteville.—Employment here is uncertain—too many loafers working at the trade. Every lazy man, as well as the totally irresponsible ones, want to be painters, because it looks easy. There are no less than

half a dozen house and roof painters at work in this town who never learned the trade. Three of them are laborers, two tinsmiths and a drayman.—(L. W. DRAPER.

Painter, Unity.—Employment here is uncertain — too many “daubers” and tramps.—(L. A. THOMPSON.

Painter, Whitewater.—I find this place undesirable as a home for men of my trade. Employment is so uncertain that a painter here can not think of paying for a home, as you may readily see by my last year's income. I worked altogether eight months during last year, — six months in factory, where I earned \$265, and in two months at house painting \$94, a total of \$359. I think I had better look for a job elsewhere, than being idle one-third of the time.—(23.

Papermaker, Appleton.—Work here is not uncertain to those who attend to their business.—(T. FUMAL.

Papermaker, Marinette.—Many homes are owned by men in the employ of the Marinette & Menominee Paper Co.—(ALBERT M. SPOOR.

Papermaker, Neenah.—No inducement here. A man is not certain of his job for any length of time.—(3.

Paper ruler, Milwaukee.—Yes; work is steady. Very little change of first-class hands.—(44.

Patternmaker, Milwaukee.—Acquiring a home in this city depends on the man, in all trades and professions.—(GEO. CAMPBELL.

Pavior, Milwaukee.—The inducements are good enough; but men of my trade find employment only six months of the year.—(44.

Planer, Milwaukee.—This city affords many inducements to working-men to acquire homes.—(5.

Planer, Necedah.—No encouragement at present.—(CHAS. A. FULLER.

Planer, Necedah.—No; because pine lumber on this river will not last over five years longer.—(3.

Plasterers, Milwaukee.—No. The majority of plasterers in this city rent homes.

Printer, Broadhead.—Yes; the inducements to steady and industrious men are good.—(GEORGE J. TAFT.

Printer, Chippewa Falls.—Yes; good inducements for a few.—(GEO. L. JONES.

Printer, Darlington.—The wages here are so low that there is little hope for a printer of saving enough to get a home.—(ED. T. BARNES.

Printer, Darlington.—To a limited extent this place does offer inducements.—(KATIE E. FLEMING.

Printer, Darlington.—Employment in this town is very uncertain.—(CHAS. A. SMITH.

Printer, Hudson.—Property holders among wageworkers in this town are no better off than others.—(9.

Printer, Madison.—Yes, if he be very careful to mind his own business, and let others' alone.—(13.

Printer, Madison.—Yes; one might take advantage of our Loan and Building Association, if so disposed.—(14.)

Printer, Milwaukee.—Our trade has no special inducements; but very few own homes.—(A. M. FIELDBERG.

Printer, Milwaukee.—Most of the married men of our trade own homes.—(FRANK A. HESS.

Printer, Milwaukee.—This city offers inducements to printers to acquire homes.—(GEO. J. LOESLIN.

Printer, Milwaukee.—With good behavior, employment is certain, and any printer can acquire a home.—(ERNST POETHIG.

Printer, Milwaukee.—A very precarious undertaking for a printer in this city to invest in a home.—(16.)

Printer, Milwaukee.—It is not very encouraging for honest printers here at present, when unscrupulous employers import from all over the country, vagabonds and tramps to fill the places of good, reliable men, because the latter demand wages sufficient to enable them to live comfortably and honestly.—(16.)

Printer, Whitewater.—Wages are low here, and employment not very certain.—(24.)

Pump repairer, Beloit.—If a man try hard he can earn a home; but work here is very uncertain in winter.—(1.)

Quarrymen, Baraboo.—I bought a house and lot of my employer. He pays me \$1.75 per day. The price of the property is \$500. I am to pay \$65 per year, and as much more as half of my wages come to upon the principal.—(CHAS. BURKE.

Rivermen, La Crosse.—Yes, to an industrious man, a home in this city is a certainty.—(35.)

Roller, Milwaukee.—Quite a few of the men here own homes.—(ELIJAH BOWEN.

Roller, Milwaukee.—Quite a number have acquired homes of their own.—(8.)

Roll hand, Milwaukee.—Yes; some branches in the iron trade run very steady and pay good wages, making a home desirable.—(THOMAS J. MURRAY.

Rougher, Milwaukee.—This city offers every inducement for workmen to acquire homes. A little heroic economy will bring a home every time. If the men will let beer alone, the home will come almost without an effort. I know of no place where the mill men own homes as generally as in this place.—(MAURICE FLYNN.

Rougher, Milwaukee.—A great many think it profitable to acquire homes; others are of opposite opinion.—(9.)

Sailmaker, Hartland.—Work at our trade is too uncertain here.—(FRED HANSEN.

Sailmaker, Milwaukee.—The inducements are good enough; but men of our trade being obliged to work at common labor in the slack season, they can only manage to keep even.—(2.)

Saw filer, Wausau.—I would not want a home here. Wausau is a city of about 12,000 inhabitants, situated on the Wisconsin river. Three railroads, the C., M. & St. P., the M., L. S. & W., and the Wis. Central make it quite a shipping point. We have eight saw-mills, nine planing-mills, two sash, door and blind factories, and three machine shops, which give employment to about 800 men.—(JOHN SCORY.

Saw-filer, Wausau.—No. When one owns a home, employers in many instances take advantage of the fact to grind down such man's wages.—(9.

Saw-filer, Wausau.—No inducements are held out here. All that are working at this trade have families living at other places, where they own homes.—(EDGAR EUGENE LADU.

Sawyer, Green Bay.—I own my home, and like it well. Many eat, and others drink up their earnings as fast as they get them.—(4.

Sawyer, Eau Claire.—Employment pretty certain, and home desirable here.—(TIMOTHY HORAN.

Sawyer, Hudson.—I find a home here undesirable.—(5.

Sawyer, La Crosse.—Yes, the inducements in this town are good for good workmen.—(ANDREW HANSON.

Sawyer, Merrill.—All head sawyers in this town are pretty well "fixed."—(JOHN LELAND.

Sawyer, Superior.—No inducement here to acquire a home.—(WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Seaman, Milwaukee.—There are quite a few hard-striving seamen who own their homes. I do; but I got that while single; I would not be able to save enough now, since being married.—(PETER BREUER.

Seaman, Milwaukee.—Employment is too uncertain, wages are good enough; but we are often out of work, and compelled to leave one place to go to another, because "haymakers," who do not understand sailing, find employment when we can not.—(DAVID J. JONES.

Setter in sawmill, Necedah.—Work is so uncertain here, as to make a permanent home undesirable.—(BENJ. F. KINGSLEY.

Setter in sawmill, Oshkosh.—Employment is certain enough in this city to make a home desirable.—(WILLIAM WITZEL.

Shingle knot sawyer, Wausau.—Yes. I have work here all summer, and in winter I go where there are "dryland" mills.—(WILLIAM R. HILLER.

Shingle packer, Wausau.—The inducements are good enough; but wages are very low, and will remain so, unless immigration be stopped for at least ten years.—(PETER A. OSBORN.

Shingle packer, Hudson.—Employment is too uncertain to make a permanent home desirable. We want more good sawmills.—(2.

Shingle weaver, Dancy.—Employment is very uncertain here.—(1.

Ship carpenter, La Crosse.—We have a number of men in the trade who own good homes in this city.—(1.

Ship carpenter, Manitowoc.—Most ship carpenters own their homes.—(SEVER KNUDSON.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee.—It would be well to own a home in this city; but lots are too dear. — (JOHN GELL.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee. — About one-third of the ship carpenters in this city own homes. — (FERD. GROTH.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee. — Some of our men own their homes; others are paying off the incumbrances as they can. — (F. W. PENNEY.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee. — We often experience dull times and are obliged to look for any kind of work. — (10.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee. — Employment taken on an average is steady; majority own their homes. — (11.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee. — Few ship carpenters can save money enough to buy a home. — (12.

Sign painter, Milwaukee. — Yes. Answering for myself, I could easily settle in this city; have worked steadily in one shop for four years. — (ED. J. COGSWELL.

Sign painter, Milwaukee. — Yes. Any economical workman can acquire a home in this city. — (CON. KRAEMER, JR.

Sign painter, Milwaukee. — The question of acquiring a home in this city depends entirely upon the person. — (1.

Soapmaker, Milwaukee. — Yes. Most men working at this trade own their homes. — (I. ALTMAN.

Stationary engineer, Appleton. — This city does not offer any inducements to men of my trade. — (1.

Stationary engineer, Beloit. — No. There is not work enough here at my trade. — (2.

Stationary engineer, Berlin. — I find no inducement to acquire a home here. — (3.

Shoemaker, Brandon.—No; a man can hardly make enough money here to acquire a home, or to keep it after he has one. A good many that own homes are in danger of losing them, because there is no demand for labor. Whatever little work there is, is hard labor for 12 to 15 hours at a dollar per day. Business men make but very small profits, and besides that have to wait very long for their pay, and sometimes lose a good deal by small debts.—(H. J. SCHUELER.

Shoemaker, Darlington.—Employment here is too uncertain to make a home desirable. — (MICHAEL WREN.

Shoemaker, Eau Claire.—No. Business in this town during the last six years has been in a very depressed condition.—(44.

Shoemaker, Grand Rapids.—Work very uncertain in this place.—(5.

Shoemaker, Madison.—This city does offer inducements to acquire homes.—(7.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.—Work is too uncertain.—(ETHAN ADAMS.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.—Any workman who earns his wages, and knows how to save them, can get a home in Milwaukee, and work.—(CHAS. GIBBERSON.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.—Yes; the inducements to acquire a home in this city are good.—(ANDREW MENNE.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.—Very few acquire homes, and labor is too uncertain to speculate on credit to get one.—(W. PAULUS.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.—Milwaukee at present has a steady trade; but we know not what a day may bring forth.—(JOHN PICKEN.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.—The inducements are good enough; but few men of family can save enough to acquire homes.—(19.

Shoemaker, Monroe.—No; better off without a home in this place. This is a nice town to live in but business in all trades is overdone.—(J. S. WETZLER.

Stationary engineer, Dancy.—A home here is desirable enough, but out side of that there are no inducements.—(FRANK FULLMER.

Stationary engineer, Boscobel.—The inducements in this place are very limited.—(5.

Stationary engineer, Eagle River.—Just at present the inducements to get a home in this place are good; but the desirability of it depends a good deal on business.—(SAMUEL WALTERS.

Stationary engineer, Fond du Lac.—Employment at our trade is quite uncertain here.—(J. J. BARRETT.

Stationary engineer, Fox Lake. No encouragement here, because of immigration, which lowers wages fully one-half. (10.

Stationary engineer, La Crosse.—This city offers fair inducements to acquire homes.—(GEORGE REED.

Stone cutter, Madison.—Employment is very uncertain here.—(1.

Stationary engineer, Medford.—Not much encouragement here for various reasons; chiefly because of immigration.

Stationary engineer, Menomonie.—Employment here is certain enough to make a home desirable.—(P. S. KIRKLAND.

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee, (Bay View.)—Employment here is very uncertain to many.—(JOHN CAMPBELL, JR.

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—Yes; this city affords every inducement to acquire a home.—(HARRY CARTWRIGHT.

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—This city offers fair inducements to a workman to acquire a home.—(JOHN H. METZ.

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—I am not certain of my position any length of time. If a man should come and offer his service at less wages, he would undoubtedly get it. I have seen good men replaced in that way.—(14.

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—Nearly all the men in and around the rolling mills own their homes by a hard pinch.—(16.

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—I find employment too uncertain to make a home in this city desirable.—(19.

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—This city is all right for a man to own a home, if he be lucky enough to save enough get one.—(20.

Stationery engineer, Milwaukee.—In most cases, the engineers in this city own homes.—(44.

Stationary engineer, Superior.—Considering the cost of provisions and groceries, fuel, clothing and rent, in my opinion, the working classes up here are better off at the present time than I have ever known them to be, at my age of 51. The cause of this is plenty of work at good wages, and a good prospect of continuance of the same for some time to come. The reason for my taking such a hopeful view of the case is the prospect of an increased log cut, and an increase of railroad building and other improvements, which have become necessary to meet competition.—(L. Z. SLAYTON.

Stationary engineer, Unity.—No inducement to acquire a home here, because the saw mills will be moved away in about two years.—(E. W. STREETER.

Stationery engineer, Wausau.—As implied under Question 17, employers are always ready to hire any one who claims to be an engineer, provided he works cheaper. This is one reason why a home here is undesirable for a skilled engineer.—(26.

Stationery engineer, Wausau.—Employment here is too uncertain to make a home desirable.—(27.

Stationary engineer, West Lima.—No encouragement to get a home in this town. There is not work enough. I find work at my trade in saw-mills in winter only, and work at carpentering in summer.—(JULIUS J. SMITH.

Stone cutter, West Salem.—Employment is so uncertain as to make it undesirable to own a home here.—(GEO. T. MCELROY.

Steam and gas fitter, Janesville.—Work at the trade is very uncertain, and it is a great risk for a man to go in debt much to obtain a home. We now have a loan association which may help.—(WM. A. FARMER.

Steamfitter, Milwaukee.—No inducements; steamfitters hardly earn enough to live.—(4.

Stone cutter, Milwaukee.—I think a majority of the stone cutters in this city own their homes.—(GEO. CHALKER.

Stone cutter, Milwaukee.—There is steady employment throughout the season for some, while others have to move.—(2.

Street-car driver, Milwaukee.—Some of our men have homes of their own; but the majority are renters.—(JOHN W. SCHULZ.

Tailor, Arcadia.—Yes; a man may acquire a home here, though it be an humble one.—(F. EDELBACH.

Tailor, Marinette.—To a good workman the inducements to acquire a home in this city are good.—(ELOF SCOTT.

Tailor, Menomonie.—Work in our trade is altogether too uncertain.—(6.

Tailor, Milwaukee.—A good many cutters own their homes.—(LOUIS BILLERBECK.

Tailor, Milwaukee.— Milwaukee offers great inducements to sober men to procure homes.— (COLIN M. CAMPBELL.

Tailor, Milwaukee.— Yes; by strict economy a tailor may in time have a home of his own.— (8.

Tailor, Milwaukee.— Employment too uncertain to make a home here desirable to tailors.— (8.

Tailor, Milwaukee.— No inducement for tailors for many reasons.— (10.

Tailor, Waldo.— No inducements here. Work uncertain, and too much female labor in our trade.— (11.

Tailor, Milwaukee.— No chance for a tailor here to acquire a home, unless he build it out of mud.— (12.

Tanner, Milwaukee.— There are good opportunities in this city to acquire a home; employment is steady.— (JAMES P. COX.

Tanner, Milwaukee.— Most men own their homes here.— (7.

Tinsmith, Edgerton.— This town is undesirable as a home, because of uncertainty of employment.— (J. W. LINDLEY.

Telegrapher, Fairchild.— Employment here too uncertain to make home desirable.— (EDW. FOSS.

Telegrapher, Madison.— Employment is generally as permanent as can be desired.— (H. D. SLOAT.

Teamster, Milwaukee.— Most of the teamsters working in the quarries here own their homes; they all receive \$20 per month, with board.— (A. DICKS.

Tinsmith, Fairchild.— No inducement to invest a dollar in this town.— (E. D. BARDWELL.

Tinner, Milwaukee.— Work in our trade is generally very uncertain.— (A. W. BARDWELL.

Tinner, Milwaukee.— I find employment too uncertain to make a home desirable.— (CHARLES BECK.

Tinsmith, Milwaukee.— Yes; I have always found employment here whenever I wanted it.— (17.

Tinsmith, Milwaukee.— Foreigners of all trades generally own homes in this city.— (14.

Tinner, Neillsville.— The inducements here are very poor for a day-worker.— (8.

Trunkmaker, Milwaukee.— The inducements for a home in this city are good.— (FRED FISCHER.

Trunkmaker, Milwaukee.— Employment at our trade is so uncertain as to make a home undesirable.— (JULIUS RITTER.

Trunkmaker, Racine.— Work here is not uncertain.— (5.

Tunneler, Milwaukee.— Many own homes.— (44.

Typesetter, Milwaukee.— No encouragement for men of our trade.— (1.

Upholsterer, Green Bay.— There is no certainty of steady employment at our trade in this city.— (3.

Upholsterer, Milwaukee.— This city is good enough for any man to stay and support his family in an honest way.— (B. ALMSBERGER.

Upholsterer, Milwaukee.— This city is good enough for any man to make it his home and support a family.— (WM. AMUNDSON.

Upholsterer, Milwaukee.— This city affords opportunities to acquire a home by every industrious workman.— (J. F. HOLZHAUSER.

Upholsterer, Milwaukee.— Every workingman in this city can own a home if he try.— (4.

Wagonmaker, Racine.— Many mechanics in this city own homes, and many would be glad to dispose of them if they could, because of the uncertainty of employment.— (11.

Wagonmaker, Fond du Lac.— Cheap lots and cheap houses, here, but no one to buy.— (6.

Wagonmaker, Racine.— Employment in our trade, of late years, has been so uncertain, as to make a home in this city undesirable.— (12.

Ward laborer, Milwaukee.— Yes; many own homes.— (PETER QUIRK.

Woodworker, Milwaukee.— The opportunities to acquire a home in this city are good if a man minds his own business.— (P. E. POMROY.

Woodworker, Racine.— No inducements in this city, because of the uncertainty of employment.— (M. M. NELSON.

ORGANIZATION.

"Is there any organization of your trade? If so, what is it, and how long has it existed? Is it national, international or merely local? What effect has the organization had upon your trade?"

Barber, Milwaukee.— Barbers' Benevolent Association; local; organized February 20, 1882.— (1.

Blacksmith, Baraboo.— No organization of any kind in this city.— (2.

Blacksmith, Hudson.— There is no organization here that I know of.— (8.

Blacksmith, Menomonie.— There is a horseshoer's union here. A man must be able to earn \$15 per week before he can join.— (HENRY A. SCHMIDT.

Blacksmith, Milwaukee.— We have a Vehicle Builders' Assembly K. of L., since January 1, 1886. It has had no effect that I know of.— (RUDOLPH KLEES.

Blacksmith, Milwaukee.— The labor organizations of the last two years have caused a raise of 10 per cent. in wages.— (26.

Blacksmith, Milwaukee.— We have two organizations— Metalworkers' union and K. of L. It has no effect, because only 10 per cent. of the trade make up the membership.— (JOHN STROETZ.

Boilermaker, Milwaukee.—Our International union was organized about six years ago. It has done good.—(4.

Boilermaker, Milwaukee.—We have a local union in existence for last seven years; no effect.—(5.

Boiler tender, Milwaukee.—Men of my trade usually identify themselves with the K. of L., and are also eligible to membership in the association of stationary engineers.—(CHAS. A. HOUSE.

Boiler tender, Milwaukee.—The K. of L. have raised my wages 90 cents per day during the first year.—(11.

Boxmaker, Milwaukee.—The planing mill assembly K. of L., local, which has existed one year, has a tendency to keep up the price of labor.—(JAS. ANGOVE.

Boxmaker, Milwaukee.—Our trade organized as an assembly K. of L., January 11, 1886. It has been the means of raising our wages 10 per cent.—(H. W. ROEMER.

Boxmaker, Milwaukee.—Our assembly, K. of L., was organized January 11, 1886. We got an increase of from 10 to 80 per cent. Our assembly is about to start a fund for a co-operative box factory.—(2.

Boxmaker, Milwaukee.—We have a planing mill assembly K. of L. It has had no effect so far, because the members did not stick up for the demands made. We are now paid from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day.—(44.

Brewer, Milwaukee.—Yes. Gambrinus assembly K. of L. existed about two years. Seceded; now part of national union, local.—(L. HORNBURGER.

Bricklayer, Milwaukee.—We have been organized for seven years, and it has had a very good effect.—(11.

Bricklayer, Milwaukee.—Local organization existed since 1890. Wages then ranged from \$2.50 to \$4. Union fixed the minimum wages at \$3 per day.—(JACOB KAGEL.

Bricklayer, Necedah.—No organized labor in my town.—(DANIEL ACKERMAN.

Broommaker, Hudson.—A K. of L. broom factory was started here on March 21, 1887, of which I am foreman. We are doing as well thus far as could be expected, and intend to enlarge the business in September.

[Three months later, Oct., 1887.] — "Our business is flourishing."—(A. P. BROWN.

Broommaker, Milwaukee.—There was a broommakers' union here once; but it broke up two years ago.—(44.

Carpenter, Chippewa Falls.—We are all organized under the K. of L., mechanics and laborers together. We have not been in existence long enough to make our holy principles felt.—(JOHN MCCALLUM.

Carpenter, Eau Claire.—There are no unions that I know of in the city at present. The K. of L. are strong in numbers, but weak in backbone.—(27.

Carpenter, Eau Claire.—We had a carpenters' union here for three years; but unqualified men for officers have broke it up.—(24.

Carpenter, Florence.—There is a K. of L. lodge here. I do not belong to it, nor does it affect me in any way.—(OMER HUFF.

Carpenter, Milwaukee. — We have a union. It has had the effect of causing a small increase in wages.—(78.

Carpenter, Milwaukee. — Yes, we have the K. of L. and unions, both local and national.—(JOHN D. CONNOLLY.

Carpenter, Milwaukee. — There is a carpenters' union here, but I don't know anything about it, except that it is local.—(JOHN H. COOK.

Carpenter, Milwaukee. — There are three unions — first causes of disturbances and strikes.—(CHARLES G. DALGLEISH.

Carpenter, Milwaukee. — K. of L. I believe it will work some good in time.—(JAS. L. EMERSON.

Carpenter, Milwaukee. — Local Carpenters' Union, Central Labor Union, and K. of L., all organized about two years. No effect on me. I am employed in C., M. & St. P. car department. I do not belong to any labor union. Never was engaged in a strike or boycott, and was never out of employment.—(JOHN P. DIX.

Carpenter, Milwaukee. — We have unions and K. of L. assemblies. It has improved wages and shortened our work-day.—(LOUIS MATTHES.

Carpenter, Milwaukee. — Our organization has benefited some of us a little.—(76½.

Carpenter, Milwaukee. — There is a carpenters' union here. I do not belong to it. Some work nine hours, others ten per day.—(72.

Carpenter, Milwaukee. — I believe there is a carpenter's union among the Germans. It has helped wages a little.—(6.

Carpenter, Oconto. — There is no organization here, but I would like to see one, that will hold the members to it, fix the wages, and if any one is caught working for less, fine him \$35, or serve time for the amount.—(AZRO WILLIAMS.

Carpenter, Oshkosh. — Knights of Labor, unions and immigration have destroyed our trade.—LYMAN W. NEEDHAM.

Carpenter, Oshkosh. — There is a carpenters' union here — International — composed of men who want to lean against some one to enable them to stand up.—(86.

Carpenter, Racine. — K. of L. is the only organization here. I think it has helped the workingmen some.—(89.

Carpenter, Whitewater. — There is an assembly K. of L. here. I am not a member. Think its tendencies are to knock or ignore all who are not members.—(106.

Carpetweaver, Milwaukee. — There is a union of carpet weavers here. No harm.—(JOSEPH RAMMISCH.

Carriage painter, Milwaukee. — K. of L. and local painters' union. Good effect. All railroad painters belong to K. of L.—(5.

Caulker, Milwaukee. — Our assembly K. of L. has now existed one year with good effect.—(1.

Caulker, Milwaukee. — We belong to the K. of L. We have received some benefits from it.—(2.

Currier, Milwaukee.—Some of them belong to the K. of L.; but it is not satisfactory to a great number of men.—(THOS. C. BISHOP.

Currier, Milwaukee. — Our trade has been part of K. of L. a little over two years. The effect is good.—(6.

Currier, Milwaukee. — Local organization. It has no effect.—(10.

Cigarmaker, Janesville. — Yes. The Cigarmakers' International Union has existed a good many years, and has a good effect.—(3.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee. — We have organizations. No effect so far.—8.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee. — K. of L. and international union. They have been the means of increasing our wages. I look to organization for improvement of the trade.—(7.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee. — We have a local union. In most shops where there is a committee, the men receive a dollar per thousand more than in non-union shops.—(8.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee. — I belong to the Cigarmakers' Assembly K. of L., and I must say it seems it has done some good.—(9.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee. — There are two organizations of cigarmakers here—the International Union and K. of L.—fighting one another.—(11.

Cooper, Darlington. — There are coopers' unions in most of the larger cities; but none here. From what I know, they have a bad effect and injure business.—(CHAS. A. DIXON.

Cooper, Green Bay. — Most of the coopers here belong to the K. of L. —(JOHN S. BOYNTON.

Cooper, Milwaukee. — In 1881 we organized a union, and in 1886 we joined (as a union) the K. of L. The assembly makes a contract for one year with some of the employers, signed by the shop committee and the employers. The names of these employers are Stillman & Moore, Joseph Fixter and H. Hendricks.—(JOHN GEMEINHARDT. [See below.]

MILWAUKEE, May 1st, 1887,

OFFICE OF COOPERS' ASSEMBLY 5972, K. of L.

We, the undersigned do hereby agree to the following terms of contract to be in force until the first day of May, 1888:

I. That we, the manufacturers of the first part do agree to pay, until the above named date, for making keels and barrels as follows: For floor barrels, 10 hoops, 13½ cts.; 12 hoops, 15 cts.; shaved hoop, 2 to 3 cts.; bottle barrels, punis and quarts, 8½ cts.; cement barrel, 6½ cts.; four hoop cull barrels, 5 cts.

II. That we agree to employ only Union or K. of L. coopers as long as K. of L. or Union men can be secured.

III. That we agree to use our influence to have all coopers join the K. of L., and require a card of membership as necessary to hold a job in any shop or shops in this city and county.

IV. That we, the officers of Coopers' Assembly 5972, K. of L., do agree to make for the undersigned good and marketable barrels for the above named prices and conditions until the first day of May, 1888.

V. That first-class stock be furnished by the undersigned manufacturer, except four hoop cull barrels.

VI. That the Executive Board of D. A. 108 K. of L., do agree to see that the above conditions are carried out until the first day of May, 1888.

Whereunto we have set our hands and seal this — day of —, 188—.

Signatures.

The above is a copy of contract signed by us after striking paragraphs II and III out.

STILLMAN, MOORE & CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Furrier, Milwaukee.—Furriers have organizations down east, but none here in the west.—(CASPER LIVER.

Glassworker, Milwaukee.—An organization of our trade has existed over 20 years.—(44.

Harnessmaker, Milwaukee.—No organization of our trade in this city.—(6.

Heater, Milwaukee.—The A. A. of I. and S. W. prevents strikes and enables employers and employees to understand each other.—(ROBERT McMICKLE.

Hod carrier, Milwaukee.—I am now receiving the same wages for eight hours work that I used to get for ten. Union is the cause.—(JOHN ERDMAN.

Horse Collarmaker, Milwaukee.—Most collarmakers joined the K. of L., but it has no effect whatever.—(1.

Laborer, Badger Mills.—The K. of L. are doing a good work for the laborers.—(HUGH GARDNER.

Laborer, Milwaukee.—We gained an increase of wages of 15 cents per day, through the influence of the K. of L.—(43.

Laborer, Milwaukee.—We are organized as an assembly K. of L.; but as yet it has not had any effect.—(44.

Laborer, Milwaukee (Rolling mill).—We belong to the K. of L. pretty generally. The effect has been good, except in cases where the members have been too greedy, and wanted the earth.—(56.

Lithographer, Milwaukee.—Local branch of National Lithographers' Union. The branch has existed one and a half years. Joined the K. of L. eight months ago. Benevolent purposes for sick and unemployed members.—(F. C. EMMERLING.

Lithographer, Milwaukee.—We have the Lithographers' Association all over the U. S. and Canada. It has proved a good thing for the trade.—(5.

Lithographer, Milwaukee.—Our national union has now existed nine months [Aug., '87], and brought working time down from 10 to 9 hours per day. We work nine hours at a 5 per cent. reduction in wages.—(6.

Longshoreman, Washburn.—K. of L. It has a good effect.—(FRED. WURSTER.

Longshoreman, Washburn.—There is a K. of L. assembly here, and it has a good effect.—(2.

Lumberman, Peshtigo.—We have a good working assembly K. of L. here, which has had very good effect. It is No. 4313.—(28.

Lumberman, Wausau.—There is an assembly K. of L. here. I don't think it had any effect. I think its principles are good.—(33.

Machinist, Beloit.—K. of L. I do not believe it has helped us any.—(8.

Machinist, Dancy.—We have both local and national organizations here. It affects all trades. I am not in favor of trade union.—(ELI T. LEMM.

Machinist, Madison.—Plenty of organization, but it all don't amount to anything. "Let every kettle stand on its own bottom."—(L. V. JANECK.

Machinist, Marinette.—Yes. The Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers—international. A good effect is generally conceded, I think.—(HARRY MORRIS.

Machinist, Marinette.—We have no trouble in the Marinette Iron Works shops. We have a good man to work for, and if all employers would treat their men like our Mr. Prescott, there would be no need of unions, and there would be no such thing as strikes.—(21.

Machinist, Menomonie.—I never belonged to any labor organization. I mind my own business, and get along without them better, I believe, than if I belonged to them. I actually don't know anything about them.—(ADAM PATTERSON.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—I don't bother myself with any organization, therefore I don't know.—(JAMES BAAS.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—The K. of L. have benefited us to the extent of 10 to 20 per cent. increase in wages.—(EDWIN CARTWRIGHT.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—K. of L. has secured us 60 hours' pay for 58 hours' work, and recognized shop committee.—(BEN C. GARSIDE.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—Amalgamated Association of Blacksmiths and Machinists—international.—(28.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—K. of L. and Ironworkers' Union. I know nothing of either; am not a member.—(JOHN G. DE HOND.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—The K. of L. have maintained wages, increased them in several instances, and has been the means of securing important privileges to its members.—(E. HOLLOWAY.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—K. of L. National. It kept wages medium in some states.—(HERMAN RUDOLPH.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—We have an organization known as the Allis Mutual Aid Association, for the aid of injured workmen.—(ARTHUR NELSON THOMPSON.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—The K. of L.; there are a few machinists belonging to that, myself among them.

Machinist, Racine.—No specific unions. All trades are represented in K. of L. Organization has bettered the condition of the workingmen, morally, but not materially.—(46.

Machinist, Whitewater.—We have an assembly K. of L. here; but it has no effect.—(51.

Marble cutter, Milwaukee.—We have a local union; it has had no effect on the trade as yet—it is not strong enough.—(B. W. BATTLES.

Marble cutter, Milwaukee.—The majority of the marble cutters in this city belong to the K. of L.—(6.

Miller, Black River Falls.—There is a national organization which has existed about twelve years. It protects the manufacturer.—(A. L. BOGART.

Miller, Fox Lake.—There is an organization of mill owners, but not of journeymen, as far as I know.—(8.

Miller, Mauston.—There are organizations of the trade in Minneapolis, St. Louis and other milling centers.—(J. SOWDEN.

Miller, Menominee.—There are local organizations of the trade at the great milling centers.—(N. SOWDEN.

Miller, Wausau.—No organization of my trade here; but we have an assembly K. of L.—(CHAS. F. KIESNER.

Moulder, Janesville.—All the moulders in this town belong to the K. of L.—(8.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Moulders' Union, quite old, but of no influence now, so as to affect the trade much.—(WM. H. FRANKS.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Yes. The Brotherhood of Machinery Moulders, organized in 1865. It is international, and has a good effect.—(THOMAS PALMER.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—A brotherhood; international; has existed fifteen years; but has no effect at all.—(4.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Moulders' Union; international; through it we have been enabled to resist many reductions. Unity of purpose in men keeps wages up to some extent.—(8.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Yes; the International Iron Moulders' Union of North America saved the trade from ruin.—(9.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—There is a union here; it has very little effect upon the trade; it is more of a benefit society than a trade union.—(11.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—The Molders' Society of England was organized in 1809. I became a member in 1839, in my life I have always found a great deal of good in unions.—(18.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Our union has been a means of social and mental improvement of its members.—(19.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Our local union, No. 166, has a good effect.—(20.

Moulder, Racine.—Iron Moulders' Union of North America, international, organized 1856. Beneficial effect.—(WM. GEBB.

Nailer, Milwaukee.—The A. A. of L. & S. W. has been the mainstay of the iron industry of America.—(JOHN L. JONES.

Painter, Hudson.—There is an assembly K. of L. here; but it has not done any good that I can see.—(8.

Painter, Milwaukee.—We have a local organization; has existed one year; it prevents wages from being cut down.—(RUDOLPH ANGELSTEIN.

Painter, Platteville.—I have never traveled in search of work. I do not believe in trade unions or labor organizations any more than in bad whisky or sour beer. Honest work by men in my trade will bring its own reward. Let every man and boy try to do each job a little better than the one before, and success is sure to follow.—(S. W. DRAPER.

Painter, Unity.—No. Strikes never originated with, and never were encouraged by honest, intelligent workmen. I am now 58 years of age. In my boyhood days it was necessary to have served an apprenticeship to lay claim to being a mechanic. To-day, if a man can get a buck-

saw, hammer, square and jackplane, he palms himself off as a carpenter. With a stub of a paint brush he calls himself a painter; and so it is with many other branches of mechanical labor. If this class of men could now pass off eight hours as a day's work, and spend eight hours and part of their earnings at some saloon, they would still cry "More! More!"—higher wages, share in the profits, or something else.

Men who have qualified themselves for their work are willing to give honest work for honest pay, and have no need of labor organizations. The honest, industrious, skilled mechanic generally receives all he earns, and is satisfied. It is the flood of imposters, and the indiscriminate employment of them, which injuriously affects honest labor, and the fault is largely with the employers.—(L. A. THOMPSON.

Papermaker, Marinette.—We have a mixed assembly K. of L. here.—(ALBERT M. SPOOR.

Papermaker, Neenah.—No trade organization could do us any good. I am working for a good firm. Am willing to work twelve hours per day, seven days per week, 365 days per day, and overtime if necessary. But what I am sorry for is that there is not a licensed engineer employed in paper mills to oversee boilers. In consequence of this, there is very little inducement for men to seek the knowledge which in time might qualify them as engineers.—(3.

Paper ruler, Milwaukee.—There is a national union, and a local here. Has been in existence about sixteen months. Has had very little effect on the trade here.—(44.

Piler (Rolling mill), Milwaukee. A. A. of L. & S. W., international; also K. of L. The effect has been to keep up better wages than if unorganized.—(EMIL E. WEGNER.

Plasterer, Milwaukee.—We have a plasterers' union in this county.—(2.

Pressman, Milwaukee.—Yes; local pressmen's union No. 7, sub-ordinate to International Typographical Union. Its effect was pretty good until the last printers' strike, spring of 1887. Have hardly heard of it since that time.—(44.

Printer, Darlington.—Yes, printers' International Union. As far as I know, it is a curse, as well as all other organizations that have power to order strikes.—(ED. T. BARNES.

Printer, Milwaukee.—Printers' union; international; local reorganized in 1881. Good effect.—(FRANK A. HESS.

Printer, Milwaukee.—International Typographical Union, local No. 28; German American Typographia, organized in 1875, local No. 10.—(ERNST POETHIG.

Printer, Milwaukee.—International Typographical Union, with local union No. 28 here. It keeps up wages. Good when properly conducted. Very bad when it compels a man to strike when he is satisfied.—(B. L. SPRING.

Printer, Milwaukee.—International union; also the Printers' Fraternity

Printer, Milwaukee.—The National Typographical Union, organized in 1861; now international. Good effect.—(GEO. J. LOESLIN.

Printer, Milwaukee.—Yes; we have a local chartered by the International union. Left us in the lurch in the spring of 1886; we paid for arbitration.*—(17.

Printer, Milwaukee.—Local No. 28, of I. T. U. Good effect in various ways.—(22.

Puddler, Milwaukee.—Ours is a national organization; it has existed twelve years. Wages are fixed on July 1, of every year. Good feeling always prevails between employer and employe.—(2.

Pump repairer, Beloit.—K. of L.; national; over a year here; no effect.—(1.

Quarryman, Baraboo.—I don't belong to any, and don't know of any.—(CHAS. BURKE.

Roller, Milwaukee.—We are part of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steelworkers. This organization has prevented many strikes.—(ELIJAH BOWEN.

Roller, Milwaukee.—The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. It seems to have followed the English organizations. It is very beneficial.—(81.

Roll hand, Milwaukee. — Yes; the A. A. of I. & S. W. has a good effect.—(THOS. J. MURRAY.

Rougher, Milwaukee — Yes; Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. As an amalgamated association it has existed since 1876. It is international. It has reduced strikes to a minimum (not more than one per year). It controls chronic growlers; it takes in hand the hot-headed fellows who always have a "grievance," refers them to a committee, and let the matter quietly slumber until they shut up or clear out. The association tells the manufacturer just what he will have to pay for labor. This prevents unfair competition, because his business rival, knowing that he cannot purchase his labor cheaper, must get his profits from his ability to make his commodity cheaper in some other way. When a manufacturer understands that he cannot cut down the price of labor for a given period, he will set his wits to work to find a way that will offset the more favorable location of his rival.

I do not belong to the A. A. I. & S. W. now; do not belong to any labor organization; we parted company many years ago, never to come together again. However, what I said of the association is true.—(MAURICE FLYNN.

Saw filer, Wausau.—There is no organization here that I know of, but think it would be a good thing for employers as well as employes if an organization properly conducted did exist.—(EDGAR LADU.

Saw filer, Wausau.—We have an assembly K. of L. here, of which most men of my trade are members.—(JOHN SCORY.

* See Second Biennial report, pp. 400-403.

Sawyer, Boscobel.—No organization in the hardwood business of this country. This branch of business is not affected. The demand for good men is greater than the supply.—(LOUIS A. ROUNDS.

Sawyer, Wausau.—K. of L. have been organized here about one year, [September, 1887]. Has had no effect yet.—(IRA L. PARKER.

Seaman, Milwaukee.—One-half of the seamen here are members of the national union; the other half are directly imported by vessel owners and work for very low wages. Vessel owners, in this way, have overcrowded the great lakes with seamen, in order to hold wages down. They give these foreigners free passage, and engage them to work at a dollar a day. By the time that one crew becomes acquainted with the ways and means of this country, another lot is imported, leaving the trade in the hands of incompetent men at all times.—(PETER BREUER.

Seaman, Milwaukee.—Seaman's union, organized several years ago. In 1886 we joined the K. of L. Our assembly is known as Local 6,216, District 186.—(DAVID J. JONES.

Shingle knot sawyer, Wausau.—None here. In Michigan there was at one time a shingle weavers' union to uphold wages and help the wounded.—(WM. R. HILLER.

Ship carpenter, La Crosse.—There are not enough men at our trade here to support a union.—(1.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee.—Our assembly K. of L. has had the effect of increasing our wages.—(JOHN GELL.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee.—We belong to the K. of L. We receive 50 cents a day more than before organization.—(FERD GROTH.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee.—The effect of our K. of L. assembly is very satisfactory.—(6.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee.—We have a K. of L. assembly; it has bettered our wages 20 per cent.—(12.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.—Our organization in the K. of L. has had a good effect so far.—(CHAS. GIBBERSON.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.—My experience is that our assembly, K. of L. is a benefit to the trade.—(JOHN PICKEN.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.—Custom shoemakers are not organized.—(16.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.—Our union now is attached to K. of L.—(19.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.—Our international organization after an existence of three years, has a good effect.—(20,

Sign painter, Milwaukee.—There is no organization of our branch of trade.—(CON. KRAEMER, JR.

Stationary engineer, Fond du Lac.—There is an organization of engineers, which has existed about five years. Its aim is to make better engineers.—(J. J. BARRETT.

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—There is a society of stationary engineers. It does not seem to have any perceptible influence.—(JOHN CAMPBELL, JR.

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—Our organization has a good effect, because it instructs its members. Their motto is to excel in their work, which is very much needed here.—(JAS. H. PACKMAN.

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—We have a subordinate association of the N. A. S. E. with a membership of 85 in the city. The association is the means of bringing engineers together to discuss matters appertaining to the business. We intend to draft a bill to be placed before the legislature at the next session.—(44.

Stationary engineer, Unity.—Our organization has had a good effect in the eastern states, but none at all in this state.—(E. W. STREETER.

Stationary engineer, Wausau.—Yes; National Association of Stationary Engineers, organized Oct. 25, 1882. No effect in this state as yet.—(26.

CHAS. H. S. KEMPTON, Milwaukee.—There is an association of stationary engineers in Milwaukee, numbering 85 members. Their aim is to instruct and help each other in educating themselves so as to be capable to take charge of better plants. They do not uphold strikes in any manner. There are five or six such associations in different parts of the State.

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—The National Association of Stationary Engineers has been in existence five years. It keeps up wages by educating a better class of engineers. I enclose the following address issued by the National Association:

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

To the American People.—When a body of men organize, in this age, for honorable and lawful purposes, it is no more than decent that they should announce to their fellow citizens; the reasons or the necessity for such organization.

Having no objects that can be criticized, no plans not warranted by good sense and a regard for the rights of others; no desires that are not in accord with the demands of justice; we deem it but right that we give to the public, a detailed account of the work and purposes which we have in hand.

The order is called the N. A. S. E., its ranks are filled with only competent reputable men, such as are busy in manufacturing towns and cities; making and regulating steam power.

This body of operative steam engineers believe that the importance of their profession has never been properly presented for the consideration of their fellow citizens.

We desire to call your attention to its importance as a factor in making this nation the workshop of the world; its grand work in its industries; its part in enabling our rapidly growing population to be employed, and its great achievements in giving the U. S. first place among the producing nations of the world.

The service which steam renders to humanity, deserves attention.

The population of this globe is estimated at 1,200,000,000. Now it can be assumed that one-tenth of these are able bodied manual laborers, and let each work 12 hours daily. Then taking six men to a horse power, we have just \$1,000,000; the total steam power now in use on earth is an equivalent to equal \$0,000,000 H. P., then it follows that the steam power on earth doubles the productive power of humanity. With the same number of mouths to feed, we have by its aid double the number of hands. Each man has literally four hands with which to earn his bread.

The use of steam involves danger, where it is used or controlled without regard to the simple adjuncts that insure safety; or the necessary skill or integrity is not in charge. The rapid increase in the erection of steam plants, incident to the unprecedented growth of our manufacturing enterprises; suggest that steps should be taken to provide a sufficient number of skilled men of good habits, to operate and control this large increase of steam power.

The reputable engineers of this nation, those who had honestly adopted the profession with a determination to excel in it, seeing with alarm, the rapid increase in criminally fatal boiler explosions; the total disregard for economy in making steam power; the general resort to a "shut up" when slight repairs were needed; the general disrepute, and odium which was being brought upon their profession, by men who had neither skill, experience or decent character to fit them for its duties, they decided that it was time for those who were honest and useful engineers to come together and organize to protect their profession, their reputations, and the steam user from the work of those who had no fitness for the business.

With no other motive than self-preservation, and a desire to benefit their fellow men; they formed and set on foot the National Association of Stationary Engineers.

The objects or intent of the order may be learned by a perusal of the following preamble to its constitution.

This Association shall at no time be used for the furtherance of strikes, or in any way interfering between members and their employers in regard to wages; recognizing the identity of interests between employer and employee; not countenancing any project or enterprise that will interfere with perfect harmony between them; neither shall it be used for political or religious purposes. Its meetings shall be devoted to the business of the Association, and at all times preference shall be given to the educating and helping work contemplated in the formation of this order:

"It will be seen from the above preamble that this order has none of the features that pertain to Trades Unionism. It has nothing in its work that it is not directly at variance with such bodies. Frequent attempts have been made to connect or identify it with such orders, but they have failed for the reason, that our members are satisfied that the shorter and most certain way to increased compensation is to "improve the quality and value of the goods they sell"; their skill and experience.

The objects sought to be attained by our organization are as follows:

1. To elevate the profession.
2. To secure a legal or recognized status for operating steam engineers.
3. To elevate and help its members.
4. To secure the confidence of steam users.
5. To prevent entirely the explosion of steam boilers.
6. To permit only licensed engineers to operate boilers under pressure.

Let us review this list, and see if they are unreasonable or difficult of accomplishment.

1. *To elevate the profession.* We speak of our business as a profession, for it is nothing else, requiring skill, experience, study, thought and great responsibility. Its importance; the part it plays in the industrial affairs of this Union; entitle it to higher and better consideration and treatment than heretofore given it. We expect to show that the reputable competent engineers are not only deserving, but justly entitled to a higher rating in the opinion of the public. The use of steam power, requires that it be safe, economical, regular and sufficient, that it shall be the most useful servant of humanity; that it shall give the American people their present prestige among the manufacturing nations of the world; that it shall prepare us to compete in all the markets of the world; that it shall enable us to provide a life that we may need in peace or war; to do all this successfully, we must provide a body of professional operating engineers, who when they devote their lives to this duty, may be protected and recognized as a class who deserve some consideration at the hands of their countrymen.

2. *To secure a legal or recognized status for operating steam engineers.* This can only be done by separating engineers, from those who pretend to be engineers. A law that compels all in charge of steam boilers under pressure to be examined and licensed, as are lawyers and doctors, before they can practice as operating steam engineers, would soon effect the separation. Then laws putting the responsibility for all boiler explosions, upon THE MAN IN CHARGE; giving him ample power to order repairs; determine pressures to be carried, and entire control of all the adjuncts that secure safety; would rapidly bring on a radical change in the use of steam power; no one would assume the control of this most destructive explosive, who was not qualified, and in the event of an explosion, resulting fatally; he would be liable to indictment for murder. Lawyers can be prosecuted for "barbarity" and disbarred or punished. Doctors and surgeons can be prosecuted for malpractice. We ask that the men who profess to be engineers be subject to the same penalties, if their lack of skill, care or experience results in the loss of life, or the maiming of citizens.

3. *To educate and help our members.* This order has no other business in its meetings, than that of educating and helping its members, that this work is bearing fruit, and has been of great value to the members is attested by our annual reports, which show, during the past year that 273 lectures were given; 1410 volumes added to the library; while the discussions, papers read, have added largely to the knowledge of the members, all this with the exchange of experience among members makes this order the most efficient educator in the practical science of steam engineering in the land.

The knowledge or experience of any one member becomes the common property of all. This feature alone is of incalculable value to the steam users of this nation. When it is remembered that the best practice utilizes but two-ninths of the heat units in the coal burned under boilers, it will be seen that an increase of this small amount must come from the men having charge of this matter. Their opportunities for experiment, comparison, observation, are unequalled, hence any improvement in this direction must come from those who are in condition to secure this desirable result, the men who observe, experiment and think.

Engineers are liable to accident, and in this order abundant provision is made to help those who are unfortunate.

4. *To secure the confidence of steam users.* This can be accomplished by our members if we can get the steam users to examine our laws and rules, and the character of our membership. That we deserve the confidence, co-operation and respect of our patrons or employers, is evident from the character and work of the N. A. S. E. Their interests and ours are identical. If we give more skill, larger knowledge, greater care, increased economy, with a constant endeavor to improve, less expense for lubrication, maintenance and repair, a regularity and sufficiency of power, protect them from the vendors of devices lacking permanent merit, and they can be satisfied that the engineer is not a taker of bribes, we believe that we shall secure the confidence, respect and co-operation of the steam user, and the road between the "office" and "engine room" shortened.

5. *To prevent the explosion of steam boilers.* We believe that the frequent killing and maiming of people by the explosion of steam boilers is unnecessary; that it can and should be entirely prevented. We have the evidence that our membership, numbering several thousand operating engineers, does not furnish a single one charged with the explosion or rupture of a boiler while under steam pressure. With this fact we couple the other fact that there are many thousands employed as operating engineers who are daily, by their lack of skill, experience, care, or good habits, killing and maiming people while disregarding the rules and appliances that insure the safety of boilers. We require in our

membership not only skill and experience, but good character and decent habits. We insist that all who join our order shall be good citizens, fathers and husbands. Our members are competent to decide when a boiler is unsafe, and have the courage to refuse to operate it.

We ask that the prime cause of boiler explosions be removed, by enacting laws to prevent the ignorant, drunken, unskillful, from taking charge, that the law shall only permit the skillful, sober and competent to take charge of this terribly destructive explosive.

We are prepared to demonstrate from evidence in our possession that all boiler explosions are directly traceable to the person in charge, whether owner or operator. In view of the knowledge so easy obtainable relating to steam and steam boilers, we see no reason why persons who set up and operate steam boilers without the skill or knowledge to operate them safely, and they explode with fatal results, should not be prosecuted for manslaughter or murder.

6. *To permit only licensed engineers to operate steam boilers under pressure.* This whole nation has a direct interest with us in securing this desirable result. It is a measure if properly devised, that will do much to bring on the reforms we so ardently desire, but we ask that the law or laws which shall do this be carefully considered, that the officers charged with its execution and enforcement shall not be appointed for political reasons, but that all who desire the position of inspector under such laws, shall be subject to a competitive examination to determine their fitness for such duty.

We desire also that the laws be made to hold to strict accountability all who procure license, and that he shall be subject to penal prosecution for neglect of the duties which pertain to the operative steam engineer. We are confident that such laws will entirely prevent the wicked, unnecessary destruction of life, limb and property, which results from the apathy of our fellow citizens, or because they have not had the facts which relate to this subject presented for their consideration.

During the past 12 months a record has been kept of boiler explosions, comprising only those published by the daily press, and others that came to the knowledge of our members, and were reported to the secretary of this society. From these reports we can give the following aggregates:

Number of boiler explosions, 496; number of deaths, 697; number of injured, many fatally, 1,273; amount of property destroyed, \$2,340,000.

Here, with incomplete returns, we have 1,970 people killed, maimed, scalded or crippled, all resulting from ignorance, intemperance and avarice. Truly, it may be said, if these disasters, or any part, were to occur in a crowded city, we should soon see the citizens taking this question in hand, and compel legislators to do their whole duty.

We do not claim that all the competent engineers in this nation are in our order. There are many thousands that we hope to secure as members in time, and we believe they will see the importance and necessity of joining in the work we have undertaken, to secure the reforms that are necessary.

We believe the public, when informed of the constant danger which attends the use of steam in towns and cities where boilers are located or set up under strange conditions, and in various places, under sidewalks covered with passing pedestrians, under factories filled with operatives, under hotels filled with guests, under school houses filled with scholars and teachers, under theatres, music halls and churches, filled with mixed audiences, and when it is known that there are thousands of men in this land who assume to be engineers who are ignorant of the simplest rules and formulas that insure safety, men who have neither knowledge, skill, character, or good habits to fit them for such employment, and who only secure employment by appeals to mistaken notions of economy and false statements, while there are owners of boilers who will employ such persons, who are ignorant of the capacity of steam for mischief, and only learn its terrible power after they have passed through an explosion, we hope, by making a knowledge of these facts general, to have no difficulty in creating an opinion that will assist us in securing the legislation we think will elevate and improve our profession, and make boilers perfectly safe.

We believe that it should not be necessary to sacrifice a large number of human beings to create the public opinion that will bring the legislation and its enforcement to protect a community from loss of life and limb by boiler explosions.

The city of Cincinnati for many years had an ordinance providing for fire escapes upon high buildings, and regulating the means for escape in case a building should be burned. That ordinance failed to be operative, simply because the public were apathetic, did not deem it of any importance. Two summers since a rag and paper house was burned on Walnut street. It was in the afternoon, and upon a busy street near the center of the city. The alarm went out, the fire department was soon upon the scene, thousands gathered to witness the conflagration. The fire began in the lower floor or wareroom, and soon began to ascend. While the assembled thousands were watching the firemen, a cry of horror went up from thousands of throats—four women were seen at the upper windows shrieking in despair for rescue. One leaped to the ground to escape the fire which was upon her. She was dashed to death upon the stones of the pavement. The others fell back into the flames and perished. Women looking on fainted, strong men shuddered and shed tears, but were powerless to rescue.

Thirteen—12 women and 1 man—died that afternoon, victims to a disregard of law, and the parsimony of property owners.

The result can be guessed; that holocaust created an opinion in that city that impelled the citizens to rise up as one man and demand the enforcement of the law, and to-day, if you visit that city, you will see the largest and most instructive display of fire escapes there is in the world—every house with over 30 feet elevation is festooned with them.

As for steam boilers under pressure, we know that science and experience show how absolute safety can be had, hence we are justified in asking that the strong arm of the law shall step in between mistaken economy and the safety of citizens. We ask that the State shall say who are engineers, who are the men who never permit boilers to explode, that a man shall not set up a rotten boiler in the midst of a dense population, employ a common day laborer or some tramp to operate it, and when it has done its deadly work, as it certainly will, we ask in the name of justice, decency, consistency, and the rights of citi-

rens, that all who participate in that killing, who were accessories before the fact, be indicted and tried as are other murderers.

We ask that coroners, when investigating these murders, should do their whole duty, that they shall not fill their juries with sordid and questionable tradesmen who know very little about steam boilers, but let the honorable summon men who can and do run boilers safely, who know all the conditions that make for safety, and are competent to detect the culpable criminal carelessness that is responsible for the deaths resulting, and if they find that the simplest and cheapest adjunct that goes for safety have been neglected, let the public good be considered, by making the persons responsible, and if guilty let him be punished.

We ask that the disgrace and contumely which has been heaped upon us and our profession, may be removed, that only men who have shown their fitness for the responsible duties of an engineer shall be permitted to practice the profession, men who, like lawyers or doctors, must submit to an examination before they can assume the care and control of steam boilers.

WATER. §

Water is well-known or familiar to all. A chemist will tell you that it is composed of two parts of hydrogen gas, and one part of oxygen gas. The proportion of the ingredients are 88.9 parts hydrogen, with 11.1 parts oxygen. It coagulates at a temperature of 32° Fahr., or passes into vapor at 212° Fahr., at ordinary atmospheric pressure.

When we see the glittering dew-drop in the morning sunlight, the purling brook as it hastens on its way to help make the river, or quench our thirst with the cool clear water from the spring, we never think of the capacity of water for mischief, we, on the contrary, think of its usefulness to humanity in a thousand forms, and are thankful for the unnumbered benefits it confers. We rather think of the wheels it turns when converting the energy of the sun into useful work, we think how it cheapens the cost of transportation by furnishing water-ways in and between States.

But when heat is absorbed by this useful and simple element, and its capacity for absorbing heat is great, we have, when the heat exceeds 212° a vapor which we call steam, and which is the product of evaporation. This steam when condensed as it is made, produces pressure, and the more heat it absorbs the greater the pressure, hence the strength of the vessel confining it is all in the pressure that may be safely made, or the heat that may be absorbed. It is this property of water or steam that explodes our boilers.

We demand that where steam is used for power or other purposes, that the vessel be in charge of the device for producing the steam, ability and intellect, sufficient to inspect the boiler frequently, calculate the bursting strain of that boiler, determine when the metal deteriorates or becomes weak, to detect and order repairs when needed, to stop the accumulation of heat when the factor of safety is exceeded, to determine when gauges are correctly reading pressure or amount of water, to adjust the safety valve, and at all times, to give the boiler when under pressure, constant, faithful, honest, intelligent care.

To do this requires special study and preparation; do the men who are daily exploding boilers possess these requisites? Do they bring to the discharge of their duties the qualities that insure safety? Has the State no right to see that these necessary adjuncts for safety are present when a boiler is under pressure?

We answer without hesitation to this question yes! Not only the right; but the right, but it is the duty of the State that they shall be present when a boiler is under pressure.

Why? Because thousands have been hurled into untimely graves, other thousands mangled through life, and thousands of widows and orphans crying out in wretched tones, "The State failed in its duty through cowardice, neglect or ignorance; and all this death, misery and woe could have been prevented by timely legislation."

We present to the State thousands of men who are engineers, who have and will take the care of boilers under pressure and guarantee safety, men whose character and standing court the full-stipulation, whose professional claims are ever ready for the most skillful and careful examination.

We ask your co-operation in helping to create an opinion that will teach the law-makers their duty and render wiser when a new law is met, harmful.

Finally, With this plain statement of our objects and necessities, we ask an intelligent public to examine this subject, give its consideration, and see if our requests are unreasonable, see if they are not warranted by the facts, the constant killing annually of hundreds of people who work, reside or pass near boilers under pressure, the loss or damage or delay to industrial enterprises; all resulting from explosions; do not justify a complaint with our request.

Then we ask consideration for the thousands of worthy men who are good citizens, husbands and fathers, who have adopted the profession of steam engineering, the men who guarantee safety; regular and efficient power wherever employed; the men who turn the counters wheels that enable thousands to be employed; that place this Union in the front rank of industrial nations, the men whose skill and faithfulness help prosperity and plenty to become a halo of glory for our Union.

Believing that we ask nothing unreasonable, nothing unusual, nothing impossible, nothing not warranted by the facts, nothing that a merciful people will refuse, when they learn the facts; we leave our case in the hands of the people of this American Nation, confident that we shall receive an exact justice, liberally and grandly given to a cause that has right, justice and science pleading for it.

Steam and gasfitter, Janesville.—There is no organization of our trade; but the K. of L. are doing some good in this city.—(WM. A. FARMER.

Steamfitter, Milwaukee.—No union of our trade. Shops here will not employ union men.—(4.

Stone cutter, Milwaukee.— We have a local organization. It increases and protects our wages and has reduced the hours of labor.—(GEORGE CHALKER.

Stone cutter, West Salem.— There is a national union of stone cutters. It has a good effect.—(GEO. T. McELROY.

Stone mason, Milwaukee.— Our union has existed seven years, and has been the means of raising wages from 25 to 40 cents per hour.—(WILLIAM MUELLER.

Stone mason, Milwaukee.— Our union is merely local, since 1880, and has increased our wages a little.—(OSCAR F. SCHNEIDER.

Street-car driver, Milwaukee.— The Knights of Labor were the means of raising our wages one dollar per week.—(1.

Tailor, Milwaukee.— We have a Cutters' union, which has existed fifteen years. In the spring of 1886, we joined the K. of L. in a body. We owe it to our union that we receive good wages.—(LOUIS BILLERBECK.

Tailor, Milwaukee.— We have a local union which has existed two years. Its aims are to equalize wages and secure better treatment at the hands of employers.—(A. EGGERSGLUESS.

Tailor, Milwaukee.— There is a local union of the trade, but it has had no effect.—(8.

Tailor, Milwaukee.— Knights of Labor. Its effect is to make its members feel more manly.—(8.

Tailor, Milwaukee.— We have a local union of custom tailors, 350 strong. It has increased wages 10 per cent.—(10.

Tailor, Milwaukee.— We have a local union; it has a big effect.—(12.

Tanner, Milwaukee.— We have had a union for ten years, and since 1885, we joined the K. of L.—(9.

Telegrapher, Fairchild.— Order of Railway Telegraphers and Station Agents. It is having good effect, making it hard for incapable men to get employment.—(EDW. FOSS.

Telegrapher, Madison.—Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association; national.—(H. D. SLOAT.

Tinner, Menomonie.— There are organizations of our trade in larger cities; but it has no effect in smaller places. I belong to no labor union. I think they do more harm than good to first class-men, though, perhaps they benefit the average. I believe in letting every man stand on his own merits, instead of forcing payment of standard wages to good and poor workmen alike.—(M. A. DUNN.

Tinner, Milwaukee.— I believe there is a tinner's union here, but I know nothing about it.—(A. W. BARDWELL.

Tanner, Milwaukee.— Most men of our trade belong to the K. of L. It has a good effect.—(JAS. P. COX.

Tinsmith, Fairchild.— There is a union of our trade, but I am not acquainted with its work.—(E. D. BARDWELL.

Tinsmith, Milwaukee.—There is an organization here; but it has no effect upon the trade.—(JOHN PRASSER.

Tinsmith, Milwaukee.—Principally K. of L. No noticeable effect.—(14.

Tinsmith, Milwaukee.—I do not know of any organization. I am a free American; I belong to none; neither do I intend to.—(17.

Trunkmaker, Milwaukee.—No organization of our trade. There was a union here some three or four years ago.—(JULIUS RITTER.

Upholsterer, Milwaukee.—There is no organization of our trade in this city.—(WM. AMUNDSON.

Upholsterer, Milwaukee.—No organization of our trade here now.—(J. F. HOLZHAUSER.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE TRADES.

"What, in your opinion, could be done either by legislation or employers, to improve the general condition of your trade?"

Agent, Brandon.—Let well enough alone. Repeal the eight-hour law as a piece of foolishness.—(44.

Blacksmith, Chippewa Falls.—The drink traffic has a woeful bad effect on men and business. It destroys ambition and prevents enterprise.—(ALEX R. McDONALD.

Boilertender, Milwaukee.—For general improvement of all trades, I favor state socialism, free courts of justice, good wages, and products to be sold at minimum profits. I also favor government ownership or regulation of all mines; land to be reserved for actual settlers; prohibition of the liquor traffic, and anything which will ameliorate the condition of mankind.—(18.

Bookkeeper, Milwaukee.—I believe it to be the function of the State to become the banker of the unemployed. Establish national workshops and give permanent employment to the needy.—(WILLIAM MACFARLANE.

Bookkeeper, Neillsville.—Doing away with the organization known as the "Knights of Labor" would be a great help to the laboring man of all classes.—(6.

Bookkeeper, Wausau.—It is my firm belief that a man can do more office work during the year by working eight hours per day than he can by working ten or more; he will do it better and live longer and happier. The exercise he would then have time to obtain is badly needed.—(G. D. BARTZ.

Bookkeeper, Wausau.—Make the common schools more practical and businesslike.—(F. M. GROUT.

Boxmaker, Milwaukee.—I have nothing to offer for the improvement of the trade; skilled labor will receive its reward.—(JAMES ANGOVE.

Boxmaker, Milwaukee.—A way to improve the conditions of our trade would be to set a fixed time of apprenticeship; teach him gradually, and not try to make him learn the trade all in one day.—(5).

Broommaker, Boscobel.—To allow none but first-class workmen in factories, and temperate men at that.—(L. H. LEE.

Butcher, Hudson.—Our trade would be much improved if it were confined to cash dealing, thus removing the chances of loss by bad debts.—(JOHN P. LIKE.

Cabinetmaker, Milwaukee.—I wish immigration could be stopped for at least twenty years.—(F. L. GARFIELD.

Cabinetmaker, Oshkosh.—Shorten the hours of labor so as to give employment to more men, and create a greater demand. In my opinion it would materially reduce suffering.—(FRED KAPS.

Carpenter, Argyle.—Do away with trades' unions and kindred organizations.—(C. C. ELDRED.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—A good system of apprenticeship would benefit our trade.—(JAS. L. EMERSON.

Carpet weaver, Milwaukee.—Do not pass any more laws until all those now existing can be executed.—(CHARLES STEPHAN.

Car repairer, Hudson.—Eight hours to constitute a day's labor. Payment of wages in full at least once a month. A shop to work in for car repairers. No employer should discharge a workman for declining to work outside in bad weather.—(E. S. LARSON.

Car repairer, Milwaukee.—Make eight hours a constitutional day of labor. We now work ten hours for about four months of the year. At other times eight, nine or nine and a half hours, as business may demand.—(THOMAS RYAN.

Carriage painter, Delavan.—Stop immigration. Enforce the school laws; prohibit child labor in shops and factories.—(3.

Caulker, Milwaukee.—Our trade might be improved, if employers would reserve the work for good workmen instead of tramps.—(1.

Cheesemaker, Fond du Lac.—Make more stringent laws in regard to manufacture and sale of poor butter and cheese.—(JACE O. BATCHELDER.

Cigarmaker, Janesville.—I am satisfied with the laws as they are; but would like to see people willing to pay more for a good cigar.—(2.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee.—1. Keep children and women out of shops. 2. Mutual good will between employers and employees. 3. Less dead-letter laws.—(W. H. HUNTEMANN.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee.—A law which will get children out of shops, that they may receive an education. Also a law to enforce temperance among the people.—(3.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee.—Keep the girls and women out of the consumption-breeding cigar factories.—(9.

Clerk, Marinette.—Prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic and malt liquors. In my opinion, the only reason for men in all lines of busi-

ness not being independent of employers is the waste of money for drink. Nine-tenths of the laboring men at this point could positively show their independence, but for their intemperate habits.—(R. H. CHURCHILL.

Clerk, Peshtigo.—Elect good, honest men to office who will make laws for the benefit of the working classes, and not altogether for the rich.—(W. W. HALL.

Cooper, Darlington.—Stop immigration as soon as possible, and give the natives a chance to live. We would have plenty of work if it were not for the foreigners and machinery. Machine work is sold so cheap that it is next to impossible to compete with it by hand, and foreigners are employed because they work cheaper, and live where an American would starve.—(CHAS. A. DIXON.

Cooper, Hudson.—Stop the manufacture and sale of liquors and beer. We have in this city twenty-two saloons and two breweries. I think they turn out about fifty drunkards per year, and fifty drunkards make a heap of hard times.—(J. M. MIKALSEN.

Cotton Mill employe, Janesville.—Legislation can do nothing. In my opinion, all labor is like merchandise, the price of which is governed by supply and demand.—(RICHARD O'DONNELL.

Currier, Milwaukee.—Improve our trade by a good apprentice law.—(THOS. C. BISHOP.

Currier, Milwaukee.—The shorter work day, as a means to remove illiteracy.—(4.

Currier, Milwaukee.—Hardly know how to answer this question; but would say that if the eight-hour work day were in vogue, it would afford the toilers a chance to improve themselves mentally. It would give them more time to spend with their families, and thus have an opportunity to brighten their mental faculties—a thing sadly needed in the so-called land of the free.—(6.

Diver, Milwaukee.—Stop immigration. Put railways, telegraphs, canals and all means of transportation under direct control of the government, for the benefit of the people at large.—(CHAS. J. PEAK.

Glovemaker, Milwaukee.—By paying girls same prices as men. But for the fact that they work much cheaper, men's wages would be considerably higher.—(44.

Harnessmaker, Edgerton.—Much may be done for the improvement of the trade by abolishing whisky.—(8.

Harnessmaker, Green Bay.—The trade might be improved by a combination of wholesale saddlery hardware men refusing to sell goods to all retailers who sell goods at cut-throat prices. The retailer here makes \$1.50 on a \$35 harness. The farmer receives the benefit. The whip manufacturers have formed a similar combination, and as far as I heard, it works "immense."—(A. D. PERGOLI.

Harnessmaker, Tomah.—Stop prison labor in factory work.—(JAMES E. MALLERY.

Hatter, Milwaukee.—Stop immigration, or restrict it by levying a per capita tax.—(44.

Heater, Milwaukee.—Keep the tariff where it is. Employers to stop cutting the market. Prevent the Knights of Labor from getting too much hold on the country.—(ROBERT McMICKLE.

Heater, Milwaukee.—Weekly payment of wages. Hold employers responsible for accidents.—(3.

Hod carrier, Jefferson.—By giving religious instruction in the public schools. It will make more conservative and contented men.—(JOHAN FRAEDRICH.

Horse-collar maker, Milwaukee.—Give us nine hours for a day's work, and Saturday half-holiday.—(2.

Laborer, Centralia.—Stop immigration. It lowers wages one-fourth.—(9.

Laborer, Darlington.—Restriction of the use of machinery in all branches of labor.—(P. DAILEY.

Laborer, Darlington.—All we need is to see some factories started here. There is not a factory in this town.—(12.

Laborer, Darlington.—The establishment of factories in this vicinity.—(13.

Laborer, Darlington.—Laws restricting immigration, and more protection in some way against the encroachments of capital.—(14.

Laborer, Grand Rapids.—Weekly payments of wages in cash instead of monthly.—(23.

Laborer, Hudson.—Our working hours are too long, compared with the pay.—(26.

Laborer, Janesville.—Suppression of strikes and strikers. It will give better times and encourage investment of capital.—(A. BENWITZ.

Laborer, Marinette.—A more rigid enforcement of laws.—(JOHN DEAN.

Laborer, Milwaukee.—Free trade in merchandise as well as in labor.—(41.

Laborer, Milwaukee.—Prohibit pauper immigration.—(JOHN CHRISTOFFERSON.

Laborer, Oshkosh.—I think if employers would pay wages weekly it would be quite a boon to the laborer. It is not fair in a firm to have the benefit of two weeks' wages the year around.—(68.

Lithographer, Milwaukee.—A good school for designers is needed in our trade.—(RICHARD FIERNKRANTZ.

Lithographer, Milwaukee.—Improve the trade by enforcement of an eight-hour law, even at a reduction of wages.—(6.

Lithographer, Milwaukee.—One thing which would improve the conditions of our trade greatly, is not to have so many apprentices; I believe Milwaukee turns out as many engravers as all the other cities together.—(7.

Longshoreman, Washburn.—Legislation might improve our trade, by

putting a stop to immigration; and by employers, by allowing reasonable wages to afford an honest living to laborers.—(HUGH MONROE.

Longshoreman, Washburn.—Ten hours for a day's work, and weekly payment of wages in cash, so that men might be able to measure their cash and keep out of debt.—(FRED WURSTER.

Machinist, Baraboo.—There should be a law in regard to apprenticeship.—(HARRY SLYE.

Machinist, Beloit.—Prohibit all workmen from working more than eight hours per day, thereby giving employment to a greater number to accomplish the same result.—(10.

Machinist, Beloit.—Stop immigration. Do away with piece-work. Establish the eight-hour law.—(8.

Machinist, Beloit.—Prohibit child labor under 16. Abolish piece work. Fix wages of machinists at a minimum of \$3 per day.—(MARCUS SEIM.

Machinist, Dancy.—All engineers should be licensed. The 11 hour system should be blotted out.—(ELI T. LEMM.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—Weekly payments. Shorter hours. State arbitration. Employers' liability.—(BEN C. GARSIDE.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—The trade would be improved if not so many men were employed at work which is beyond their skill. I mean men who did not learn the trade.—(JOHN G. DEHOND.

Marble cutter, Madison.—Our trade might be greatly improved if employers would combine and sell at uniform and higher prices.—(ROBERT N. BIBBS.

Marble cutter, Madison.—We are few in Wisconsin, and a great many are migratory and fond of intoxicants; therefore I think that prohibition would be best for us.—(3.

Marble cutter, Milwaukee.—The enforcement of the eight-hour law, and an endeavor to improve the social condition of the wage-earners.—(B. W. BATTLES.

Marble cutter, Milwaukee.—Employers could form a general standard of equality in prices, and so lessen the evils of competition and improve wages.—(JOHN F. FRITSCH.

Marble cutter, Milwaukee.—By a rigid enforcement of all laws in favor of the working classes.—(6.

Mason, Kenosha.—By putting down all labor unions—letting workmen stand or fall by their own merits.—(30‡.

Miller, Mauston.—I can not say. Limited immigration might help us, perhaps.—(J. SOWDEN.

Miller, Menomonie.—Restricted immigration might help us, as also a law making ten hours a legal day's work.—(N. SOWDEN.

Miller, Milwaukee.—The so-called Labor Party to "give up," that we may have a free country, and freedom may be secured to all.—(JOS. R. PHILLIPS.

Miller, Wausau.—To place a check upon unjust accumulation, as laid down in the declaration of principles of the K. of L.—(CHAS. F. KESNER.

Millwright, Milwaukee.—By working on the eight-hour system, letting wages regulate themselves.—JOHN N. FRELING.

Millwright, Milwaukee.—Possibly weekly payment of wages at the close of a week's work, and Saturday afternoon half-holiday.—(8.

Moulder, Janesville.—Abolishing piece work, and a shorter work day would greatly improve our trade.—(3.

Moulder, Marinette.—I think if weekly payment of wages were adopted it would greatly improve the condition of all working people. Think of railroad companies withholding a full month's wages from men who need all the cash they earn as often as possible. It is a well established fact that goods paid for in cash are always the cheaper. I am not speaking for myself, as I can draw my wages whenever I desire.—(5.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Profit-sharing, same as Hoffman, Billings & Co. of this city, do at present.—(WM. H. FRANKS.*

Moulder, Milwaukee.—The conditions of the trade might be greatly improved by friendly intercourse between employers and employees.—(THOMAS PALMER.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Our trade would be much improved by working shorter hours, and stopping immigration.—(JULIUS C. A. ROLLER, JR.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Our trade would be improved 20 per cent. if an efficient apprentice law were brought into force, which would secure the boys a fair chance of learning the trade. This could be done if they were not set at piece-work, and kept at one certain class of work from their first day of apprenticeship to the last. We would have better workmen, and skilled moulders would then always find employment. Another great means of improving the trade would be the adoption of the eight-hour system. As it is now, we often have to work 12 or 13 hours per day without any extra compensation. Our laws should be made to govern men as well as children—they are just as helpless.—(4.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—By doing away with piece-work and adopting the eight-hour system. About one-third of the moulders in this city are always idle.—(1.

* MILWAUKEE, March 21, '87.—To our Employees: The profits of last year's business, would, after paying 7 per cent. to the capital invested, entitle each of you to one quarter per cent. on amount of wages paid. But, as this is our first year in profit sharing, the company has decided to give you a dividend of one per cent. at the expense of capital. This is equivalent to making you a present of eight hundred dollars, over and above the sum that you are entitled to according to profit sharing plan inaugurated January 1st, '86. We trust everyone in our employ will do his whole duty in 1887 and thereby enable the company to share a large dividend at the expiration of the present year. In future, only those of our employees will be entitled to a share of the profits, who are still in the company's employ on the last day of each year.

Truly yours,

HOFFMAN & BILLINGS MFG. CO., (Limited).

NOTE.—The average man received from \$3.50—\$3 dividend.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Improve the trade by abolishing convict labor, and by providing shops with bath rooms, etc. Abolish piece work and female labor in factories, shops and offices.—(9).

Moulder, Milwaukee.—By an eight hour law, and not allowing children to work.—(13).

Moulder, Milwaukee.—By the adoption and enforcement of an apprenticeship law, and the weekly payment of wages.—(14).

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Repeal the tariff laws.—(19).

Moulder, Oshkosh.—Establish the eight hour work-day. Stop immigration, and make foreigners live here twenty-one years before voting.—(CHAS. M. HALE).

Moulder, Racine.—By prohibiting convict labor from coming into competition with honest labor.—(24).

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Abolish piece-work in every branch of business.—(44).

Moulder's helper, Milwaukee.—I think something beneficial could be done by legislation. For instance, fixing a day's labor at eight hours. Fair remuneration in case of accidents.—(L. BEIL).

Night watchman, Neenah.—By passing a law compelling employers not to pay less than \$1.50 per day for any class of labor.—(JOHN GODFREY).

Painter, Berlin.—By the adoption of the eight-hour workday.—(JAS. D. NICHOLS).

Painter, Bloomer.—By prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. By electing laborers as legislators. By woman suffrage.—(GEO. A. KINDEN).

Painter, Dodgeville.—By employing none but skilled workmen. No man can compete with those, who never served a day's apprenticeship.—(8).

Painter, La Crosse.—It would be a great improvement to our trade, as to all others, if we had an apprenticeship law exacting four or five years to learn any trade. They would then be able to earn more money at their majority than now.—(B. JOHNSON).

Painter, Lake Mills.—If manufacturers were by law compelled to brand their goods just as they are, pure or impure, it would be a great benefit to our trade.—(T. A. HILLIKER).

Painter, Merrill.—The inauguration of the apprenticeship system, with a penalty attached to all who usurp the name of master or journeyman without having learned the trade. Also the adoption of a uniform work-day, be it eight or ten hours, in all trades, factories, mills and shops.—(C. J. BRAZEE).

Painter, Milwaukee.—By abolishing child labor, and adopting the eight-hour system.—(16).

Painter, Unity.—Nothing could be done by legislation for the improvement of the trade; but employers should discontinue hiring unskilled, cheap labor.—(L. A. THOMPSON).

Paperhanger, Milwaukee.—The eight-hour system, I think, would procure more steady employment.—(F. L. AUSTERMAN, Jr.

Paperhanger, Milwaukee.—Dissolve all unions. I was a journeyman for thirty years; never struck for higher wages; always got the best work by working for the interest of my employers. I do not believe in organizations, because they compel a man to pay more than his business will allow.—(J. S. HURLBURT.

Papermaker, Appleton.—The best thing I know of would be to abolish all Sunday labor. It would be hard to run paper-mills other than in shifts of twelve hours each; but I think a Sunday law should be strictly enforced.—(T. FUMAL.

Papermaker, Neenah.—By making it a criminal offense to entrust an unfit person with the care of a steam boiler.—(3.

Paper-ruler, Milwaukee.—By strict enforcement of a law preventing child labor.—(44.

Pattermaker, Milwaukee.—Improve all trades by shorter hours of labor, fewer beer saloons, and a relief from the stench of Milwaukee river.—(GEO. CAMPBELL.

Pattermaker, Milwaukee.—The financial condition of many wage-workers could be improved, if there were a way provided by which the employe could recover wages wrongfully withheld, without being obliged to resort to the cumbersome means of legal proceedings, and the practice of furnishing security for cost, etc. Any one at all familiar with such occurrences knows that there is a great deal of bulldozing practiced by employers, aided by existing laws and court customs. It seems to me that this power might be delegated to the Commissioner of Statistics, so that he could hear the complaint and bring suit in the name of the State against the employer to recover such wages. The services of the district attorney of the county in which the suit is brought should be at his command. The commissioner, in order to save expenses, might appoint a special deputy, who should be a mechanic actually employed in any neighboring shop or factory, to hear the testimony on both sides, and whose duty it shall be to try to bring about a settlement of the difficulty without resort to courts. It is my opinion that the State should facilitate the collection of wages as much as possible.—(CHAS. A. FRENCH.

Piler (rolling mill), Milwaukee.—By weekly payment of wages, and a good system of promotion. Free courts of justice; settlement of grievances by arbitration. Special officers for the enforcement of laws in relation to child labor.—(10.

Planer, Oshkosh.—Weekly payment of wages in cash.—(4.

Pressman, Milwaukee.—By making good workmen of a few, instead of turning out so many with their trade only half finished.—(4.

Printer, Beloit.—A law requiring at least three years of apprenticeship. The worst feature of our trade is that there are too many amateurs. The result is a great deal of cheap, unsightly printing.—(1.

Printer, Chippewa Falls.—Free coinage of silver. Government instead of national banks to control the currency of the nation.—(GEO. L. JONES.

Printer, Darlington.—Improve the trade by hiring good workmen only, and by improving the matter printed.—(KATIE E. FLEMING.

Printer, Milwaukee.—By an enactment providing for a good apprenticeship law, allowing only a certain limited number of apprentices in proportion to journeymen.—(FRANK A. HESS.

Printer, Milwaukee.—The sanitary conditions of the trade would be greatly improved if composing-rooms were in all cases separate from the other departments.—(GEO. J. LOESLIN.

Printer, Milwaukee.—By adoption of the eight-hour system, so as to give employment to more men.—(ERNST POETHIG.

Printer, Milwaukee.—The trade would be greatly improved by a strict apprenticeship system—a mutual contract between employer and parents or guardian. The term of apprenticeship to be no less than three years, after which the apprentice, in order to obtain diploma as journeyman, shall be required to submit samples of his workmanship to a committee of practical printers.—(A. M. FIELDBERG.

Quarryman, Baraboo.—By raising the price of stone, so as to keep the price of labor up to a fair living.—(CHAS. BURKE.

Roll-hand, Milwaukee.—My views of the labor problem are such that much interference of legislation is not good. But, one thing it could do, is to shorten a day's labor to such an extent that periodically extra shifts might be arranged, and thus distribute all superfluous labor in the market. With the present new measures of labor it would make all skilled labor self-sustaining, and act as a preventative against anarchy and socialism, which are undermining our institutions more and more every day.

I believe this to be practicable, and that all, or nearly all, industries could be adjusted to such arrangement. If the twenty-four hours were in three divisions or more, as civilization advances, it would give the workers a just proportion of the benefits brought about by the invention of labor saving machinery. This new division would at least solve the problem during the life of three or four coming generations.

My experience of 17 years in my trade has brought me to the belief that the workmen in many instances are their own worst enemies. Their greed and unscrupulousness, together with their power of endurance, will compel them to turn out the greatest weight at the expense of quality, and even their health.—(7.

Roller, Milwaukee.—By fortnightly payment of wages, and fostering arbitration. The manner of payment in the North Chicago Rolling Mills is a matter which deserves consideration. If a man commence work on the 1st of any month, he receives no pay until the 15th of the following month, and then only for work done the month preceding. And even then, in the department where iron is rolled and prepared for the nail

factory, only that portion which is cut into nails is paid for; sometimes 50 to 100 tons lying in the factory uncut at the end of a month, which would not be paid for until another month has elapsed. I think, therefore, not only for our sake, but for all workmen paid in a similar manner, that a law enforcing fortnightly payments in full should be called into existence. The efforts of the men to bring this about has always failed. I have been an advocate of arbitration for thirty years, and have some printed records of the operation of a permanent board which has for many years existed in the iron trade in England. It was brought into existence by the efforts of employes, and had to contend with severe antagonism on the part of employers at the outset; but is now considered an indispensable institution.—(8).

Roll hand, Milwaukee.—Legislation might improve the condition of the iron trade, as others, by enacting a law shortening a legal day's labor, thus giving employment to more men, and preventing the work being monopolized by organizations.—(7).

Roll hand, Milwaukee.—Keep up the tariff, and discourage immigration.—(44).

Sawyer, Wausau.—Establish ten-hour day by law in saw mills. We now work eleven and eleven and a half hours.—(IRA L. PARKER.

Sailmaker, Milwaukee.—Union on both sides, living wages, and good common sense.—2.

Saw filer, Wausau.—By employers, by requiring certificate of good workmanship and good habits of all applicants for work.—(FRANK H. AMES.

Saw filer, Wausau.—Weekly payment of wages, and employers' liability for injuries to employes caused by defective machinery.—(JOHN SCORY.

Saw filer, Wausau.—Weekly payment of wages in cash.—(6).

Saw filer, Wausau.—I think there mig't be an improvement to the mutual interests of all parties, if employers would be a little more free with their employes; that is, get them together and explain matters to them, and thus gain their confidence, instead of bull dozing and overawing them as many do. If they can not pay as high wages as others, let their employes know the reason why, and but little trouble would occur on that ground, if employes were convinced that they were getting all that the business could afford. Personally, I am opposed to labor organizations as they are now managed.—(EDGAR LADU.

Seaman, Milwaukee.—I think that two-thirds of a crew should be American citizens.—(JOHN DOLAN.

Seaman, Milwaukee.—Condemn all "floating coffins," as seamen are wont to call unseaworthy craft; and let all craft be manned by competent seamen. This would save many human lives as well as money. An investigation at any time, would prove that not even one per cent. of the crews are capable men, except officers.—(PETER BREUER.

Shingle knot sawyer, Wausau. — Use some of the unoccupied lands for the benefit of the poor that cannot buy homes. — (WM. R. HILLER.

Shingle packer, Washburn. — Ten-hour workday. Full payment of wages in cash every two weeks. — (3.

Shingle packer, Wausau. — Weekly payments. Prohibit child labor under 15 years. — (PETER A. OSBORN.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee. — A shorter workday, in my opinion, would improve our trade. — (FERD. GROTH.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee. — A rigid enforcement of section 1,729 of the revised statutes. — (6.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee. — A high protective tariff. — (8.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee. — I could not suggest anything; we are all pretty well satisfied at present. — (10.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee. — Profit-sharing, after allowing a fair percentage on capital. — (11.

Shoemaker, Darlington. — Our trade is injured by cheap and inferior machine factory work. Labor should be protected against monopoly and the encroachments of capital. — (MICHAEL WREN.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee. — A tariff for revenue only, and abolition of prison contract labor. — (ETHAN ADAMS.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee. — By not allowing more than fifty convicts to work at any trade. — (CHAS. GIBBERSON.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee. — I think by some means a workman should have some share in the profit of labor-saving machinery, but am not competent to say how. I do not belong to any organization and cannot give a definite reply as to how legislation could help the trade; but I think that co-operation among custom shoemakers would improve it. — (W. PAULUS.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee. — Shortening the days of labor and prohibiting employers from interfering with employees belonging to labor organizations. — (JOHN PICKEN.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee. — Eight-hour workday, and prohibition of child labor in shops and factories. — (20.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee. — By abolishing contract convict labor.

Sign painter, Milwaukee. — A half-holiday Saturdays. It works well in England. I think it a most essential thing, especially in the building trades. It would put a stop to Sunday picnics, which ought to be a good argument in its favor. — (ED. J. COGSWELL.

Stationary engineer, Dancy. — By making a man's wages value for value in cash; no store pay. Make ten hours a legal day's work. — (FRANK FULLMER.

Stationary engineer, Fond du Lac. — A license and inspection law. There are too many men engaged in our trade who are totally unfit for the work. Such a law would be the means of preventing the maiming and killing of many people. — (J. J. BARRETT.

Stationary engineer, Fox Lake.—By a fixed scale of wages for all classes of labor.—(10.)

Stationary engineer, La Crosse.—Requiring engineers to pass examination as to competency.—(GEORGE REED.)

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—Improve the trade by compelling all engineers to pass examination as to their qualifications.—(JOHN CAMPBELL, JR.)

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—Stop immigration.—(HARRY CARTWRIGHT.)

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—By enacting a law requiring engineers to pass a satisfactory examination before a competent board of examiners.—(JOHN H. METZ.)

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—By the enactment of a law that only educated engineers shall be placed in charge of plants, and that he be not allowed to perform any other work. Also, that it shall be the duty of the engineer to report any signs of weakness in boilers to the factory inspector as well as to his employers.—(JAS. H. PACKMAN.)

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—To license engineers, and require at least one year's apprenticeship before allowing a person to take charge of an engine and boiler, would, in my opinion, be the best thing for the trade that could be done at this time. Manufacturers of portable engines, through their agents and circulars, make their customers believe that experienced engineers are no longer required. The newspapers, however, daily report casualties which are directly traceable to the employment of incompetent engineers. The employer is the one to blame; he is as much responsible for the employment of incompetent men as for defective machinery.—(19.)

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—Restriction of immigration, and a state law requiring inspection of boilers, and creation of examining board of engineers would improve the condition of the trade considerably.—(20.)

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.—By adopting the eight-hour system; and the cultivation of harmony of interests between employer and employes.—(16.)

Stationary engineer, Wausau.—For the benefit of the trade enact a state law for the examination and licensing of engineers. The appointment by the state of competent inspectors of steam plants and the licensing of persons who run them, would save several thousands of dollars and many human lives annually.—(26.)

Steam and gasfitter, Janesville.—Appoint a board of arbitration, and pass and enforce a ten-hour law.—(WM. A. FARMER.)

Steam and gasfitter, Janesville.—All trade questions in dispute should be left to a board of arbitration, and thus avoid strikes.—(2.)

Stone cutter, Milwaukee.—Abolish convict labor, and prohibit contractors from taking work out of town.—(44.)

Stone cutter, West Salem.—Keep out convict labor, and establish the eight-hour system, and enforce it.—(GEO. T. MCELROY.

Tailor, Arcadia.—By reducing all taxation to a minimum.—(F. EDELBACH.

Tailor, Milwaukee.—I am not favorable to legislative interference with workmen. When they are sufficiently intelligent they will co-operate.—(COLIN M. CAMPBELL.

Tailor, Milwaukee.—By not allowing girls to work at any trade except dressmaking, and keep the boys at home until they are at least 15 years of age. I believe it would be a great deal better if our girls would learn housekeeping in all its branches thoroughly. Let women run dry goods and millinery stores, and do the house work, and let the men do all other work.—(ALBERT EGGERSGLUESS.

Tailor, Milwaukee.—The nine-hour work-day.—(10.

Tailor, Milwaukee.—Weekly payment of wages. Outside of this, I fear that so long as the Dollar is the god of the American people, there is little to be got from either legislation or the employer in the way of improvement.—(8.

‡ Tailor, Milwaukee.—By legislation establishing uniform work for all trades and equal pay for all classes of skilled labor.—(12.

‡ Tanner, Milwaukee.—By restricting immigration, or levying a per capita on every immigrant, the money to be used in settling poor families in western territory —(9.

Telegrapher, Fairchild.—Extra pay for extra work, or reduction in hours of service.—(EDW. FOSS.

Telegrapher, Madison.—Employers could pay skilled operators better wages, thereby securing better service and more just compensation.—(H. D. SLOAT.

Tinner, Edgerton.—I think trade can be improved only by reserving employment to skilled mechanics.—(J. W. LINDLEY.

Tinner, Milwaukee.—Stop immigration and regulate the liquor business.—(A. W. BARDWELL.

Tinner, Milwaukee.—The only way I see to improve the trade is to improve our skill.—(12.

Tinsmith, Fairchild.—Improve the trade by getting more money in the market, and by weekly payment of wages in cash.—(E. D. BARDWELL.

Tinsmith, Janesville.—Not until merchants and manufacturers cease to rob their neighbor's trade will the mechanic prosper. They engage in a war of competition, the ammunition for which must come out of labor.—(6.

Tinsmith, Milwaukee.—Restrict immigration.—(14.

Trunkmaker, Racine.—Take the boys out of factories.—(5.

Trunkmaker, Milwaukee.—Keep boys under 14 years of age out of factories.—(JULIUS RITTER.

Typefounder, Milwaukee. — Stop little girls and boys from working in type foundries. —(1.

Upholsterer, Green Bay. — Improve the trade by making better goods and abolishing piecework. —(3.

Upholsterer, Milwaukee. — By making laws which secure the payment of wages earned. —(WM. AMUNDSON.

Upholsterer, Milwaukee. — Making the payment of wages more secure. —(J. F. HOLZHAUSER.

Wagonmaker, Racine. — By taxing machinery out of existence. Weekly payment of wages and by repealing all laws which do not bear equally on capital and labor. —(12.

Woodworker, Racine. — A special tax should be imposed upon machinery in proportion, as they are dangerous to life and limb. —(MARTIN M. NELSON.

Woodworker, Milwaukee. — By stopping strikes; it has taken millions out of the workingmen's pockets. —(P. E. POMEROY.

Woodworker, Milwaukee. — A wise and rigid apprentice law. A shorter work day. Restriction of immigration. —(F. W. SCHUPPEL.

Woodworker, Wilson. — Weekly payment of wages in lawful money, and to stop immigration for a while. —(MOSES H. TUCKER.

Woolen mills employe, Baraboo. — By prohibiting cotton and woolen mills to run more than ten hours. They are the only manufacturing institutions in the state that run over ten hours each day. —(41.

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

"What new laws, in your opinion, ought to be enacted, or old laws amended or repealed?"

Blacksmith, Chippewa Falls. — The amount of money in circulation should be fixed at a certain per capita. As it is now, our financial policy causes a lack of confidence. One Secretary of the Treasury inflates, the next curtails, the circulation as the interests of capitalists may demand. Establish government saving banks. —(ALEX R. McDONALD.

Blacksmith, Hudson. — One law only — to let no more foreigners come to this country. We have too many on hand now. —(44.

Blacksmith, Milwaukee. — I think if immigration were stopped, and convicts were made to work on public roads, then trade would boom, and more skilled workmen would be needed. When I learned my trade, eleven years ago, a good blacksmith earned \$3.00 to \$3.25 per day; now they have to work for \$1.50 \$1.75 and \$2.00 per day; I even know some immigrant blacksmith's working for \$1.00 a day. —(RUDOLPH KLEES.

Blacksmith, Milwaukee. — The establishment by law of the eight hour work-day, and punishment of all violators. The tramp law should be abolished, and all laws in any way limiting the right of free speech and free assembly should be repealed. —(JOHN STROETZ.

Blacksmith, Monroe.—Pay off the bonded debt of the U. S. in gold and silver, as far as possible. If there is not enough, issue greenback legal tenders. There should be a law requiring tradesmen to serve not less than three years' apprenticeship, before being allowed to either start in business for himself, or as a journeyman.—(JOHN CONNERY.

Boilermaker, Madison.—Reduce the hours of labor and prohibit Sunday work.—(WILLIAM T. SMITH.

Boilermaker, Milwaukee.—State law for inspection of steam boilers by a practical boilermaker.—(5.

Bookkeeper, La Crosse.—Do not send any more railroad lawyers to congress or senate. Abolish state prison manufacture. Let none but American citizens own land in this country.—(J. O. STOREY.

Bookkeeper, Marinette.—Fix the hours of labor, and make direct or indirect violation punishable by fine.—(JAMES ELLIS.

Bookkeeper, Milwaukee.—Space is too limited for a definite reply. Co-operative labor. Violence is injurious, and in more cases productive of ruin, and retards its speedy attainment.—(WILLIAM MACFARLANE.

Bookkeeper, Neillsville.—A law that would prevent pauper labor from landing on our shores.—(6.

Bookkeeper, Wausau.—It is my opinion that if the laws we have were enforced, the people generally would be benefited. New laws, therefore, can of no help, until the people are educated up to the enforcement of the laws as enacted. There will always be employers as well as employes ready to take advantage of the non-enforcement of laws.—(G. D. BARTZ.

Bookkeeper, Wausau.—We have laws enough now, and would be all right if public sentiment could be educated to respect and enforce them, particularly the liquor laws.—(F. M. GROUT.

Bricklayer, Milwaukee.—Compel employers to pay wages punctually and to make architects, or the people for whom building is being done, pay when the work is finished, and not a few years later.—(JACOB KAGHL.

Broommaker, Boscobel.—Take the whiskey out of reach of the laboring classes; they would then be all right, and there would be no more need of strikes.—(L. H. LEE.

Butcher, Milwaukee.—In my opinion, no further legislation is needed now than to reduce the hours of labor.—(4.

Carpenter, Bangor.—Enact a law requiring all journeymen to have a certificate to show that they have learned the trade. Make contractors liable for damages to persons injured through carelessness of their employes in regard to scaffolding, etc.—(E. W. VAUGHN.

Carpenter, Baraboo.—Pass laws governing wages, and enforce such laws.—(W. A. ELLIOTT.

Carpenter, Baraboo.—A law to forbid the importation of workmen from foreign countries, especially no more Chinamen or Italians.—(4.

Carpenter, Boscobel.—Make a law so that every mechanic is required to show a diploma of competency before being allowed to work in this state.—(11.

Carpenter, Centralia.—Curtail all pauper immigration, so that employers may be enabled to pay a fair price for a good job. No other new laws are needed, unless they are so plain that a man of good common sense can understand them without the aid of a lawyer. They are a parasite on the body of workers.—(CHAS. D. LEMLEY.

Carpenter, Centralia.—A new law to prevent all transient men that can not show a tax receipt, or a poll-tax receipt, from voting for town, city or village officers, or laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale and transportation of all intoxicating liquors.—(CLARK LYON.

Carpenter, Chippewa Falls.—A revision of the patent laws. Let the government pay a fair premium to inventors. Complete nationalization of land and all ways of transportation. Burn all government bonds. A graduated income tax. Tax bonds and mortgages. Make election day a legal holiday so as to enable all who wish, to vote. Abolish child labor entirely and any other act that capitalists say is wrong.—(JOHN MCCALLUM.

Carpenter, Colby.—More government labor, such as railroads, or a good factory started up by government aid in small places like this.—(19.

Carpenter, Eau Claire.—A law making it compulsory for every contractor to be a practical builder, and making every employer responsible for every dollar's worth of labor and material, without notification from furnishers, sub-contractors or employes.—(27.

Carpenter, Eau Claire.—Repeal the liquor license, boycott and chattel mortgage laws.—(JOEL W. PRESTON.

Carpenter, Eau Claire.—The laws of the state should be enforced; especially, close the saloons on Sunday, that the poor may save their money.—(24.

Carpenter, Edgerton.—Put a heavy duty on tobacco.—(38.

Carpenter, Florence.—There ought to be a law for us giving us a lien upon property for labor performed.—(OMER HUFF.

Carpenter, Florence.—There ought to be a law prohibiting people who are not citizens of the United States to own any of our land.—(JOHN REYNOLDS.

Carpenter, Fond du Lac.—Stop immigration. It will increase wages, cause a demand for good workmen and revive the system of apprenticeship.—(CARLOS E. SCALES.

Carpenter, Fond du Lac.—I do not know what different laws we ought to have, but in a land where it is possible for men to acquire millions in a few years, there must necessarily be many poor. Only with the greatest diligence and strictest economy can a man with a family save anything, leaving him but little time for recreation, and very little chance for social improvement.—(H. G. STEVENS.

Carpenter, Grand Rapids.—Keep down strikers and rioters. Let every man attend to his own business.—(DANIEL E. CAREY.

Carpenter, Janesville.—An apprenticeship law would do much to improve the general condition of all trades. The laws we have are good enough, if enforced.—(48.)

Carpenter, Janesville.—Cut the head off from the immigrant society. Restrain naturalization for a period of ten years after coming to this country. I knew men to take \$5 of these new comers to the county clerk's office, get out their "papers" at \$5 cts. per head, next take them to a saloon, give them a drink, take them to the polls to vote, while the crowd laugh over the matter, and that's the end. I could give names in this case if needed.—(JAMES S. MCGOVERN.)

Carpenter, Kenosha.—Stop immigration. It is all overdone. Too many laboring people.—(51.)

Carpenter, Kilbourn City.—I think all protective duties should be taken off. I don't think it would injure mechanics, but be beneficial to them. Wages are not commensurate with the cost of living, merchandise, etc. Stop immigration. There seems to be an excess of workmen in nearly all departments of labor.—(GEO. F. NOBLE.)

Carpenter, La Crosse.—I see no other remedy than to prevent foreign immigration. No person should be allowed to take building contracts without license.—(54.)

Carpenter, La Crosse.—Stop immigration. It is the only way to help the wage-worker. The country is overrun with men hunting for work. The demand is not one-half of what it was fifteen years ago.—(WM. MALONE.)

Carpenter, Louisville.—I think the laws are all right as they are; only, we should have prohibition besides. Liquor does more damage to the laboring man than anything else I know of.—(55.)

Carpenter, Madison.—Employers might improve the condition of the trade by reducing the hours of labor. By legislation it might be improved if we had better schools. The tariff law ought to be repealed, because our trade needs no protection.—(56.)

Carpenter, Marinette.—I know of no law that is needed except to stop immigration.—(A. J. VERGOWE.)

Carpenter, Merrill.—A law to prohibit incompetent men contracting for building. Also a law to make the owner responsible for the wages of workmen engaged upon his building, in order to prevent the contractor from cheating his help.—(60.)

Carpenter, Merrill.—Make laws to do away with intoxicating drinks; there is more money spent for drinks than for provisions.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—Our population has so wonderfully increased within the last twenty years, that our work can be done much faster in different branches of business, and we are enabled to supply the markets at any time. Therefore I think that less hours should be made to constitute a day's labor in law. Under the present factory system, the work-

men are almost like the Egyptians in bondage, and the Pharaohs are their rulers, until another Moses will deliver them.—(JOHN D. CONNOLLY.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—Settle all disputes by arbitration. Hold to nine-hour movement and enforce it.—(CHARLES G. DAIGLEISH.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—The lien law should be so amended as to protect mechanics employed on a building. The present law is unsatisfactory.—(JAS. L. EMERSON.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—Stop immigration. Make eight hours a constitutional day of labor. Give the laborer the first chance to get his pay.—(62.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—Put a tariff on immigration, as well as foreign wines and silks — the things a workingman don't need.—(63.

Carpenter, Mineral Point.—A law to compel every workman to have served a regular apprenticeship, and pass a good examination. Good mechanics that are willing to work can always find employment.—(JOHN CHARLES.

Carpenter, Neillsville.—Grant no liquor license and employ no drinking men.—(THEO. D. CONDIT.

Carpenter, Oconomowoc.—A compulsory education law. As to other legislation, I cannot answer.—(J. S. EDMONDS.

Carpenter, Oshkosh.—Stop immigration, or put a duty upon every immigrant as he lands. Stop immigrants from voting until they can read the names of the men they want to vote for.—(LYMAN W. NEEDHAM.

CARPENTER, Oshkosh.—Laws, in my opinion, are not needed. Nothing better than to have every man stand alone, keep sober, pay as he goes and do his level best. I am a firm believer in the survival of the fittest; at the same time, punish thieves, and crowd out the drones.—(86.

Carpenter, Peshtigo.—Compel every one to serve an apprenticeship of at least three years.—(86½.

Carpenter, Plainfield.—If a man is willing to work, and attend to his calling, our laws are good enough for us all.—(E. F. CURRIER.

Carpenter, Racine.—A law to put a stop to piece work, I think, would do more good than any other thing.—(89.

Carpenter, Sun Prairie.—A law to stop the immigration of mechanics into this country.—(NELSON P. COMBS.

Carpenter, Tomah.—First of all stop immigration.—(93.

Carpenter, Unity.—Stop immigration, and permit no person not a taxpayer to vote a tax upon another person.—(JOHN C. EGGLESTON.

Carpenter, Washburn.—The enactment of a law constituting 9 or 10 hours a legal day's work. Contractors and foremen should be held responsible for injuries to workmen caused by neglect, or the use of defective materials.—(D. F. ROSS.

Carpenter West Salem.—Put a tax of \$100 upon every immigrant landing in this country. Put a heavy duty on foreign labor, or take it off foreign goods. Do not make us compete with cheap and disgraceful

labor, while compelling us to pay big prices for poor goods. — (JACOB SCHORMAKER.

Carpenter, Wilson. — Shorten the hours of labor from eleven to ten. — (109.

Carpenter, Whitewater. — A higher protective tariff to ennoble and dignify American labor. Prevent the importation of the scum of Europe to work for 50 cents a day, as has been done in Pennsylvania and Ohio during the last three or five years. — (106.

Carpenter, Whitewater. — Mechanics should pass an examination as well as teachers, and be paid according to standard of ability. As it is now, the cheap man gets the job, even if he can only half understand the work. — (C. W. SAXE.

Carpenter, Whitewater. — Enact a law so that a man can always get his his pay for labor performed without resorting to courts. Also a law to make wages a lien upon property owned by the wife whose husband ordered a house built upon the lot. — (JAMES TAYLOR.

Carpenter, Whitewater. — The laws are all right, but manual training in the public schools, to take place of the apprentice system could not fail of good results. The condition of the trade might be further improved by killing off those who do so much work with their mouths; such as political bell-weather, walking delegates, labor agitators, etc. — (108.†

Carriage painter, Milwaukee. — Abolish convict labor. — (5.

Clerk, Badger Mills. — Our trade would be much improved by making the hour of 8 p. m. the time for closing all stores. — (EDWARD E. CHASE.

Cooper, Milwaukee. — Abolish state prison work. One-third of the packing barrels are made in the Illinois prisons. — (JOHN GEMEINHARDT.

Cooper, Milwaukee. — Stop the manufacture of flour sacks. Mice and rats build nests in them. — (HENRY J. WILKES.

Cotton mill employe, Janesville. — Enact a ten-hour law that can be enforced and do not allow people employed in cotton and woolen mills to work more hours than in any other branch of manufacture in the state. Your department cannot expect operatives to give you assistance, while the present laws remain a dead letter. — (1.

Currier, Milwaukee. — Abolish contract convict labor, and put convicts at work making good public roads throughout the state. — THOS. C. BISHOP.

Dyer, Milwaukee. — I am a foreigner, and as such am satisfied with the laws as they are. — (C. A. ANDERSON.

Hod carrier, Jefferson. — A higher protective tariff, and a reduction of direct taxation. — (80.

Knot sawyer, Necedah, (female). — Don't have any laws here, that's a thing of the past. — (3.

Knot sawyer, Necedah, (female). — We haven't any laws up here. Isn't necessary. — (8.

Laborer, Oshkosh. — If immigration can not be stopped by national legislation, let a good round per capita tax be imposed upon every foreigner

as he lands here, a tax sufficient to support the paupers other countries are daily shipping—(67.

Laborer, Beloit.—Protection to foreign laborers until they become educated in the usages of the country. A tariff for revenue only, and that on luxuries, not the necessities of life.—(R. J. BUTLER.

Lithographer, Milwaukee.—A law which will prohibit employment of children under 14 in any factory or shop whatever.—(6.

Longshoreman, Washburn.—Do away with saloons and houses of ill-fame.—(HUGH MONROE.

Longshoreman, Washburn.—There ought to be a law making ten hours a lawful work day, and compel corporations to have a regular pay day, at which wages are paid in full in cash. There is one company here employing 200 men, taking advantage of the condition of "green" foreigners, by keeping their money and thus compelling them to trade at the company's store.—(2.

Lumber grader, Dancy.—The laws we have are good enough if enforced. Weekly payment of wages.—(FRANK BAMPTON.

Lumber inspector, La Crosse.—Give the government control of all railroads, telegraph and telephone lines. Reduce the tariff on articles used by the masses of the people, and raise it on goods used only by the wealthy. Take back every acre of land held by railroad companies and foreigners. Elect United States senators by the people. Repeal national bank act.—(16.

Lumberman, Eau Claire.—Enact a heavy penalty upon false swearing. People seem to care nothing for an oath. Grant no more lands to railroads. Investigate the land grants and see if the railroads have not taken more than belongs to them.—(8.

Lumberman, Thorp.—Imprison all leaders of organizations that advocate strikes and intimidate workingmen. Let wages be regulated by the laws of supply and demand.—(FRANK M. GILLESPIE.

Lumberman, Unity.—A law confining saw mills to ten hours of labor.—(HENRY BURTON.

Lumberman, Washburn.—Shorter work-day. Shut up the saloons and put savings banks in place of them.—(81.

Lumberman, Wausau.—Abolish state prison work. Let the convicts do public work.—(38.

Lumberman, Wausau.—Weekly payment of wages in cash.—(PROSPER JOSSART.

Machinist, Fort Howard.—Prohibit all work on Sundays and legal holidays—(14.

Machinist, Madison.—Stop legislating in favor of capital alone. Lower the legal rate of interest to less than 3 per cent. Repeal all charters to corporations; let there be only partnerships. Give us a graduated income tax, and, finally, abolish all laws for the collection of debts other than covered by mortgage.—(LOUIS V. JANECK.

Machinist, Marinette—I am not a temperance crank; but I solemnly be-

lieve that a law, or something which could stop machinists from drinking would remove the worst curse known to the trade, and they are many.—
(PETER L. ADAMS.

Machinist, Marinette.— I think there should be an indenture system of apprenticeship.— (WILLIAM O. CARLSON.

Machinist, Marinette.— A law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.— (JOHN J. CASSON.

Machinist, Marinette.— An act by the legislature compelling employers to bind apprentices and to keep them no longer than one year at work on a certain machine, or any class of machines. This would make the pupil a competent workman in time. A strict compliance with such law would improve our trade beyond measure. But the law most needed and most important in my opinion, to improve the general condition of the people, is a law to prohibit by constitutional amendments, the manufacture and sale of the workingman's worst enemy—intoxicating liquors.— (HARRY MORRIS.

Machinist, Menomonie.— Legislation to shorten the hours for labor. I believe the employer would reap fully as much benefit of the system as the laborer. There would be less insurance to look after, less wear and tear on machinery, and he would get more work out of his men, because they would be in a better state to do the work.— (ADAM PATTERSON.

Machinist, Milwaukee.— Put a stop to child labor, piece-work and immigration. Work only eight hours per day.— (32.

Machinist, Milwaukee.— Let well enough alone.— (EDW. E. BORGNIS.

Machinist, Milwaukee.— Weekly payments. Shorter hours for labor. State arbitration. Employers' liability.— (BEN. C. GARSIDE.

Machinist, Milwaukee.— Rigid enforcement of an apprentice law. Restricted immigration. Eight hours to constitute a day's work. (28.

Miller, Boaz.— Let us stop the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, that we may have the nicest state in the Union.— (31.

Machinist, Milwaukee.— Laws to make co-operation easier. Abolition of child labor under 14, and weekly payment of wages. I think that if the weekly payment of wages were general, there would undoubtedly be more cash dealings between the retailers and the working classes. It would also better enable the poor to send their children to school instead of the shop, that they might not grow up in ignorance, or be unable to earn a fair living when they have become of age.— (HERMAN RUDOLPH.

Machinist, Milwaukee.— Weekly payment of wages.— (FRANK H. STINEL.

Machinist, Oshkosh.— Take the duty off raw materials, and put a heavier duty on all goods manufactured in other countries.— (45.

Machinist, Racine.— The condition of the trade might be improved by legislating for the encouragement of co-operation; by employers by adopting a system of profit-sharing.— (46.

Machinist, Unity.— I think there should be a law compelling employers

to pay wages in cash once a month, at least, and limit a day's work to ten hours.—(47.

Machinist, Wausau.—A law to require a diploma, endorsed by good references.—(48.

Machinist, Wilson.—Prohibit immigration for ten or fifteen years.—(SILAS BEAN.

Machinist, Whitewater.—Compel the payment of wages every two weeks.—(50.

Marble cutter, Milwaukee.—A law should be made and enforced compelling parents to send their children to school until they are at least fifteen years of age, and in so doing make one step towards the moral and social improvement of the future.—(B. W. BATTLES.

Mason, Necedah.—I think our laws are excellent, and all that we can reasonably ask. We need very few, if any, amendments.—(15.

Mason, Kenosha.—The mechanic's lien should be made to hold good, if properly set up and filed within six months, and after that time the holder should be allowed to sell the property to satisfy his claim after ten days' notice.—(OSCAR F. PARKER.

Millwright, Washburn.—Stop all adulteration of articles of food, tobacco and liquors.—(G. A. DIBBELL.

Moulder, Janesville.—I am sorry to say that I am not posted on laws; but I think that if all child labor under 14 were prohibited, and wages were paid weekly, it would be a good law for all.—(3.

Moulder, Marinette.—Stop immigration; reduce the hours of labor so as to create steady employment. Abolish convict contract labor. Establish weekly payment of wages by large corporations.—(5.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—The garnishee law works most unjust to unfortunate, but honest workingmen, because it makes them pay more for law than for their just debts. I wish to point out the effect of some of its features, and which, in my opinion, should be removed by amendments. Let me first say, however, that the law as it now stands is just in its operation with regard to *unmarried* men. It is a crime for a single man to contract debts and then avoid payment. But a married man with a family often meets with misfortunes over which he has no control. These misfortunes often compel him to contract debts which in the course of circumstances he finds himself unable to pay at a stated time, notwithstanding a rigid economy. Then, when garnishee proceedings are added to his troubles, he sometimes yields to temptations and becomes a "traveling bumner."

Now, I would suggest that the present garnishee law be so amended that when a married man is in debt while being steadily employed, the creditor may file the statement of the amount due him with the nearest resident Justice of the Peace, at the same time notifying the debtor's employer to stop his payment of wages until the justice shall have assessed the amount the debtor shall pay towards the liquidation of the debt. The justice

after ascertaining the monthly or weekly wages of the debtor, shall fix the amount so to be paid, provided that such amount shall not exceed two dollars per month where the wages are not over fifty dollars, and not less than thirty dollars per month. For every ten dollars over fifty, the monthly installment shall be increased one dollar.

In case of the debtor's failure to pay any such monthly installment as fixed by the justice, the creditor may proceed to collect by garnishee the whole amount due him in one payment. My reason for making these suggestions are, because under the law as it now works, an unfortunate but honest man is exposed to demands from unreasonable merchants, who may have induced him to contract the debt. Another bad result of the law is that it makes a man liable to lose his situation, as many employers will not be annoyed by garnishees.

I know of an instance where a man had only \$32 coming to him for a full month's pay. A lawyer presented a bill for \$30 against the man to the employers' attorney, who immediately gave him an order on the cashier for the full amount.

I think if the law were amended as outlined here, it would work justice to creditor and debtor alike.—(WM. H. FRANKS.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—A U. S. apprentice law, if it can be framed so as to be satisfactory to contracting parties. Just at present more good mechanics and less duds are needed.—(THOMAS PALMER.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—It would be a very good thing if our state would enact an apprentice law, so that employers could not have as many apprentices as journeymen.—(JULIUS C. A. ROLLER.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Stop all piece-work, and enforce weekly payment of wages.—(14.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—There should be a law to compel weekly payment of wages, allowing the employer to retain one day's pay.—(18.

Moulder, Racine.—Stop immigration for a number of years. Give our American boys a chance. There will be less tramps and less crime, and prosperity will shine on the land of pauper-paid apprentices. We have had enough of the anarchistic element. History and statistics show that three-fourths of the strikes, riots and labor troubles are agitated by foreigners. We have too many foreign gentlemen here already. "Let them," as Booming Old Bismarck said, "go to Africa and colonize, then I will know where to find them when I want them." Look at the vast territory of Russia and Asia. We Americans had to revolutionize this country—let them civilize the Eastern hemisphere.—(WM. GEBB.

Nailer, Milwaukee.—Let the government own and operate railroads; give free transportation to laborers who will take up lands. Then loan each man \$1,000 at 4 per cent. for ten years. Establish government banks.—(JOHN L. JONES.

Painter, Bloomer.—Stop land grants to corporations. Compel assessors to assess all property subject to taxation more closely.—(GEO. A. KINDEN.

Painter, Milwaukee.—The general government should see to it that every man is employed. If there be not work enough by private enterprise, the government should employ them in the cultivation of land. The government to build railroads.—(RUDOLPH ANGELSTEIN.

Painter, New Lisbon.—We should have a law requiring a license in every branch of business, so that no one could be dabbling in all classes of merchandise at the same time. For example, put a \$20 license upon a paint shop, for the privilege of handling paints, oil and varnishes, and anything pertaining to the painting trade. In this town of 1,200 inhabitants, we have two hardware and two drug stores handling that class of goods. This debars any regular dealer in so far as the percentage of trade held by such stores makes it undesirable for paintshops to keep a stock of such materials on hand. It works in about the same way as the whisky trade. The two drug stores sell more whisky than all the saloons together, while the former pays \$1, the other \$200 for the same privilege.—(F. M. SERRURIER.

Painter, Platteville.—A law giving masters authority over apprentices to compel sobriety, and natural, needed rest.—(S. W. DRAPER.

Painter, Whitewater.—Stop immigration. Give a man a chance to work out the amount of his poll tax, instead of making him pay \$1.50 while he makes only \$1.25 per day.—(ALBERT OLDS.

Papermaker, Marinette.—Simply an enforcement of the prohibitory laws, for the benefit of working classes.—(ALBERT M. SPOOR.

Papermaker, Neenah.—There is a crying need for a law creating a license for engineers and firemen, so that none but those holding such license dare be employed to have control over such dangerous instruments as a steam boiler.—(S.

Patternmaker, Milwaukee.—In regard to necessary legislation for the protection of life and limb of employes, I would say, that there is one machine particularly dangerous and destructive to the operator, namely, the common circular rip saw, as now used without any back knife or guard. I have known of a number of men and boys being killed or injured by pieces of wood collecting back of the saw and being caught by the teeth and thrown forward with a velocity to cause sure death to the man whom it happens to strike.

Last spring there was a man so killed at the Milwaukee Harvester Works. He was buried as quickly as possible without the formality of an inquest, probably for the purpose of preventing the blame being attached to the employers.

The back knife, or guard mentioned, is a very simple and practical device and will positively prevent any such accidents. The cost of the same does not exceed five dollars; but, of course, as long as employers are not compelled to use them, they will be inclined to save the money.

The trouble in our large factories is that a great number of dangerous

machines are operated by men who absolutely know nothing of mechanics.

It would not pay the employer to warn the men of the danger, because by so doing they would reduce the speed of the men and machines, and consequently the amount of work turned out. Every one using a circular saw should be compelled to provide it with a back knife or guard.—(CHAS. A. FRENCH.

Printer, Chippewa Falls.—A graduated income tax. A graduated land tax on large speculative estates. Rigid laws to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and tobacco.—(GEO. L. JONES.

Printer, Milwaukee.—Prohibit the employment of children under 15 years of age.—(17.

Printer, Milwaukee.—I am of the opinion that several sections of the laws enacted by the last legislature will remain a dead letter, simply because some can not, and others dare not, enforce them for fear of losing their own heads.—(18.

Last spring [1887], after our ignominious defeat, when the union was referred to, some employers said: "Down with the union; we will no longer recognize No. 23." I am pretty sure that some of our men are blacklisted by the employers' organization, and will not again be employed in the offices where they worked before.

Boycotting on the part of workingmen will be a failure if exposed to the least publicity, on the part of employers *vice versa*.—(17.

Printer, Whitewater.—Enforce the Sunday law in regard to the sale of liquors on that day.—(24.

Puddler, Milwaukee.—Prohibit the importation of old rails and scrap iron. The Sunday laws of Wisconsin should be preserved by all means.—(2.

Roller, Milwaukee.—I would like to see a law passed raising the saloon license to \$1,000.—(ELIJAH BOWEN.

Roll hand, Milwaukee.—A law to secure an unimpeded right to learn a trade, irrespective of employers or unions.—(7.

Roll hand, Milwaukee.—Restriction of elective franchise. Prohibit stock gambling and watering of stock. The future of the country depends upon the intelligence of the masses. Make education universal. Allow no man a voice at the polls unless he can read and expound the constitution of the U. S. in the English language.—(44.

Rougher, Milwaukee.—A law to prohibit the shipment of old iron rails from other countries to this; or make the tariff so high as to make such shipment unprofitable.—(9.

Rougher, Milwaukee.—As far as we are concerned [A. A. I. S. W.], I think the best thing is to let us alone. Newspapers do more to prolong our strikes than almost anything else. When we have any trouble the press is sure to lay the blame on the men. That, of course, will bring out some smart fellow to defend us through the papers, which calls for a reply from the other side. By this time there is quite a bitter feeling that is hard to

allay. All this makes it difficult to reach a speedy settlement.—(MAURICE FLYNN.

Sawyer, Dancy.—The adoption of the ten-hour system in saw mills.—(2.

Sawyer, Eau Claire.—A high protective tariff on lumber, at least on equal basis with iron.—(3.

Sawyer, La Crosse.—There should be a law compelling employers to pay workmen injured at their work, sufficient money to support them, or give them employment at such labor as the injured man is able to do.—(8.

Saw filer, Wausau.—Not being well posted on existing laws, I am not prepared to say what new laws should be made, amended or repealed. I wish to say, however, that I think that in no class of labor should more than ten hours be exacted for a day's labor without extra pay. The interests of the employers would be more advanced by employes than where more than ten hours are required.—(EDGAR LADU.

Seaman, Milwaukee.—Abolish monopoly in land. Railways, telegraphs, etc., should be under direct control of the government. I think there should be a law for the better protection of the sailor, who is subjected to many hardships and privations. Marine hospitals in the United States belong to seamen, but they have no voice in making the regulation. Doctors do as they choose.—(JOHN DOLAN.

Seaman, Milwaukee.—Legislation should compel vessel owners to ship competent seamen, and regulate the number of seamen in proportion to tonnage.—(EDW. WILLIAMS.

Setter in saw mill, Oshkosh.—A thorough revision of the tariff laws would be a great benefit to all classes.—(WILLIAM WITZEL.

Shingle knot sawyer, Wausau.—Monthly payment of wages in full. Close all saloons on Sunday. Ten-hour work day.—(WM. R. HELLER.

Ship carpenter, La Crosse.—A readjustment of the taxation laws, so that the rich pay their full quota.—(1.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee.—Does it not look one-sided when sec. 1, chap. 849, laws of 1887, is compared with sec. 1, chap. 427, laws of 1887?—(JOHN GEILL.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.—Create a national or state board of arbitration for settlement of disputes between labor and capital. Revision of the tariff, prohibition of speculation in the necessities of life. Abolition of prison labor in competition with free labor. Although our branch of the shoe or boot business is not affected by prison contract labor, still I am convinced that it works a greivous injury to those employed in other branches of the trade. I think it would be better for all concerned if the labor of prisoners was used only for the requirements of public charitable institutions.—(JOHN PICKEN.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.—Abolish the present bank system and make railways public property.—(20.

Shoemaker, Monroe.—Abolish contract prison labor.—(J. S. WETZLER.

Steam and gasfitter, Janesville.—Enforce the laws in regard to the em-

ployment of women and children, and also the compulsory educational laws.—(WM. A. FARMER.

Steam and gasfitter, Janesville.— The enactment of a ten hour law, and the enforcement of compulsory education laws.—(2.

Steamfitter, Milwaukee.—Establish a regular term of apprenticeship for all trades.—(4.

Stationary engineer, Berlin.— I would like to see all engineers in mills and factories required to have a license.—(MARTIN HANSON.

Stationary engineer, Berlin.— To require a license of engineers, and to forbid the employment of non liceased men.—(8.

Stationary engineer, Eagle River.— So many accidents occur daily because of the employment of unskilled engineers, that I think it would be wise for the next legislature to enact a law requiring all engineers to pass a satisfactory examination before a competent board of inspectors. Such a law would be the means of saving many lives and several thousands of dollars worth of property.—(SAMUEL WALTERS.

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.— There should be a law to compel all engineers to pass a satisfactory examination before taking charge of engines and boilers. Many a life would have been saved if competent men were placed in charge of boilers.—(HARRY CARTWRIGHT.

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.— In my opinion, sec. 1, ch. 849, and sec. 1, ch. 427, laws of 1887, should be alike in penalty for violation.—(16.

Stationary engineer, Superior.— State inspection of boilers and examination of engineers, similar to the U. S. laws upon that subject.—(L. Z. SLAYTON.

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.— A law requiring every boiler and engine in use to be inspected at least twice a year, by competent inspectors appointed by the state, and compelling proprietors to make such alterations as the inspector may recommend.—(44.

Stationary engineer, Wausau.— A law requiring engineers to have a license. Such license, to be of any benefit, should secure safety from boiler explosions, and a guaranty to employers that the engineer is a competent man. The license should also protect the interests of the trade by shutting out incompetent competitors.—(27.

Stationary engineer, West Lima.— Enact a law for the payment of wages in cash at least monthly.—(JULIUS J. SMITH.

Stone cutter, Milwaukee — In view of the great number of railway accidents, I would favor all railways, telegraphs, and telephones, to be under direction of the general government—similar to the post office department.—(GEO. CHALKER.

Stone cutter, West Salem.— A law making it compulsory for children to attend the public schools until 16 years of age.—(GEO. T. McELROY.

Superintendent, Hudson.— To pass laws authorizing or rather making, the contract system lawful. Let a man bind himself to work a certain

time at a specified wage, the employer to furnish work for the time agreed upon.—(SAMUEL H. PIERCE.

Tailor, Menomonie.—Make more liberal laws for collecting wages.—(6.

Tailor, Milwaukee.—The only law I would like to see enacted and enforced, is one prohibiting any person under 14 years of age to work in any shop or factory, or at any trade whatsoever.—(LOUIS BILLERBECK.

Tailor, Milwaukee.—The government should abolish monopoly in the land, and run the railways for the benefit of the people similar to the post office.—(COLIN M. CAMPBELL.

Tanner, Milwaukee.—If congress would establish post office savings banks throughout the country, there is no one law that would prove such a blessing to the working people. But here is the trouble; it would *only* benefit the working classes.—(8.

Telegrapher, Madison.—Some law protecting skilled labor should be enacted. The service is a crying evil for want of a stringent law compelling the employment of better operators.—(H. D. SLOAT.

Tinner, Milwaukee.—A law to prevent the excessive employment of children in factories.—(CHAS. BECK.

Tinner, Milwaukee.—In my opinion we have too much law and too little enforcement now.—(A. W. BARDWELL.

Tinsmith, Fairchild.—A law requiring mechanical engineers to have a legal certificate of competency.—(J. D. BARDWELL.

Tobacco worker, Deerfield.—Raise the duty on Sumatra tobacco.—(S. E. SIMONSON.

Tobacco worker, Milwaukee.—A higher tax on tobacco.—(4.

Tunnelers, Milwaukee.—We think the legislature should pass a law that in case of accident, the sufferers should be fairly compensated. Also a state insurance fund to pension aged workmen for life.—(FRED. BOOT, and others.

Wagonmaker, Racine.—It is my opinion that legislation can not help the laboring classes much. If a day's work were fixed by law at eight hours, wages would be paid accordingly. Men now are in many places hired by the hour instead of the day; and common laborers who used to get \$1.25 per day, now receive only \$1.00. Mechanics do not feel it so much because they are better paid.—(11.

Wagonmaker, Racine.—In sec. 1, chap. 287, laws of 1887, relating to employes, and sec. 1, chap. 349, laws of 1887, relating to employers, I can find no difference in the offense; but a great difference in the penalty for violation. If that is not class legislation, what is it?—(12.

Woodworker, Grand Rapids.—A law requiring employers to pay wages weekly in cash.—(1.

Woodworker, Hudson.—Make employers liable for accidents to men caused by defective machinery.—(B. F. MCCUTCHIN.

Woodworker, Racine.—Sec. 1, chap. 349, laws of 1887, and sec. 1, chap.

1887, laws of 1887, should be equal in punishment for violation. The public lands should be reserved for actual settlers, and not given away to speculators. Graduated income tax.—(M. M. NELSON.

TRADE NOTES.

Barber, Wausau.—Our trade in winter, in lumbering centres, is much affected by the fact that a great number of men leave town to work in the woods.—(3.

Blacksmith, Grantsburg.—I think that blacksmithing is one of the best trades at present. If a man be industrious and saving, he can lay up something for "a rainy day," as the saying is. When I commenced blacksmithing here in 1880, I had \$12 to start with. I have since bought lots for shop and dwelling house, and have built a comfortable little house, the whole worth perhaps \$1,000.—(44.

Blacksmith, New Lisbon, August, 1887.—Our work is mostly for farmers. Poor crop, drought, and fire destroying the cranberry fields made business very dull in this section for the last two seasons. The prospects this fall, however, are very good a great deal of business being already booked.—(JAMES H. CLOW.

Boilermaker, Milwaukee.—Trade is good this year and has been for the last ten months. Our trade is perhaps the hardest of all trades, while the wages are little better than those of machinists. Wages here range from \$3.50 to \$3.00 for ten hours' work. The trade furnishes employment about ten months of the year. The great majority of boilermakers are deaf, and at the age of forty-five they are pretty well played out. There can be nothing worse for the eyes than driving rivets and calking, the main part of the trade.

Boilermaker, Milwaukee.—Our trade is by no means an attractive one, except for the comparatively fair wages. The men are subject to many ills and disadvantages. The noise and din of the work make communication or exchange of ideas and opinions, except by a code of signs, extremely difficult. Indeed, there are few boilermakers who are not more or less deaf, while their eyesight is often impaired by flying particles of steel. The physical constitution of even the strongest man among them demands a complete rest after a day's work of ten hours, in order to prepare for the next day, because the work at all times requires great physical power.

Boiler tender, Milwaukee.—In 1878 we received \$1.75 per day; afterward our wages were increased to \$3. In 1883 wages again went down to \$1.75, and in January, 1886, they were once more raised to \$3.00. On May 1, 1886, our wages were advanced to \$3.65, that being the price paid by the N. C. R. M. Co., in Chicago. The last increase, with the help of God, was due to the K. of L.—(CHAS. A. HOUSE.

Bookkeeper, La Crosse.—In the city of La Crosse we have ten saw mills,

which employ about 1,800 men in all. Unskilled laborers get about \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. They are out of work when the mills close down, which occurs about November 10, starting again about April 10.

In winter, most of the men with families stay at home, some of them obtaining a little employment, such as work on gravel trains, or hauling and cutting wood. Some go to the woods at a monthly salary of from \$15 to \$23 and board.

Single men generally go to the woods, as that class is generally hard up and "dead broke" within two days after pay day.

In spring, a great many of them spend their winter's earnings in one week for whisky, etc., so they are obliged to go to work for anything they can get.

This is a great detriment to our city; but not as bad as it was two or three years ago.

This city, at present, has about 27,000 inhabitants, with 183 saloons.

Most married men are getting homes of their own—perhaps three-fourths of them.

The business of the city is mostly lumbering, although quite a railroad center.

Railroad men are better paid, common laborers receive \$1.50 per day, and upward. Very few of them, however, own homes, and do not, as a rule, save any of their money.—(J. O. STOREY.

Bookkeeper, Marinette.—I am engaged as bookkeeper in a hardware store. My employers are considerate men. The long hours are the result of custom and competition rather than from any desire on their part to oppress. Could business hours be closed, as mills and factories are, at proper hours, most of the evils would be averted. Some clerks and bookkeepers have to put in as many as sixteen hours per day, and work part of Sunday to keep their places. The strict enforcement of Sunday laws would be a boon to clerks and bookkeepers.—(JAMES ELLIS.

Bookkeeper, Wausau.—Capital and labor are on pretty good terms in this city. There is generally work enough, and in some seasons we can't get men enough. Last winter ['86-'87] was an exceptionally good one for logging, and our loggers improved it. This summer there is a demand for lumber, so that our mills are now all running day and night, to the full extent of their capacity. The summer of 1886 was dull here because of lack of water to bring the logs down.—(F. M. GROUT.

Boxmaker, Milwaukee.—When working by the day, boxmakers received \$1.50 per day, and were supposed to make 100 average-sized boxes in ten hours. Now we get 1c and 1½c apiece, and make from \$1.50 to \$2 per day.—(JAMES ANGOVE.

Boxmaker, Milwaukee.—While we gained some increase in wages, it remains true that the employer has found a way to offset our gain, by employing a number of new hands at \$1.50 working by the day. The employer found out that boxmaking, after all, is not much of a trade, and that it

pays to employ these green hands at \$1.50, in preference to paying us 1½ cents per box. The result is, that where we found pretty steady employment before, we are now subject to frequent lay-off.

Bricklayer, Milwaukee.—Our scaffoldings are always put up by the laborers, and accidents are owing to the fact that in many instances contractors do not allow sufficient time for such work.

Bricklayer, Milwaukee.—Building is done too recklessly nowadays. The majority of bosses make it bad for the trade. The men are being driven because contractors figured too low owing to close competition.

Bricklayer, Platteville.—Men of my trade in country towns are often called upon to do all kinds of odd jobs such as plastering, building cisterns, and chimneys, whitewashing, cementing cellars, etc., etc., and in this manner manage to make from \$400 to \$450 per year.

Brickmaker, Milwaukee.—Ours is hard work, and we are subject to malaria and lung diseases. I have not seen any women working in brick-yards in this country, but in Europe it is quite common.

Brickmaker, Milwaukee.—Following is the scale of wages paid to brick-makers in the city of Milwaukee. I only mention the leading manufacturers in the table below, and the rates of wages given are absolutely correct. The figures in the last two columns represent the daily wages paid to boys from 12 to 16 years of age, as sand wheelers and edgers:

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Setters.	Wheelers.	Heaters.	Pitfillers.	Plashovelers.	Dumppers.	Offsetters.	Loaders.	Truckers.	Teamsters.	Yardmen.	Sandwheelers. (Boys.)	Edgers. (Boys.)
Geo. Burnh'm & Sons	\$1 62½	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 37½	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 37½	\$1 50	\$1 25	\$1 37½	\$1 25	\$0 75	\$0 37½
J. L. Burnham & Son	1 62½	1 50	1 50	1 37½	1 50	1 50	1 37½	1 50	1 25	1 37½	1 25	0 75	0 50
E. Chase & Sons...	1 62½	1 50	1 50	1 37½	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 25	1 37½	1 25	0 75	0 50
Hertzberg & Vogt...	1 62½	1 50	1 50	1 37½	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 25	1 50	1 37½	0 75	0 50
Milwaukee Br'k Mfg Co	1 75	1 50	1 50	1 37½	1 50	1 75	1 50	1 50	1 37½	1 50	1 37½	0 75	0 50
Chas. Kraatz.....	1 75	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 75	1 75	1 50	1 37½	1 50	1 50	1 00	0 75

NOTE.—This list only gives the wages paid to brickmakers working on yards where machines are run by steam.

Nearly all work in brickyards in the city is stent work; that is, a certain amount of brick set, wheeled or made, is considered a day's work; in other words, a certain quantity of work for a certain amount of wages. The wages here, in comparison with other cities are very small; in Chicago they are almost double. We were quite astonished last spring when we received the Chicago scale.

A peculiar fact connected with the trade is that the firms whose yards are located within the city limits pay the lowest wages, while they have many advantages over those located in the suburbs. The former have their wood delivered at the yards by boat, while the latter must haul it, and on account of greater distances are at quite a disadvantage in the

matter of delivery. The lowest wages earned during a season of six months is \$150; the highest during eight months, \$398. The wages of truckers are generally the lowest, because the machine gang loses the most time on account of rainy weather. The setters, wheelers and heaters are less subject to loss of time and often make overtime.

My individual statistics for the year 1887, are as follows: Total number of days worked, 177; total amount of wages, \$262.87. Worked in brick-yard 131 days, at \$1.87½ per day, making \$136.87. Begun work in brick-yard on May 8, and quit October 4. Began work in packing house on October 5, and was laid off on December 12—55 days, at \$1.75 per day, and one day at \$1.25, making \$96.50—total earnings for the year, \$262.87.

Cabinetmaker, Hudson.—The general condition of the working classes in this city, is poor. Our cabinetmakers work at very low wages, and find it hard work to make \$1.50 per day.

Cabinetmaker, Milwaukee.—I consider it a very poor trade. Many men are idle at all times of the year, and are obliged to seek other employment. I gave up the trade more than twelve years ago, because I can do better at something else.—(F. L. GARFIELD.

Carpenter, Argyle.—Most of our cheap workmen live in the country and own small farms. By the aid of a few tools they manage to make a living and lay up some money. There are very few, if any, among this class of carpenters who are masters of their trades. No system is observed.—(C. C. ELDERED.

Carpenter, Colby.—This is a dull place for men of my trade. There is plenty of timber here, but no money to start factories.

Carpenter, Eau Claire.—The cause of this city being so dull, lies with our capitalists—they want to grab everything. The members of our common council fail to enforce the laws, refuse to push trade ahead, and try to hurt the K. of L. so as to keep in office by the vote of capitalists and saloonkeepers.

Carpenter, Edgerton.—Edgerton was a good town up to about two years ago, when the tobacco crop failed. Men of all trades as well as laborers had to look elsewhere for work. Work of all kind is dull here and likely to be so for some time. In proof of this, I will say that eleven Canadians came home this evening to spend "the Fourth" with their families. They have been working in Milwaukee all summer, and go back there next Monday.

Carpenter, Edgerton.—In our locality it is extremely dull in the building trades, so much so that nearly all carpenters and masons have had to go away from home to find employment. The great drawback to the building trades in this climate is the long winters, when a man has but little, if anything, to do for from four to five months.

Carpenter, Kenosha.—The trouble in this city is that there are too many "carpenters" who never learned the trade; but all want big wages. This

is one of the reasons why I do not believe in unions. There are very few good carpenters in this city; but they are all contractors.

Carpenter, Kilbourn City.—I have not followed the trade for twenty-five years; only at intervals when not otherwise employed. There is no money in it in the country or in the country towns—and, I don't think, much in the cities. Architects do well enough. Mechanics have many drawbacks; besides, many make things worse by their foolish strikes. I have observed that they are more likely to strike when wages are high than the time when they are low; and many are more discontented. Manufacturing now supersedes handwork to a great extent.

Carpenter, Merrill.—There is one thing which tends to hold this place down, and that is the millmen's combination here. They are putting in the Holly water works here. When that company first came here they advertised for men at \$1.75 per day, and I understand that the mill men went to them and told them that they could get all the men they needed at \$1.50. That's about what they pay their laborers. Some of the mills run ten hours, but most of them are running eleven hours each day.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—Advertisements for men may be seen any day in the busiest part of the season. But on application for work you will generally find that you can not get any, unless you are willing to work 25 cents less per day than those that are at work. That's why so many good workmen must either accept a reduction or go idle.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—Our loss of time amounts to 2½ to 3½ months per year, from bad weather and from other causes, such as waiting for materials, or for the bricklayers to get done, or plasterers to get out of the way.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—We meet with few men of our trade who do not complain of great competition with unskilled labor. However, we should not forget that the product of planing mills, sash, door and blind factories has so simplified and subdivided the trade that a man soon passes as an average carpenter. The fact remains, nevertheless, that real first-class workmen have no difficulty in finding employment at \$2.50 to \$3 per day, in summer; and many, even during the short winter days make from \$2 to \$2.25 per day.

Carpenter, Milwaukee.—The fact is that it takes all I can earn to make a living and keep my tools in shape.

Carpenter, Mineral Point.—I think we ought to be enabled to collect pay from any party who occupies our time in figuring, estimating, or giving any ideas relative to our business. A great many go to one party to get all the points and information possible; then take advantage of him, by hiring other parties to do the work.

Carpenter, Mineral Point.—I think the carpenter business requires the most study of any of the mechanical trades. We really have to furnish the lines and prepare the ground for all other mechanics about a building. The trouble is, people will employ incompetent help at times, because they

can be hired at a less per diem, but experience teaches me they are the most expensive men on the list.

Carpenter, Prospect.—I am now working in the village of Waukesha, and my answers are principally for that place. My home is Prospect, where more hours per day are required. Employers might improve the conditions of the trade if they would show more interest in the quality of work.

Carpenter, Racine.—As an instance how piece-work affects the trade, I would refer you to the Milwaukee Reaper Works. A few years ago, when the company first started, all work was done by the day. In the blacksmith shop they worked fourteen fires, day and night. Now the work is done with two fires and a trip-hammer. The cost of blacksmith work per day is cut down from \$3 to 35 cents by the employment of the machine.

Carpenter, Unity.—I never saw less demand for skilled labor since the war. There are instances up here where fires have swept away a city or village, where there is a demand for mechanics; but in a few days such places are overrun with men, and prices reduced. A fair workman here gets \$1.50 per day. In Hurley and Marshfield a good workman can get \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day; but board and railroad fare cut off the profits, so that few care to go there. Again, in many parts the drouth has reduced the yield of crops, and delayed building by farmers. But a good workman need never look long for work at some price. Perhaps wages are high enough, everything being cheap.

Carpenter, Racine.—It takes about \$10 per year for a carpenter to keep his tools up after he has a set, which is worth from \$100 to \$500.

Carpenter, Ripon.—Business has been very quiet this season, and will be for another season, as our crops are poor, and when the farmer has poor luck it affects the mechanics. Men of means should encourage manufacturing.

Carpenter, Washburn.—Quite a number of minor accidents have happened here lately by defective scaffolding. The machinery in saw mills is generally operated without safety guards. A number of laborers employed around the coal docks were injured by defective hoisting machinery.

Carpenter, West Lima.—In this vicinity farmers are getting out of their log huts to go into small frame houses. The style and the quality of the work is not always considered so much as the way in which they can pay for them.

Carpenter, White Creek.—This is a farming community and a small village, where carpenters depend upon odd jobs. Work has been dull in the fore part of the season, on account of the drouth, but as winter approaches, the demand is getting somewhat better.

Carpenter, West Salem.—This has been an unusually good summer for work, but it looks now as though the end was near, for there is not much more work in sight, but there are plenty of workmen. [1887.]

Carpenter, Whitewater.— Building is dull here this season. One-year old-carpenters are master builders now. I don't think anything can be done by legislation, because a man has a right to work for nothing, but I am sure that in the near future we will feel quite demoralized if things keep on in this way. Nowadays, if a man is unfit for anything else, he turns out a carpenter.

Carpenter, Whitewater.— It is strange, but true, that many people do not appreciate the difference between skilled and unskilled labor; but think that if a man is willing to work cheap, he is the man wanted, even if he have only a few tools. Indeed, he can work cheaper, because his knowledge of the trade has cost him scarcely anything.

Carpenter, Whitewater.— Contractors with money can monopolize all the work here; because the poorer man can give little security. This consigns a poor man to wage-work at whatever pay he can get, or go to Chicago or Milwaukee to seek work, leaving his family here.

Carpenter, Wonevot.— Our work is mostly among the farmers.

Carpet weaver, Fond du Lac.— Ours is a poor business — long hours and small wages. Twelve to thirteen hours a day seems to be a pretty long day; but I have to stand it in order to keep out of debt and live and support a large family. Ten years ago we received 18 cents per yard; now 14 in winter and 15 in summer. A good man will weave from 9 to 10 yards per day of ten hours; but he weaves only five days per week, one day being lost in spooling, reeling, putting up and threading new patterns. This gives him \$9 to \$10 per week. As carpet weavers generally work on their own account, it requires, besides an outlay for machinery and tools of about \$65, extra expenses for house rent, fuel and necessary advertising to the amount of about \$80 per year.

Work is greatly improved over last year, and I have not lost a day since last February, and have about five weeks' work ahead. All business in this city is doing very well this year, and wages generally are a little higher. Most of the work was brought to the city by the construction of water works. Wages came up as soon as digging commenced.

I served during the war in the 35th Wis. Vol. Inf., and I often think Uncle Sam might find a place for me in a postoffice, or somewhere else, where by working 10 hours a day I could earn better wages. Of course, I know well enough that every ex-soldier can not get a good place like that, but I think, that when he gets over 55 years of age, he should receive some pension. Even if it were not much, it would be a great help.— (RICHARD H. BREITENGROES [1887.]

Carriage painter, Centralia.— Work is rather uncertain, and subject to foreign influence. I work by the piece. A wagon complete, set in paint shop is called a "piece," and is set out painted for \$4.50. Tramp labor affects good tradesmen. They come to a place "busted," and will take to painting at whatever wages they can get, and take piece-work at one-half of what it is worth.

Cement pipemaker, Racine.— We have good times in Racine at present. There is more work, and less men out of employment than there have been for many years. Our co-operative grocery store is doing well—Dec. 15, 1887.—(W. P. JURGENSON.

Cheesemaker, Arcadia.— A good deal could be said regarding my trade; but as I am a poor writer, and a poorer talker, I usually content myself with doing. However, I will endeavor to give you a few points, hoping they may be of value to your report. In the first place, cheese making is one of the best paying industries in the farming line; in fact, it is the only branch that has been anything like a success for five years past. The business is rapidly increasing, and the production should not overreach the consumption. In order to avoid that, consumers should be educated by means of furnishing them with a good article. You can not teach people to eat poor cheese; so it merely clogs the market.

All the poor trash that is manufactured and put upon the market in the name of Butter and Cheese only hurts the price of the good product.

The way to remedy the evil is to confine the manufacture to experienced hands, and bind them to produce an *eatable* article, instead of a mere marketable one.

There are a good many manufacturers who are so pecuniarily "small" about their business as to rather hire irresponsible hands than a man of experience. This forces the honest manufacturer in many cases either to adopt the same principles, or quit the business. But the consumer should not forget, that as often as a good cheesemaker is replaced by a poor one, so often the business in general is injured to a greater extent than most of us are aware of.—(JACE O. BATCHELDER.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee.— It seems to me that no trade, under the present system of production, enables a workman to make any headway or to save anything for old age. It is getting to be the same with small manufacturing concerns and retail establishments, which have not the necessary large funds in reserve to cover the disbursements. They labor under the same financial difficulties as the workman, because they can not command the necessary credit, and therefore will sooner or later die out. This is especially true of cigarmaking on a small scale.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee.— The average wages of cigarmakers in Milwaukee do not exceed \$3.50 to \$9.00 per week. The show for the International union is poor. We are working well in the K. of L., because dues are low and initiation fee cheap. We hope soon to have a district assembly. There are now nearly 300 females working at the trade in Milwaukee.

Cigarmaker, Milwaukee.— Trade is not much worse than before. Many others, besides myself, can make about same wages as before, that is, from \$13 to \$15 per week.

Coal heaver, Milwaukee.— The following is the list of prices for the year 1887, adopted by the Coal Heavers' union:

HORSE WORK.

Coal — Nut, Stove, Blossburg, Small Egg.—Six hours to the 100 tons, 60 cents per hour, with three men in the hold; in case of hauling over 15 feet, four men in the hold.

Grate and Large Egg.—Six hours to 100 tons, with four men in the hold, 60 cents per hour.

Lehigh and Steam Coal.—Seven hours to 100 tons, four men in the hold, 60 cents per hour.

Kindling Coal.—Eight hours to 100 tons, four men in the hold, 60 cents per hour.

Salt.—Five hours to 100 tons, three men in hold, 60 cents per hour, with pickers, if needed, at the stevedore's expense.

Pig Iron and Railroad Iron.—60 cents per hour.

All work done on wrecked laden vessels or steamers will be charged at the rate of 75 cents per hour.

Dumpers must be paid at the rate of 50 cents per hour.

Water-boys and run cleaners must be paid by the stevedores.

Two-wheelers will not be allowed to go over 60 feet, three-wheelers over 110 feet, and four-wheelers over 175 feet, and all over that distance five-wheelers.

Coal heavers will build the run in starting a boat, and tear down the run from the vessel to the dock only, and all other runs to be made or torn down will be charged at the rate of 60 cents per hour.

Stevedores will be required to furnish the men with first-class tools, and the same must be returned in good order at the place the vessel is unloaded; and in case the tools shall be broken through carelessness, the man using them shall pay for all such broken tools.

No union man will be allowed to shift plank from one yard to another unless he receives pay for the same at the rate of 60 cents per hour.

Every union man must be in a sober and healthy condition in order to work on coal.

In all cases where runs are built by yard owners or stevedores, they will be responsible for accidents caused by either neglect in their construction, or unsound material.

Captains, stevedores and vessel owners will be held responsible for all accidents occurring through bad falls, tackles or lines.

All runs must be inspected before union coal heavers start a boat.

All work done by the union coal heavers must be done by the net ton.

Bills of lading will have to be shown before a vessel is finished, and should a vessel be finished before a bill of lading is presented, the harbor master will be required to hold the vessel until the presentation of said bill of lading.

STEAM WORK.

Chestnut, Stove, Egg and Blossburg.—Four hours to 100 tons, 60 cents per hour, with four men in the hold, and trimmers if needed.

Lehigh, Steam and Grate.—Five hours per 100 tons, 60 cents per hour, with four men in the hold, and trimmers if needed, at stevedore's expense.

Kindling Coal.—Six hours to 100 tons, 60 cents per hour, with four men in the hold, and trimmers if needed, at stevedore's expense.

Water-boys and callers-off must be paid by stevedores.

Sunday and extra work must be paid for at the rate of \$1 per hour, unless such work should be caused by the carelessness of the coal heavers.

Steam Yards with Wooden Tubs.—Four men will be required in the hold, and trimmers if needed; hard coal, five hours to 100 tons; soft coal, six hours paid at the rate of 60 cents per hour; and union dumpers in all cases must be employed.

No member of this union will be allowed to take contract work, and should any member do so, the members of this union will not be allowed to work for him.

This union will recognize no new stevedores, and will work for none but stevedores employing us in former years. The following is a list of stevedores recognized by this union

for the year 1887: Thos. Carroll, Fred Kipp, Wm. Kaupke, Ph. Grundman, Mike Schultz, John Hannon, Arthur Devlin, Pat. Welch.

The man with the lowest number shall keep the time for shifting runs; and all members of the union must be satisfied with the time put in by said time-keeper.

Cooper, Green Bay.—Business is much better this summer in all the shops and mills than it has been for years. Quite a deal of building is being done, among which is a large saw mill. I am in hopes it is going to keep on as it has these two months, for I want to save something.—(JOHN S. BOYNTON [1887].)

Currier, Milwaukee.—My inquiries concerning the number of tanners and curriers in this city, has resulted as follows: Skilled curriers, 200; skilled tanners, about 250; and between 400 and 500 unskilled workmen.

The wages of skilled curriers are as follows: Splitters, \$18 to \$20 per week; shavers, \$14 to \$16; whiteners, \$12 to \$14.

The wages of curriers, not considered skilled, are as follows: Setters, \$9 to \$10 per week; finishers, \$9.50 to \$10.50.

Apprentices are not all American-born. In Milwaukee they all speak German; some are German, others of German descent.

It is true that yardmen and beamsters are often affected with rheumatism.

Your description of the conditions of the trade on pages 249, 250 and 251, of your last report, are correct.

I know but little of the condition of workmen in Germany; but this I know: We work harder and more hours here than in England in the leather trade. Piece-work prices here are lower than in England. In that country a currier is a thoroughly skilled workman, having to do general work. However, I like sectional work best. Men, in this country, at sectional work, become very expert, and realize better pay than in European countries.

House rent and a few other things are here dearer than in England.

I worked six years at Sheboygan, Wis.; wages there are from 15 to 25 per cent. lower than in Milwaukee. Beam hands at Sheboygan receive \$8.35 per week; yardmen, \$7.00; setters, \$7.50; shavers, \$14.00, etc., in proportion.—(JAMES P. COX.)

Currier, Milwaukee.—There are no apprentices now that learn the trade in full. They learn one certain division of the trade and follow that. There are no full-fledged curriers now, except old hands. It takes about ten men now to make a complete tanner.

Draughtsman, Milwaukee.—One or two right smart hits of construction, and wages are doubled or tripled according to the benefit derived. We have draughtsmen who receive \$6,000 a year. But it is a very difficult thing to establish oneself as mechanical engineer, unless one has a "specialty" which pays a certain royalty. Draughtsmen in large manufacturing establishments are generally under contract to assign all inventions in their respective branches of trade for the benefit of their employers.

Many draughtsmen might manufacture their inventions themselves, if they had the chances of selling and monopolization like established firms. When a poor man starts up with a specialty, bona fide invented by himself, and richer parties find him earning too much, they will contrive to imitate his inventions and circumvent the same—often with Uncle Sam's Patent Office help.

Furrier, Milwaukee.—Our work is done entirely different from that of Europe.

Furrier, Milwaukee.—There are at present 21 journeymen furriers working in five establishments in Milwaukee, to-wit: Hansen's Empire Fur Factory, 12; Straw & Ellsworth, 4; E. R. Pantke & Co., 2; James Hosch, 2; Todell, Potter & Co., 1.

The first mentioned firm also employs in their factory 2 apprentices, 2 helpers, and about 60 girls. The other establishments also employ a proportionate number of girls.

There are two subdivisions of the trade carried on extensively in Milwaukee, namely: fur dressing and exportation of raw skins to European markets. Of the former there are two establishments here, employing about 15 men throughout the year.

The exportation of raw skins is carried on by one firm only, Hansen's Empire Fur Factory. This firm employs a number of agents who are spread all over the northwest, buying up all skins of animals caught by trappers, Indians, and farmers. These agents forward the skins to headquarters at Milwaukee, where they are assorted, baled and shipped to London, to be sold at auctions held expressly for fur dealers.

This latter branch of the business continues only during the winter months, as skins trapped in summer are inferior in quality.

There is a certain quantity of work a man is expected to turn out in a day. For instance, a man working at racoon coats is expected to turn out nine coats per week, working ten hours a day.

Your last question may also be answered in the affirmative: Wisconsin turns out just as fine goods in the fur line as any state in the Union, in quality of material as well as workmanship.—(CASPER LIVER.

Harnessmaker, Tomah.—Work in our line was very dull in 1886, and consequently my wages did not come up to the former point.—(JAMES E. MALLERY.

Horse Collarmaker, Milwaukee.—There is a complaint because some very cheap goods are made in some of the State prisons, which presses down the price of goods of legitimate manufacture. My opinion, however, is that nothing can be done in the case by legislation; because whatever work is done by prisoners will be in competition with some one.

Harnessmaker, Milwaukee.—As men in my trade get well along in years they get "shelved."

Knitter, Mazomanie.—Wages in this place are pretty low. The Mazomanie Knitting Co., the largest manufacturing concern here, employs

about 75 hands in their factory, and from 100 to 150 who take work home. The majority of the latter are women. The factory gives employment in summer and winter, working ten hours in summer, and eight hours in winter. The men on an average receive about \$1.00, per day; the female portion from \$3 to \$5 per week.

There is a large plant for foundry and machine shop here, capable of furnishing employment for fifty men, which has been idle several years. It is to be hoped that some day some enterprising individual or firm will take hold of it. At present it is a shame to our town to leave it idle while so many people are in need of work.

Knot sawyer, Neenah.—(Female.)—Our mill employs girls only in the shingle department. Packers work by piece, and receive 8 cents per thousand. Fifteen cents a day is reserved out of the wages until final settlement in fall. This is done to insure to employers good workmen.

I have worked in the mills of this place for about six years. During this time wages have increased 25 per cent. per day, while the working hours have decreased from 11½ to 10. We are paid in cash every 10th of the month, and receive all that is due us, except the reserve spoken of above.

It is very hard work, and especially disagreeable in spring and fall, as the weather then is cold, and the temperature of a mill, quite unfavorable.

During the winter months we are out of work, and therefore the employment is not such as I should wish; but I am unable to obtain more suitable work in the town; and as my home is here, I have never tried to get employment in any other place.

Laborer, Lake Mills.—I find common labor around here is paid \$1.50 per day. Carpenters from \$1.50 to \$2.50. There is very little of either skilled or unskilled work here.

Laborer, Milwaukee.—I am a laborer and work in the West Milwaukee railway shops. The average pay for helpers is \$1.25 per day for ten hours' work.—(46.

* Laborer, Milwaukee.—The filler of this blank is one of a large class employed in all boot and shoe factories. The work required of us is practically unskilled. We cut (with a die and mallet) strips and other little fixings out of odd pieces of leather. We also do all the hustling of stock—carrying leather to and from the cutters—and make ourselves generally useful.—(F. KAPANKA.

Laborer, Milwaukee.—Common yard laborers around rolling mills now receive \$1.40 per day. Inside labor, such as coal wheelers, and other work which requires but little skill, receives \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. Ten years ago, all such labor was paid at one dollar per day.

Laborer, Oshkosh.—The mills and factories here employ about 1,100 people. It is safe to say that of these, 800 boys and girls are under 14 years of age.

Lithographer, Milwaukee.—My trade, perhaps, is of more artistic na-

ture than any other. A *very good* man receives as high as \$30 to \$40 per week, but not in this city. In general, wages are low now, if I am to judge by older engravers, considering the quality of work they have done, as was often shown to me, and which I consider poorer than the work of an average skilled workman to-day.

Longshoreman, Washburn. — Freights are high, and wages here should be the same as at other ports. In Muskegon and Bay City, Mich., a uniform rate of 50 cents per hour is being paid. We would have the same pay here, if employers did not combine against us, and immigrants did not constantly come in to steal away the labor of American citizens. — (HUGH MONROE.

Lumber inspector, La Crosse. — The lumber inspectors are appointed by the governor, and each inspector appoints as many deputies as he needs. The work is all done during the winter, namely, to scale saw logs in camps. During the summer I work at whatever I can get to do. — (EDWIN C. ERICKSON.

Longshoreman, Washburn. — I wish to state some of the grievances of some of our mill employes in this new and growing town.

Now, first, in regard to our work, we have been getting our demands, being experienced men, with a new industry, and trade to work up.

Twelve of us have formed a co-operative concern. We take a barge by the thousand, and make from 40 to 50 cents per hour.

We have had to take a good deal of abuse from one of the companies here. They thought we were making too much out of the job, so they placed the lumber and vessels in such a position that it left us small wages. The company referred to is up to such tricks, and it hurts them to see a man make a little. But we will make them pay. Their lumber has to be shipped.

Now, about mill hands. Bigelow & Co. work eleven hours. They employ about 400 men, and have a monthly pay day, and no store.

Rood, Maxwell & Chatfield* operate two mills. They have a store and no pay day. They employ 200 men, running day and night. I have known and seen men demand money, and were refused. This leaves the

* The firm referred to failed about November 1, 1887. On October 24, a few days before the failure, the Bureau addressed the following letter to them:

"Gentlemen:— We have on file in this department letters of men employed by you complaining about the manner of payment of wages.

"They assert that they have at times asked for some cash but were refused, for the purpose of confining their trade to the store connected with the mills. They complain more particularly because this system keeps them constantly in debt. It is part of the multifarious duties of this Bureau to take note of and investigate such matters. We trust you will take pains to give your version of the matter, with reasons for this system of payment if any."

The letter was returned with the following answer endorsed: "Dear Sir: Rood & Maxwell were mill-owners and employed men, and had their office in the store of Rood, Maxwell & Chatfield. Rood & Maxwell have failed, as you will probably notice, and the firm of Rood

men always in debt. If a man is determined, he can get his money by threats. I must say they have always paid us when we had finished a job.

The Northwestern Fuel Co. employ about 50 men. They have been getting 40 cents per hour, and struck for 50 cents a few days ago, and got it. Now, their work is extremely dirty and dangerous. Last year a man was killed by the breaking of a skip after it was hoisted out of the hatch. The vessel had just started, and the man could not get out of the way.

The C., St. P., M. & O. R. R., employ 50 men in loading and unloading merchandise, flour, etc., from steamer to cars and from cars to steamer. There is not much danger in this work.

The C., St. P., M. & O. elevator employs about 10 men. There is some danger in elevator work. Last fall a man was smothered in a bin.

There are about 1,000 men employed in the lumber camps in winter, in this vicinity. Two men were killed by falling trees, and several of them injured.

Lumbermen, Unity.—The men in the mills here are compelled to work 11½ hours per day or lose their jobs. As most of them own homes here, it is almost impossible for them to leave and go elsewhere.—(HENRY BURTON.

Lumberman, Peshtigo. — It is quite a difficult thing to fill out one of your blanks for a man living in one of these lumbering towns. I am employed in winter as lumber measurer, or "scaler" as it is called here. It can hardly be styled a trade. The men around here mostly go to the woods in winter, and work at different jobs through the summer. We are well used here by the Peshtigo Co., who own the whole of the business interests in this place. We are paid in cash when the work is done, or mostly, at any time for that matter. Most of the laborers living here own their homes, and get steady work of some kind; so, even if the wages are low, we do not feel the hard times so much as people in larger places.

Maxwell & Chatfield would not have been forced to make an assignment, had they not paid out every dollar they took in to Rood & Maxwell's men.

Yours, etc., ROOD, MAXWELL & CHATFIELD."

Subsequently, on October 27th, the following letter was addressed to the Washburn correspondent: "May we request you to write us what visible effect the failure of the Rood, Maxwell & Chatfield firm has had, or is having upon the workingmen in your town. We suppose they are in a bad fix for the present at least, especially the married men." The following answer was received:

"WASHBURN, October 30, 1897.

"The failure has a bad effect on the men here. Some of the married men were compelled to get aid from the town, while having all summer's wages due them, as the store was closed. Some men have from \$250 to \$300 due them, those that could get out of town, got out, and left their claims with lawyers. What makes it so bad, the men are all left without a cent; it also has effect on boarding houses. One good thing is, that the suffering won't be long, as there is a good demand for men in the woods, in this vicinity; and another good thing for the town and the men is, that some new company will buy out the plant, and will not lie idle any longer than this winter."

I belong to the K. of L. I believe in labor organizations, if carried on in a proper spirit. The laborer should do something for himself by electing men to office who would legislate in his behalf.

There are three great causes of low wages, viz.: 1. Strong drink; 2. Workingmen living beyond their means; 3. Immigration.

The latter is the greatest cause. I honestly think the time has come to stop immigration for at least a term of years. If continued at the present rate, the condition of the laborer here will soon be as bad as that of his brother in Europe. Wages, I think, would advance at least 50 per cent. in six months, if immigration were stopped. I think we have enough laborers in this country at present to supply all demand.—(JAMES MASON.

Lumberman, Thorp.—My business is that of a lumberman and riverman. It requires a knowledge of surveying, engineering and mechanism to make a thorough workman. The more thorough the knowledge the better the workman. The wages of foremen and superintendents are about \$80 per month for the former and from \$100 to \$125 per month for the latter. Common laborers receive \$1.00 and board — this is a fair average.

In looking back ten years I find but very little difference in wages, and that little is in favor of the laborer.

Strikes are things unknown among us. The hours of work are arranged between foremen and men and range from 9 to 13, as the exigencies of the case may require. "day's work" is a hard thing to get at, as there is nothing like piece-work in our business. It is all regulated by the different foremen and laborers under them.—(FRANK M. GILLESPIE.

Lumberman, Wausau.—The average laborer where I work receives \$1.75 per day. I get \$2.25 per day for six months of the year. I scale logs during winter at \$50 per month and board.—(85.

Lumberman, Wausau.—I think it would be a good idea if the factory inspector would make a visit up here. Some of the mills give their men only thirty minutes for dinner.—(86.

Lumberman, Wausau.—A good many things might be said about labor in the mills and factories here. There is too much child labor for one thing, and the means of safety in planing mills, factories and hotels needs inspection. We had a bad accident here this summer: One of our brothers lost his arm in a sawmill, another was killed, and two men broke their legs.—(OLE M. SMITH.

Machinist, Marinette.—I commenced the trade ten years ago in a railroad shop at 75 cents per day. A little while afterwards a young man came to work in the shop as a laborer, and received wages as such; but had more chance to learn the trade than I did. I have seen numerous instances of this kind. The trouble is the want of an apprentice system. The country is full of "monkey wrench" machinists, who crowd out good men who have served a regular apprentice term.

Machinist, Marinette.—Intemperance, to my mind, is the great curse of our trade. Machinists, especially transients, never calculate to save any-

thing. Illiteracy and general ignorance are strikingly apparent among the majority. The one redeeming feature of machinists is their readiness to help one another in all ways.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—The wages paid in the C. M. & St. P. Ry., West Milwaukee railway shops are as follows: Machinists, \$1.75 to \$2.50—one or two old hands receive \$2.75; gang bosses, \$3.00, and one-half added for overtime; blacksmiths, \$1.60 to \$2.60 in the car shops, and \$1.75 to \$2.75 in the locomotive shops; blacksmith's helpers, \$1.50 to \$1.80; boiler-makers, from \$2.00 to \$2.90 and \$3.00; helpers, \$1.50 to \$1.75; paint mixers, \$2.00 to \$2.40; carpenters, \$1.40 to \$1.80; painters, \$1.75 to \$2.50. The smoke in the shops during winter is almost unbearable. The wages are based upon ten hours' work per day.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—"Where there is a will there is a way." The superintendent of the works, as well as all the foremen, were at one time ordinary journeymen for this firm [Hoffman, Billings & Co.]. Some of them even served their apprenticeship here.

Machine hand, Whitewater.—The different branches of trade in the Esterly works are paid as follows: Blacksmiths, \$1.50 to \$2.00; machine hands, men, \$1.25 to \$1.90, boys, 50 cents to \$1.00; painters, \$1.25 to \$1.75; bench hands, \$1.25 to \$1.75; laborers, \$1.25 to \$1.35; helpers, \$1.25; moulders work by the piece, their highest wages for ten hours is \$2.50. The works are idle about three months of the year.

Marble cutter, Madison.—There has been a great cutting of prices in our business within the last few years. There seems to be no unanimity between employers; neither is there among the workmen. So, it is each man for himself. I am sorry that it is so, but it is true. Employment in country towns and the smaller cities is rather uncertain.

Marble cutter, Milwaukee.—If piece-work were the rule in my trade, it would be unfavorable to the workman; because if employers saw a man by hard labor make \$18 to \$20 per week, they would at once proceed to cut the rate of wages down, so that it would require much harder work to earn the same amount. Besides, it would throw many men out of employment.

Marble cutter, Milwaukee.—Following will be found an exact report of the number of men employed at the trade in this city, and the wages paid in the several branches:

Davidson & Sons' steam wholesale works, skilled cutters, 18; skilled polishers, 28; apprentices, 13; lathe hands, 5; common laborers, 21. Total, 79.

Charles Lohr & Co's steam retail works, skilled cutters, 7; polishers, 6; apprentices, 5; common laborers, 4. Total, 22.

Joseph Shaver's steam retail works, skilled cutters, 5; polishers 7; apprentices, 5; lathe hands, 2; common laborers, 7. Total, 26.

Adolph Thiedt's retail works, skilled cutters, 2; polishers, 2; laborers, 1. Total, 5.

Forest Home Marble Works, retail; skilled cutters, 4; polishers, 3; apprentices 2; laborers, 2. Total, 11.

RECAPITULATION.

Skilled cutters.....	36
Polishers	41
Lathe hands	7
Apprentices	24
Laborers.....	35
Total employed in city	143

The average daily wages are as follows; cutters, \$3.50; polishers, \$3.00; laborers, \$1.25.

The majority of the men at the trade are Germans, or German-Americans.

There is one feature of the trade in this city, about which considerable complaint is heard, namely, the extraordinary percentage of apprentices to journeymen, being 28.57 per cent. The result of this, as in all other trades is invariably that the boys turn out to be "unfinished workmen," because they have no opportunity to learn more than one particular part of the trade. — (B. W. BATTLES.

Miller, Mauston.—We have two roller mills here. Their capacity is one hundred and fifty barrels each daily. They employ fifteen men. Good company to work for. — (J. E. DONAHUE.

Moulder, Janesville.—The majority of men at our trade are American-Irish, manufactured in this country. I use the word "manufactured" for the reason that 50 per cent. of the moulders in this country never served a regular apprenticeship. As a general thing, in agricultural foundries the boys do not serve any time. I have known young men to start on a tramp as moulders with six months' experience.

Moulders, Milwaukee.—I think there is more demand for moulders than ten years ago; but I can not make more money. I lay the cause to monopoly and pauper immigrant labor. Foreigners live on wages on which an American workman can not.

I did at one time believe in overproduction; but I can see now that there can be no such thing as overproduction, as long as people are in need of the things stored up in warehouses. Low wages prevent us from purchasing, and as long as the warehouses are filled to overflowing, as they have been for years, we will have but little work at small pay. However, legislation can not kill the laws of competition. If the laboring classes would unite and establish fixed prices for certain classes of labor, perhaps employers would then sell goods at more uniform prices.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—In reply to your question what effect the closing of the Dutcher Foundry had upon the trade, I may say that the effect is hardly visible. E. P. Allis has leased the shops for a year, and is full of moulders. However, it has affected the stove-platers some. A few of

them have left the city, and others are working for Brand & Co., as that firm has a great deal more work now.

The tools furnished by moulders are such as sleeks of different sizes, a trowel, two spoon sleeks, two or three lifters, a sponge, and a water brush. The whole outfit will cost about \$5.70 to \$8. All other tools used are furnished by employers, such as shovels, riddles, rammers, rapping irons, sprues, draw-spikes and hooks.

Floor moulders use more and different tools, and those furnished by themselves cost about double the amount of bench moulders.

The item of extra clothing amounts to quite a little, as we burn pants and shoes frequently. We may say from three to five pair of pants and about three pair of working shoes per year.—(JULIUS C. A. ROLLER.

Moulder, Milwaukee.—Moulders should receive an average wage of \$20 per week. The work is of the hardest kind while being constantly exposed to accidents from burns. Moulders wear out an extra amount of clothing.

Nailer, Milwaukee.—The nailers had a nine months' strike in 1883, and the business has never recuperated. The mill I work in has not worked more than one-third of the time since I came here.

Night-watchman, Necedah.—The industries of Necedah are: Two saw mills and two planing mills. The wages of common laborers are \$1.25 per day, and 10 or 15 cents added when the mills shut down. Lumber sorters, \$1.60; trimmers, \$1.75; edgers, \$2.25; sawyer at band mill, \$3.25; gang sawyer, \$1.60; gang filer, \$3.75; band saw filer, \$3.50; rotary filer, \$3.00; rotary sawyer, \$3.75; engineer, \$3.00; night watchman, \$3.00 per day. The men in the planing mills receive \$1.40; boys, \$1.00 per day. The girls in the shingle room get \$1.25 per day. Pay day during the sawing season is the 10th day of each month.—(JOHN GODFREY.

Painter, Brodhead.—The manufacturer of ready-mixed paints has greatly injured the trade, especially in country towns.

Painter, Milwaukee.—In this city there are two branches of the trade—house painting and carriage painting. House painting is one of the trades which is very easily learned, and at which many people are working who never served an apprenticeship, especially immigrants.

The number of men working at house painting in this city may safely be estimated at 500. The trade gives employment about seven months of the year; no more than 20 per cent. find work at the trade during the winter months. The unemployed painters must look for other work during the cold season. The wages during the busy season range from \$1.75 to \$2 per day; very good hands, \$2.25.

Carriage painting is more of a skilled trade than house painting; but it is not as healthy. Wares are about the same as those of house painters; but it has the advantage of furnishing more steady employment, only about 20 per cent being idle in winter.

The number of carriage painters in Milwaukee may be estimated at 200,

not less than 80 or 90 of whom are employed at the West Milwaukee railway shops. In these shops no boys are employed; but in the carriage shops of the city a great deal of boys' work is done. They receive from \$3.50 to \$5 per week.—(RUDOLPH ANGELSTEIN.

Painter, New Lisbon.—At my regular trade I made about \$350 during the year. Only have work half of the time; the other half I busy myself at anything I can make wages at. By hard work I manage to bring annual earnings up to \$600 or \$650. The great difficulty with the wage-worker is not that he does not earn enough, but that he does not save his earnings. He helps to build too many breweries and distilleries.—(F. M. SERRURIER.

Painter, Unity.—I believe there has been a slight decline in wages in this state as well as all over the country, for the reason that the present rate of wages was established during the war, when wages were paid in a depreciated currency, and most goods necessarily consumed by the laboring classes were heavily taxed. These taxes have been removed and our wages are paid in a currency not excelled in any nation on earth; consequently, the laborer can buy more for his family comfort to-day with a day's wages I think, than at any time in the nation's history. Work is plenty and wages fair; and if a mechanic be temperate and prudent, he need not experience any hard times. Wages, in my opinion, will gradually drop toward the old basis before the war. The effect of immigration upon our trade in this region is not perceptible upon skilled labor, except where employers make it a point hire cheap, unskilled help. If let alone, however, this matter soon rectifies itself; because cheap labor, like worthless merchandise, is found dear at any price. No legislation can remedy this evil; consequently, no organization can be beneficial. In our cities and large towns laborers are largely of foreign birth, easily influenced by men who are not satisfied to receive what they honestly earn; hence, these labor organizations, riots, anarchy, etc.

Employers have a right to decide for themselves what wages their business will warrant; and it remains the laborer's privilege to accept or not, as they think best. No true American will ever submit to the dictation of any man, or society of men, as to what price he shall or shall not work for. In this part of the state, every man is a union in himself. We have no trouble, and as a rule, we have no fault to find with the times or with capitalists. We are satisfied to labor honestly ten hours for a day's wages, and those who are not, do not care to work at all; but they want more pay than a man can honestly earn. In short, labor organizations, pauper immigration, mismanaged prison labor, and dram shops are the curses of the laboring classes, nearly all of which he can correct if he desires. I wish I could persuade even one mechanic to be satisfied with honest hours at fair compensation, and to be his own master, as every free-born American citizen should be.—(L. A. THOMPSON.

Painter, Whitewater.—I was employed at piece-work this summer, strip-

ing mowers. I found it a good big day's work to stripe twenty-four mowers complete in a day of from ten to eleven hours. At the price paid—9 cents apiece—it amounted to \$2.16 per day—the highest any stripper made in the shop.

Paperhanger, Milwaukee.—There are quite a number of men in our business who only catch the spring rush, and work for 50 cents less per day, and are sometimes kept in employment longer than a skilled man, until they make a couple of botches, or a bad job, when good hands take their places again.—(F. L. AUSTERMANN, JR.)

Papermaker, Appleton.—For the past ten years there has been a great improvement in our water power, and is still increasing from one year to another. The Kimberly-Clark Co. have bought another good power, and are going to build the largest paper mill in the west. I think there are enough here now—seven. They employ about 80 persons, men, women and boys, each. They do not improve the town much. The increase of wages in paper mills has kept pace with the times. Paper now is cheaper, and more of it is made. Ten years ago a 76-inch machine would make about 8½ tons; to-day, if the same machine does not turn out 5½ tons, it is not meeting the requirements. So it is making more paper, and manufacturers can afford to pay better wages. But it is only the wages of skilled labor which have increased; the common labor, which constitutes 80 per cent. of the work in paper mills, is paid the same as ten years ago. There has not been much progress in the growth of this city during the last four years.

Papermaker, Neenah.—The condition of the trade is such that it seems impossible to keep up with the orders. I know nothing of prices of paper. Our employers have lately bought or leased, an extensive water power at Appleton, and preparations are under way for the erection of another large paper mill. We now have six mills running busily. Two mills are being built at Menasha this year—July, 1887.

Plumber, Milwaukee.—The thing which injures trade most in this city is the practice of employers of sending apprentices who have served but one and a half or two years to do journeyman's work, and charging as much for such bungling work as for that of a first-class plumber. This can easily be done on jobbing, and such parts of new work that are not liable to inspection. Wages of plumbers here are lower than in any other large city of the United States.

Printer, Milwaukee.—As piece-work has been conducted during the last three years, in job offices in this city it has been decidedly unfavorable to the men. If the foreman be not an upright, honest, union man, I think the average weekly wages would not exceed \$10. I enclose the printers' scale of prices as proposed and recommended by the executive committee, just previous to our last disastrous strike on March 1, 1887. The union rejected the essential part of the scale, fixing the price of composition at 43 cents per 1,000 ems on morning newspapers, 39 cents on afternoon

and evening papers, and also adopted a minimum scale of \$16 per week for book and job offices. The scale here given is the one in force previous to the strike. Its provisions, however, are generally observed now — January 15, 1888.

REVISED SCALE OF PRICES

NEWSPAPER SCALE—MORNING PAPERS.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Compositors shall receive not less than 38 cents per 1,000 ems for ordinary matter, and they shall receive not less than seven hours' continuous composition.

SECTION 2. When compositors are called in after the regular composition hour, and not obtaining seven hours' composition they shall receive \$1.00 as extra compensation.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. All commercial goes to compositor, whether matter has any changes in it not. The copy shall be cut in proper takes and given out.

SECTION 2. All matter composed outside of a department, when brought in for re-publication, shall belong to the compositor, and subject to the same rule as governs commercial matter; provided, this shall not include parts of such matter as advertisements. [The advertisement department is hereby defined to consist of such advertisements as are composed by men engaged by the week for such purpose.]

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. Cuts, stereotypes, electrotypes, etc., shall be measured as type, and charged by the compositor when inserted in news or miscellaneous matter.

SECTION 2. All extras, bulletins, supplements, etc., wherever printed, and issued from any office as a regular or extra edition, shall be measured by the compositors as other matter set up in the office. [This section also governs evening and weekly newspaper offices.]

EVENING PAPERS.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Composition shall not be less than 38 cents per 1,000 ems for ordinary matter, and they shall receive not less than seven hours' continuous composition.

SECTION 2. When compositors are called in after the regular composition hour, and not receiving seven hours' composition they shall receive \$1.00 as extra compensation.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. All commercial goes to compositors, whether matter has any change in it or not. The copy shall be cut in proper takes and given out.

SECTION 2. All matter composed outside of advertisement department when brought in for re-publication, shall belong to the compositor, and be subject to the same rule as governs commercial matter. Section 2, Article II, in the morning paper scale, will apply to all other papers, afternoon, weekly, etc.

Article III, Sections 1 and 2, of the morning newspaper scale with reference to cuts, stereotypes, electrotypes, etc., will govern afternoon and weekly papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. All composition on afternoon dailies after 6 P. M., shall be price-and-a-half and all Sunday composition shall be double price.

SECTION 2. All night work on weekly publications shall be price-and-a-half.

SECTION 3. All diagrams, cuts, plates or other matter shall be measured by the compositor, no matter where it is set. [This also means matter borrowed or loaned from one office to another.]

SECTION 4. When a compositor is called to assist in making up forms, or reading proof or other miscellaneous work, he shall be paid at the rate of 1,200 ems per hour.

SECTION 5. Headings and foot notes less than 100 ems to table work shall be measured the same as the body of the table, and all tabular work less than 100 ems, shall be measured the same as the body of matter.

SECTION 6. Delinquent tax lists, state, county and city, shall be considered as regular matter, to be set by the piece, at the usual compensation paid in the office where set.

SECTION 7. Five lines or over of Italic, or Roman and Italic, where the Italic predominates, to be charged at the rate of price-and-a-half.

SECTION 8. Composition on weekly papers shall be at the rate of 33 cents per 1,000 ems for ordinary matter, and all time work for compositors shall be governed by the job and book scale.

SECTION 9. Compositors shall not be required to correct, without extra compensation, more than one proof and its revise; imperfect type and turned letters to be considered as alterations; provided, that this section shall not excuse the compositor from correcting marked errors in first proof.

SECTION 10. The loaning and borrowing of matter or matrices between newspapers printed in separate establishments, is prohibited, except in extraordinary emergencies, such as break-downs, cases of fire, or pica forms, where borrowing may be necessary, in order to meet their regular issue.

JOB AND BOOK SCALE.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The minimum price for work by the week shall be \$14.00 for 59 hours' work.

SECTION 2. All piece work to be 33 cents per 1,000 ems (*except exclusively newspaper work*) when not conflicting with price-and-a-half and double-price matter.

SECTION 3. By book work it is understood to include all bound volumes, whether in the form of books, magazines, pamphlets, circulars, etc.

SECTION 4. When a piece hand is put on time work for less than ten consecutive hours in one day he shall receive at the rate of 1,000 ems per hour.

SECTION 5. Matter set in measure ten ems or less; pica shall count 1,000 for every 800 ems set.

SECTION 6. In book-offices where time is lost through no fault of the compositor, working by the piece, he shall be paid at the rate of 1,000 ems per hour.

SECTION 7. Foreign languages except German, 50 cents per 1,000 ems; German 40 cents.

SECTION 8. Where matter is set up solid, and afterwards leaded, the gain accruing from the alteration shall belong to the compositor who set it, the office to furnish the leads.

SECTION 9. Where a measure exceeds even ems in width, and less than an en, the en not to be counted; but if an en or over, to be counted an em.

SECTION 10. When cuts are inserted in the matter they shall be measured according to the text of the work; provided, that where cuts are inserted in or preceded and followed by type smaller than the text, they shall be measured according to such smaller type; provided also, that no cut shall be measured in larger type than the text. Full page cuts, when unaccompanied by descriptive matter (excepting name of same) shall not be claimed by the compositor.

SECTION 11. When cuts, which are to be inserted in matter are not furnished at time of composition, and the compositor is required to overrun the matter to insert them, he shall be allowed time for such overrunning, in addition to measuring the same.

SECTION 12. Sinkage and chapter heads shall belong to the compositor and shall be charged according to the type in which the bodies of the works to which they belong are set.

SECTION 13. Compositors shall correct proof, but shall not correct alterations from copy, without extra compensation.

ARTICLE II.

Price and-a-half.

SECTION 1. All over work shall be charged price-and-a-half.

SECTION 2. Sunday work is price-and-a-half, whether by the piece or week.

SECTION 3. In matter where Italia predominates to the extent of 100 ems or more, it shall be charged price-and-a-half.

ARTICLE III.

Double Price.

SECTION. 1. New Year, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and the afternoon of General Election Days shall be considered legal holidays, and shall be paid double price.

STANDARD OF TYPE.

The following is the alphabetical scale for the measurement of type: Pica to bourgeois, inclusive, 13 ems; brevier and minion, 14; nonpareil, 15; agate, 16; pearl, 17; diamond, 18.

F. A. HESS.

J. F. HANLEY.

CHAS. H. PRINDLE.

LOUIS BREITHAUP.

SPECIMEN MATTER.

The following specimens will be a guide for compositors in news and book offices and all concerned. They are hereby annexed to put aside all doubt:

SINGLE PRICE.

1

1. Overture, "Lurline".....V. Wallace

2. Song, Mrs. Maguire.

3. Cello solo, "Le Desir".....Servais

Mr. Eichheime.

2

Clerks.....Gardeners

Bookkeepers.....Florists

Farmers.....Builders

Stockraisers.....Merchants

3

Part 1.—For Farmers and Dairymen.....75

Part 2.—For Grocers and Tea Dealers.....60

Part 3.—For Painters and Glaziers.....40

Part 4.—For Engineers and Contractors.....100

4

Oneida.....Utica.

Onondaga.....Syracuse.

Ontario.....Canadaigua.

Orange.....Goshen.

5

No. 1—16 inches wide by 16 inches high.....\$35,500

No. 2—14 " " 14 " ".....50,500

No. 3—16 " " 12 " ".....45,500

No. 4—12 " " 12 " ".....40,440

Any matter "dittoed" is done for the convenience of the compositor (unless in tabular work), and shall not be charged for above single price.

PRICE-AND-A-HALF.

All matter doubled with a dividing rule or quad line in center.

PRICE-AND-A-HALF COMPOSITION.

Price-and-a-half shall indicate all tables of two columns of figures and stub, or three columns of figures and words, as:

1.

	Receipts, pkgs.	Exports, lbs.
For week ending Dec. 28	82, 153	93, 888
Same week, 1885..	20, 636	107, 990
Since May 1, 1886.....	1, 801, 216	8, 607, 427
Same time last year.....	1, 800, 756	10, 689, 028

2.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago Express	*8:10 A M	*11:55 P M
Chicago Parlor Car Express.....	*7:30 A M	*8:50 P M
Chicago Parlor Car Express	*11:00 A M	*3:45 P M

3.

Clerks	Miners	Nurses
Bakers	Gilders	Dyers
Hatters	Grocers	Tailors

4

I. The Powers of Committee.....	10
IV. Officers and Their Duties.....	21
XIX. Who shall be Eligible.....	56
VIII. Dissolution — How it may be effected.....	187

5

Our system of National Government is not a complete one. If Gen. Garfield had not been murdered he would have been

The taxing power is the greatest power. It is a more opressive power to the moderate man for the benefit of the people of the state

6

The navy upon which over eight hundred millions annually is squandered is second to none in the United States. It has the most

Yet with the exception the few vessels employed in watching the smugglers along the shore of the Pacific Ocean, there is but few

7

1. Girofle.....	}	Maggie Mitchell
2. Girofla.....		
3. First Sailor.....	}	Otto Sontag
4. Second Sailor.....		
5. Porter.....	}	Frank Williams
	}	Sam Godfrey

8

FLORENCE LANGTON.....	}	LOTTA
GRIZZIE GUTTREIDGE, a country girl.....		
MRS. GAYMAGE, an old woman.....		
PAT, an Irish boy.....		

Single-price matter doubled with rule or quad in center, as New York stock markets, hotel arrivals, etc.:

9

A. & T. 1st 7s.....	131 1/4	Mexican Central	18 1/4
A. & T. R. R.....	94 1/4	Mex. Cen. B'd Sep.....	78
Boston & Albany	198	Mex. Cen 1st m. b's.....	59 1/4
Boston & Maine.....	208	N. Y. & N. E.....	54

10

Year.....	Miles built.	Year.....	Miles built.
1867	2, 456	1877	2, 280
1868	2, 620	1878	2, 639
1869	4, 815	1879	4, 746
1870	6, 970	1880	8, 756

All small "ads" where cut or initial letter larger than two-line is used, the space occupied by said cut or letter to be measured price-and-a-half.



11.
SMITH & HAYES,

MADISON, WIS.,

Breeders of Pure Bred Poultry.
Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, R. C. W.
Leghorns, S. C. W. Leghorns.
Write for particulars. Eggs in their
season.

12.
ELECTROTYPING!
The Finest Dynamo Plant in the West.
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY.

DOUBLE-PRICE MATTER.

Double-price matter shall consist of all matter set in four columns, either figures and words, or figures or words:

1.

To—	Flour,	Wheat,	Corn,
	bbls.	bush.	bush.
United Kingdom.....	82,069	611,189	471,742
Continent.....	81,739	870,188	388,542
Total week.....	113,808	981,327	860,284

2.

Dawn	Each	Fair	Me
Plains	Spoke	Mine	Too
Lawn	Beech	Hair	Three
Swains	Yoke	Divine	Woo

All tables of three or more columns with box head and rules, or rules without box head

3.

	1883.	1884.
Corn.....	42,097	65,968
Barley.....	48,965	53,450

4.

P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.
2:35.....	12:15 {	..... Shawano.....	8:45.....	2:35
		..... Oconto.....		
		..... Wausau.....		

All price-and-a-half matter doubled, sales of stocks on New York or other boards.

5.

	10 A. M. to 12 M.	
7,000 A & Pacific.....	1,000 B N Y & E 1st.....	186¼
20¼ @ 29¼.....	20,009 C R I & P 5s.....	112
35,000 A & P W Div	3,000 Can. So. 1st gtd.....	107¾ @ 107¾
1st.....	90¼ @ 90¼.....	

Three columns of reading matter with rule or quad dividing.

Our class, our
friends, our party
and anything

Our party and
principles, one
and inseparable

Honest govern-
ment for each
and all, justice

Base ball scores and horse races of four columns or over.

Innings	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicagos.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukeees.....	3	0	0	0	2	3	2	1	1	12

	8.				
Miss Lucy.....	1	1	1	1	1
Fire King.....	2	2	9	2	3
Aranza.....	3	3	2	3	3
Thomas I.....	4	4	4	d.s.	
Peter Snooks.....	5	5	dr.		

Puzzles, diagrams, matter with rule or border around inside of column rule.

9.

THE BEST	
MINSTREL SHOW	
IN THE	
COUNTRY.	
Admission,	50 cents.

10.

F a r i A
R o B
A r a H
N o r A
K n a v i H
L o l A
I t e M
N e l L
P e r I
I r o N

Q U A C K
U R B A N
A B O V E
C A V I L
K N E L L

Railroad carpenter, Milwaukee.—My wages average about \$45 per month. As a rule we work only nine hours in the winter; but the C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co. have commenced building new cars, and I think the outlook is good for full time next winter.—October, 1887.

Roller, Milwaukee.—A "heat" is 11 cwt. of pig iron put into a puddling furnace, which takes two to two and a quarter hours. To work five of these is considered a day's (or night's) work. There are seven of these furnaces in the N. C. R. M. Co's. works. The roll hands work till they have all drawn their heats. This is in the puddling department. The finishing departments have six heats; but they can make them in less time than it requires us to make five heats.—(ELIJAH BOWEN.

Rolling mill employe, Milwaukee.—I am employed by the N. C. R. M. Co., as a piler (stocker or charger). I go to work at 4:30 a. m. Each alternate week I work nights and commence at 3 p. m. With my partner I select old iron rails, and make bundles of 28 inches by four feet. Eighteen to twenty-five bundles, or "piles," make one heat for one furnace. Four men do the piling, bundling and charging of four furnaces; therefore, the work of one man is equivalent to the charge of one furnace. We work in pairs, each pair taking two furnaces. For four years past each man was paid 6 $\frac{4}{10}$ cents per ton. In July, 1887, our wages were raised to 7 $\frac{1}{10}$ cents per ton for the total output of finished iron from the four furnaces, which is about thirty-three tons per day, working from nine to eleven hours, and making the average wages \$3.35. The team of four men handle forty-eight tons of iron daily, but are paid only for the finished and marketable iron, which is about thirty-three tons; the remainder consists of defective bars, which are tied up again by another set of men called "scrap pilers." Our extra outlay for shoes is \$10; for pants and shirts, \$13, a total of \$23 per year. This statement is reasonably correct.

—(EMIL E. WEGNER.

Rougher, Milwaukee.—Of the sixty-seven skilled workmen in the finishing department—the merchant mill—5 are Americans; 28 are of foreign parentage; 10 English; 5 Scotch; 1 Welsh; 5 Irish; 1 Holland; 6 Poland; 8 German. Of the children of foreign-born parents the Irish are the most largely represented.

I but do the officers of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Co. justice, when I say that they are kind, just and lenient to their employes, more forbearing than I would be under the circumstances I have seen them placed in.

Twenty years ago it was thought necessary to have a bulldog placed in charge of a rolling mill; but I have since seen that a gentleman can do the work a great deal better.

It is refreshing to find one corner of our broad country where the men are contented, when they have work.—(MAURICE FLYNN.

Rougher Milwaukee.—In our trade we wear out, or rather, burn, about eight pair of pants per year. We also wear out a great number of shirts all wool, say an average of one per month, and two or three sail canvas aprons per month. A pair of hob-nailed shoes, will last about four months with care; that is if we get them repaired each month. A new pair costs \$3.50, and \$1.50 for repairing, making \$24 per year. We have to wear all wool clothing, because other stuff burns easier.

Saw filer, Wausau.—Our hours of labor vary from ten to thirteen, according to circumstances.

Saw filer, Mosinee.—The number of men employed in the saw mills here is about eighty. Those earning the higher wages as filers, sawyers, setters and gang edgers, receiving from \$15 to \$30 per month. Common laborers receive about \$26 per month. Nearly all own good and comfortable homes. The houses of the men earning the higher wages are somewhat

better than those of the common laborers. During the last ten years we have seen here many so called "booms" in lumber, but it is a fact that notwithstanding the great demand for and the high prices of lumber, the wages were not raised, but rather lowered. Good men always find work here; but foreign immigration lowers the wages, because they come here without money, and by undermining the wages of American-born workmen, they try to make a living and get something ahead. They generally fail in the latter, because it costs nearly all they can earn to live.

Sawyer, Boscobel. — A sawyer in these small mills does his own filing and gumming, and everything depends on his skill. He must be versed in all classes of machinery to be successful in this branch of industry. These mills are mostly run by steam, and engineers should be better qualified.

Sawyer, Merrill. — There are eight saw mills in Merrill, two factories, five planing mills, and one machine shop. Two of the saw mills are running ten hours, the others eleven hours per day. I happen to be working in one that runs eleven hours. I wish they would all run on the ten-hour plan; it would be so much pleasanter for the laborers. There is a good demand for good workmen, and for poor workmen, too. Last year [1886], all the mills lost two months run on account of dry weather. It requires considerable rain to drive logs. — (JOHN LELAND.

Shingle knot sawyer, Wausau. — My trade is a very dangerous one. I think that on an average throughout the state no less than 200 fingers are lost every year. A young man named Peter Hanson lately lost his hand; another lost two fingers. This is about all the news we hear: "Somebody cut himself." We can tell a shingle weaver by the loss of his fingers and the way they are cut. Ninety-nine out of every hundred have some part of their fingers missing. I lost two fingers of my left hand in September, 1876. — (WM. B. HILLER.

Shingle weaver, Dancy. — One-third of all knot-sawyers and shingle-sawyers cut their fingers and sometimes hands. Only boys from 10 to 16 years of age are employed at the work here.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee. — Our trade has been very lively during 1886 and 1887. For some years previous we found hardly any work at our trade in summer. — (FERD. GROTH.

Ship carpenter, Milwaukee. — We are very busy this season [1887]. We are building the largest boat on Lake Michigan. Our employers are very anxious to get the boat ready. Any man claiming to be a carpenter is set to work at once. Freights are higher than they have been for years.

Shoemaker, Milton. — Factory employment is so irregular, that many, like myself, prefer to have little shops of their own. — (THOS. HARRIS.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee. — I would say that the average annual income of factory shoemakers is \$500. I made \$600 by doing odd job work at home by which I made the extra \$100.

Shoemaker, Milwaukee.—Custom shoemaking is almost entirely replaced by factory machine work.—(ALFRED W. FULLER.

Shoe cutter, Milwaukee.—On the cheaper qualities of work a man is expected to cut from 120 to 140 pairs of women's shoes per day; goat, from 100 to 120 pairs; kid, 90 to 100 pairs: fine French kid, 75 pairs; men's calf shoes, seven to eight dozen per day.—(L. A. 3,567.

Sign painter, Milwaukee.—The trade has wonderfully improved since I entered it.—(ED. J. COGSWELL.

Sign painter, Milwaukee.—Our branch of trade cannot very well be compared with others, because we cannot work stock ahead. When work gets rushing, as it does, now and then, we more or less work like a clerk in a store. We could not consistently demand extra pay for overtime, because we are not deducted or reduced when work is dull and scarce.—(CON. J. KRAEMER, JR.

Stationary engineer, Fond du Lac.—Common laborers in this city find employment in the winter at very low wages at sawing wood, or in factories that run only during the winter months, like the Fountain City Seeder Works, and a few others. Few of them own homes, except some that are employed by the railroad companies. Three-fourths of those who own homes would be glad to sell, because there is a great surplus of laborers here at all times.

Stationary engineer, Superior.—Too many employers when starting into business have an idea that a man who can keep a fire under a boiler is a good enough engineer. After a few years of costly experience they begin to look for experienced men.—(L. Z. SLAYTON.

Steam and gasfitter, Janesville.—Have not made more than half time at the trade in twelve months. Average earnings at the trade \$350 for six months.—(WILLIAM A. FARMER.

Steamfitter, Milwaukee.—Our trade, of late years, has become entirely demoralized. Boys occupy the places of men. Where mechanics used to make \$3.50 per day, it is now difficult to get \$3, during a few months of the year. I would not be able to make a living at my trade if I were dependent upon contract shop work, without resorting to common labor in winter and spring. Employers are in the habit of keeping helpers and apprentices, and lay off their skilled men for job work. A man thirty-five to forty years of age is not lively enough at his trade, consequently none of that age are working here. One skilled man is generally accompanied by three or four apprentices.

Stone cutter, Milwaukee.—According to the regulations of our organization here, no stone cutter is permitted to work for less wages than \$3.50 per day of eight hours. In other cities higher wages are demanded, which I think is just, in view of the fact that we can not work the year round.

Superintendent, Hudson.—I find many workingmen are not giving honest and straightforward answers to your inquiries. They do not receive the questions in the spirit in which they are asked. More especially the

Knights of Labor. That is the trouble with the laboring masses — they think they have come to a time when they know it all, and nobody can do them any good, unless it comes through the lodges of their institutions. It is a very difficult matter to handle. It is one of great importance, and should interest every true, faithful and patriotic citizen.

Having had charge of over 100 men most of the time for over twenty years, I pretend to know something about what I am saying. Laborers here earn enough, as a rule, to supply them with the comforts of life and build them a neat, modest home. Those who attend to business, let ball-playing, horse racing and the saloon alone, are prospering well.

If the government would pass laws taking away the drink traffic and other alluring practices, then we would see our jails emptied and the tramp put to work. Not only do we want laws, but a kind of education that shall make all such practices a stench in the nostrils of all. Make it unpopular to spend one's money in drinking and gambling.

Another thing which should be stopped is the forming of so many bogus iron companies. I know of hundreds of laboring men who have been putting all the spare change they could get into these so-called iron mines, hoping thereby to become rich all at once; but every case has proved a snare. Also the gambling schemes in wheat, pork, lard, etc. All these things tend to impoverish the poor man, as it is the "poor" man who tries his luck again and again, living on in the hope that his luck will come some time, and he shall blossom out into a millionaire. But of all these, the drink traffic is the worst. There are too many great questions to be settled in an hour. Let us move forward as one man on the drink business, and take the others in their course. The employer has more honor than the employed. The laborer is fast coming to a position where he wants everything, and do nothing. Pork and sunset are his two great objects in view. Next is to see how much he can beat out of the man he works for. They are fast working themselves into such repute as to require laws passed making them not much better than slaves.—(SAMUEL H. PIERCE.

Tailor, Milwaukee.—Referring to my answer on Question 15, I will further explain the reason why all the foremen in our trade come from the east.

It is a common saying that "a prophet is not recognized in his own country." It is in place here.

We have men in our trade right here in Milwaukee, who would be just as able to be foremen as any eastern man; but our employers seem to think that a foreman can be no good unless he comes from New York or some other eastern city.

Our bosses, although thorough business men, understand very little, if anything, of the clothing cutting trade, and they think that by getting a man from the east, they have a foreman who knows all the latest styles and ways of running a cutting room. They also use the foreman's name as a sort of an advertisement. For instance, in trying to sell a bill of goods,

they will say: "We have a foreman from New York, who cuts the finest patterns out." Of course, if the foreman were a Milwaukeean it would not sound as big.

This is in further explanation to my answer that in this city our trade affords no opportunities for advancement or promotion.—(LOUIS BILLERBECK.

Tailor, Milwaukee.—During the dull season, our employers give us shop work. They require nearly as good work on this class as on custom work, while the compensation is but a little more than one-third of that paid for custom work. At that time I received 75 cents for doeskin pants and 75 cents for broadcloth vests. For broadcloth coats, I believe the price was \$3.50 or \$3.00. I made one spring and fall overcoat and was paid \$3.50 for it. I did not make any more. The prices quoted here are about the best I know of that were paid two and three years ago. They are a little better now. The wages I made at shop work at that time averaged about \$5 per week. All work was done at home.

Shop tailors generally employ three or more girls, to whom they pay wages according to the amount of work done by them. I had a conversation with a girl working for a shop tailor. Her earnings, she said, did not average \$3 per week. Some girls make as high as \$8, and even \$8 per week; but to my knowledge these instances are rare.

Most shop tailors commence work before daybreak and work late evenings, and with all the help they have, can not earn enough to keep themselves as they should. It is a common sight in Milwaukee to see sickly men and women carrying large bundles of shopwork, so large sometimes that it is a wonder they do not break down under their loads.—(ALBERT EGGERSGLUES.

Tailor, Milwaukee.—My earnings last year were \$165, for which I made 186 pants. Six pants per week would make 81 weeks' work. It was then that my employer suggested that I would do better by making six pants per week for \$10. I told him that I did not think so, because six pants per week for \$10, would be equivalent to making 800 pants for \$500 in a year of fifty weeks' work. In other words, it would be a gain to him of \$35 and 114 pants, and to me a loss of 19 weeks' work. This incident shows how employers are always trying to keep wages at a minimum.

Tinner, Milwaukee.—I have answered your questions from a furnace-man's standpoint. In our business we have much difficulty to get tinner who can do this class of work. All claim to be furnacemen, but few can fill the bill. I think if the old practice of binding boys during a term of apprenticeship were in use, we would have far better mechanics generally.—(A. W. BARDWELL.

Trunkmaker (17 years of age), Milwaukee.—I make about three trunks per day, which pays me \$2.50 per week. Have two smaller brothers going to school, and one sister working in candy shop. Father works in slaughter house. Big boys from 19 to 21 earn about \$5.50 per week. We

work eleven hours per day—from 7 A. M. to 6:30 P. M., with half hour for dinner. A few girls work in the satchel room. I work at Abel, Bach & Fitzgerald's.

Wagonmaker, Fond du Lac.—Eighteen years ago there were seventeen wagon shops in this city. The firm of McLean & Haas then employed from ten to twelve hands. Now there are seven shops, the owners of which work themselves and have no employes. I keep a man most of the year; but if I should work myself, I would not have any work for him more than half-time. I mention this to show that hand work in our trade is gone; the factories make all the work now.

I am only a plain, blunt, old Irishman, who never owned a grammar, nor spent an hour in learning grammar; one who never possessed learning, money, nor good brains. I just wrote my thoughts about our trade, and if there is anything in them, you may put my name to it.—(CHARLES MCLEAN.

Wagonmaker, Fredonia.—My regular trade is wagonmaker, at which I have worked about sixteen years. Machine work, being sold cheap, has virtually killed the trade, until many wagonmakers, like myself, have to take to other work.

Wireworker, Milwaukee.—There is not very much done at the trade in this state, and all on a small scale. C. Hennecke & Co., of this city, have the largest works, and Wm. Bailey & Co. are making wire goods also.

Wages to a real good journeyman in Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit are \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. Trade now is quite demoralized, because there is too much boy's work about it. I don't think any journeyman in this state makes over \$2.00 per day. Very few boys remain at the trade, because their chances of developing into skilled journeymen are very slim. They are given the plain "diamond" mesh work to do, and receive about 75 cents per day. Two good journeymen can keep a dozen boys busy at this class of work. No other than crimping machinery is employed. The price of all wire work is 30 per cent. cheaper than ten years ago.

A good journeyman should also be able to make any design. Wire is now extensively used for railing, fencing, flower stands, etc. The better-paying class of work is floral designs for funerals, wedding anniversaries, etc. Standard designs, such as crosses, anchors, pillows, columns, etc., are generally kept in stock by florists. Within the last few years quite a demand has sprung up for wire work for advertising purposes for boot and shoe and clothing stores—dummies, as they are called. A firm manufacturing bolting cloth and mosquito bars has recently moved from Racine to this city. The trade is quite limited in Wisconsin, and there is no reason why, with a little judicious advertising, the demand for this class of goods could not be supplied with the home article, instead of that manufactured in the Eastern States.—(JOHN MONEY.

Woodworker, Grand Rapids.—There are no apprentices in the factory where I am working. Small boys are hired and put to work at machinery,

until their age and size warrant the firm in paying them as high wages as the men. I commenced at 25 cents per day until I now receive \$1.50, the highest wages paid to any machine hand in the factory.

CONTRACTS.

Blacksmith, Hudson.—The men do not sign a regular contract, but the way the company does, is to hire men at \$1.50 per day, upon condition to stay till the mill shuts down, but reserve 25 cents of every day's wages until that time. If a man leave before that time, he will be paid off at the rate of \$1.25 per day. There are a good many that never get their 25 cents reserve after having worked till the mill shuts down.

Laborer, Badger Mills.—We are required to sign a contract to stay to end of season, or forfeit \$5 per month. Employers, however, reserve the right to discharge at pleasure.

Lumberman, Fairchild.—The contract between N. C. Foster & Son, here, is in the shape of a pass-book, which I enclose. On the second page of the cover the following is printed: "NOTICE.—It is expected that all persons employed by me will purchase their Goods at my Store, which is kept for the purpose of supplying employes of this Institution. I must have the Trade of those I furnish employment. I understand the above conditions, and hereby agree to the same.

[Signature.]....."

We also receive credit checks, and credit check books, samples of which are enclosed, and explain themselves:

CREDIT CHECK.														
1	No. 17351.	PAYABLE ON DEMAND	5											
1	\$100	In Merchandise.	5											
1			5											
1	Fairchild, Wis.	To [GEORGE MARJEWSKY]	5											
1	9-24, 1887.	CASH Not Transferable.	5											
2	Secured	H.	5											
		N. C. FOSTER & SON.	5											
2	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

On the reverse side of the check appears the following:

THIS CHECK is for the purpose of saving both time and space in book-keeping. It will be found more convenient and correct than any other plan ever adopted. You can always tell how your account stands, as the amount unpunched represents the value of the card, and will be received for merchandise on demand.

Any man refusing to perform any labor he is required to do, if capable, including driving logs, will be considered to have broken his contract, unless he was hired to work at some other employment only.

Drunkeness, or the introduction of intoxicating liquors on the premises, will be treated as a breach of contract in all cases.

Disorderly or riotous conduct, or the willful or malicious damage or destruction of property, will be held a sufficient cause to declare the contract broken.

In cases of breach or non-fulfillment of contract, the time of payment shall not be changed, but balance of account, if any shall be due and payable at the same time and manner as though the term of agreement was fully consummated.

THE KNAPP, STOUT & CO. COMPANY.

[The factory inspector, in connection with the above, reports as follows: "Here, again, I find a system in vogue, which, while it may be lawful, is no credit to any man on earth. For instance, the men are hired in spring and their wages do not become due until the mill shuts down in November. If they hire in the fall, their pay is not due until the logs come down in spring. They can get money enough to pay house rent and doctor's bills, but can not get any to trade or buy goods to support life, and in this manner are forced to trade at Company's stores. The prices at the store, of staple articles, I am told, are about the same as at other places; but dry goods, boots, shoes, etc., range about 5 per cent. higher. To show the pay system: a workman in November, 1886, whose time would have run out March or April following, wanted to buy a cow — price \$30. He could get money to buy the cow only by borrowing money from the company (which he says he had already earned and belonged to him) and paying interest, which amounted to 67 cents. Another bad feature is the dockage system. If a man wants to quit before his time is out, he is subject to a certain per cent. dockage. A German a short time ago wanted to quit and got even by drawing goods up to full amount. Peter Larson got killed in the woods while in the company's employ. His wages were docked 20 per cent. for not working his time out. His widow returned to Norway. I don't blame her. The parties who settled for her are here yet. This company also operates mills at Cameron Junction and Rice Lake, all of which are carried on upon the same plan.]

Machinist, Menomonie. — We have no regular pay-day here. Common laborers in saw mills do whatever trading they have to do at the company's store. At the expiration of the contract they receive in cash what they have not already taken out in trade. Skilled men or mechanics are seldom asked to sign contracts, as they are not employed for any specified time.

Machinist, Milwaukee. — The C., M. & St. P. R'y Co. pay in checks on the 24th of each month — keeping back the twenty-four days' wages. For instance, if a man commence to work on February 1, his wages for February will not be paid until March 24. The contract employees are

required to sign is called the "death-warrant." It is so extensive that I cannot even state the substance.

Machinist, Milwaukee.—Below find application blank to be filled out by those seeking employment with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. It is not a contract, nor are employees required to sign any that I can learn, although I believe the information collected through these blanks is compared with records kept, and exchanged by other railroads and large employers of labor:

"Form 50.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"_____, 188-. Application of _____ for position as _____, _____ Division. Name in full, _____, present address _____, married or single _____, age _____, name and address of parents or nearest relatives _____, where employed at present, by whom, and in what capacity _____. State what railroad experience you have had, giving names of roads, in what capacity employed, length of service on each road, and cause of leaving each place _____. Have you ever been discharged or suspended from any situation? If so, state particulars, when and where _____. Have you ever been in the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Ry before? If so, state when, in what capacity, on what division, and cause of leaving _____. Give names and address of three responsible persons for reference as to your character and ability _____. I hereby certify the above to be a correct statement _____.

All applications for employment as agents, operators, engineers, firemen, engine dispatchers, conductors, brakemen and switchmen, must be made on this blank, and when party enters the service of this company, division superintendents and heads of departments will send original application properly endorsed to general superintendent's office, returning copy for their own use."

Machinist, Racine.—The contract signed by every employe of the Racine Wagon & Carriage Co., is to the effect, that ten hours shall constitute a day's work, and that a certain amount of wages (as specified in each particular case) is to be paid for faithful performance of duties.

Painter, Whitewater.—It is not fair to require men to sign a contract in winter, when wages are low and men plenty, as in the Esterly case, because it gives the employer the best of the bargain.

Painter, Whitewater.—The substance of the contract under which we work in the Esterly shops is as follows: We are employed upon condition that we will remain with the firm to the end of the season; that is, until the firm gets through with us — which means no later than August 1. The season begins in January. Another condition is that we shall belong to no labor organization.

Wages are paid monthly, the firm retaining fifteen days' pay, which amount is forfeited if a man leave his employ before being dismissed by the company. Under this system of payment, if a man begin to work on the first day of any month, he does not get any wages paid him until the 15th of the following month.

Rolling mill employe, Milwaukee.—Following is a copy of the pay ticket and contract in vogue by North Chicago Rolling Mill Co., at Bay View:

No.— Work done during the month of ——— 188—.

BAY VIEW.

North Chicago Rolling Mill Co.

By ——— No. of days. — No. of tons. — Rate per day or ton. — Amount
\$ ———.

"Each person must draw his own pay, or send a written order for it.

 Sign this ticket on the other side.

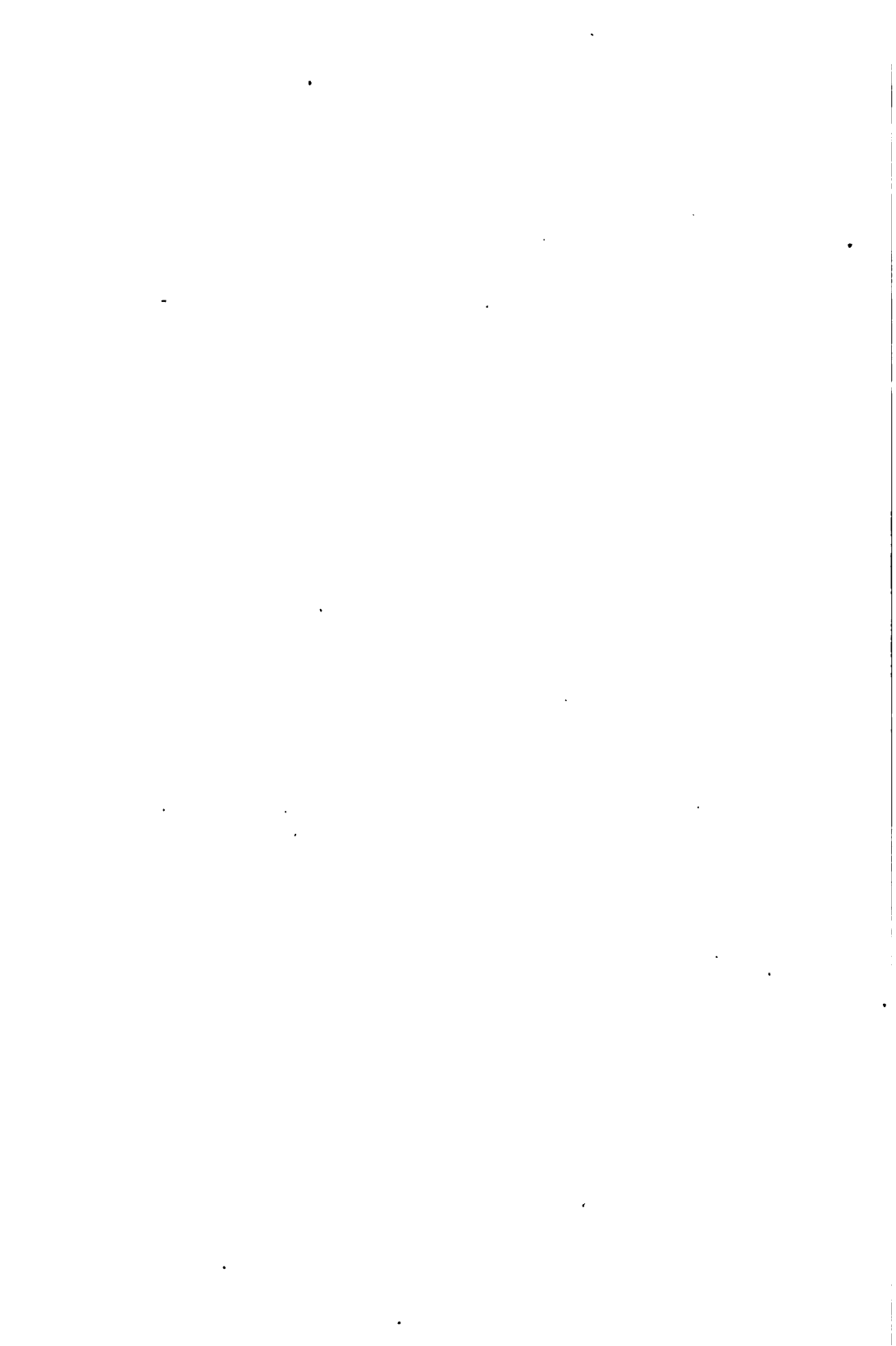
"Bay View ——— 188—.

Received of North Chicago Rolling Mill Company the full amount due me as per pay roll for services rendered said company, during the month of ——— 188—. And in consideration of said payment, and of being retained in the employ of said company, I hereby agree with said company to continue in its employ from month to month, at the current rate paid by said Company for the class of work done by me, and not to leave the service of said Company without giving it notice of my intention to leave, at least two weeks previous to the time of leaving. And in case I shall for any reason quit such service or refuse to work for said Company under the direction of its proper superintendent or foreman, without giving such notice, I hereby agree to forfeit all pay earned by me, and remaining unpaid up to the time of leaving or refusing to work.

Sign here: ———.

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.— All employees of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Co., are required to sign a contract to the effect that we forfeit two weeks' wages retained, and constantly in the hands of the company, in case we should leave its employ without two weeks' previous notice.

Stationary engineer, Milwaukee.— The North Chicago Rolling Mill Co., requires all its employees to sign a contract forfeiting two weeks' wages in case of leave without two weeks' previous notice. Although I have worked for the company for ten years, I have never known the contract to be enforced.



CHAPTER II.

INDIVIDUAL AND TRADE STATISTICS.

TABULATED RETURNS OF WISCONSIN WAGEWORKERS.

TABLE I—INDIVIDUAL.

TABLE II—WAGES.

TABLE III—A DAY'S WORK.

TABLE IV—APPRENTICESHIP.

TABLE V—PECULIARITIES OF TRADES.

TABLE I.—INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS OF WAGEWORKERS.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Total earnings for one year.	Hours of labor.	MANNER OF PAYMENT OF WAGES.			Required to sign contract.	Nativity.	Years in Wisconsin.	Age.	Married or single.	Own a home.	REMARKS.
				Weekly or monthly.	In full each pay day.								
					Cash.								
Baker	Darlington	\$365	10-12	Weekly	No.	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	24	35	Single	Yes	Steady work at \$1 per day. Earnings at trade \$500.
Barber	Janesville	880	12-17	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Maine	28	33	Married	No.	Steady work, average \$10 per week.
Barber	Milwaukee	600	12	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Illinois	31	26	Married	No.	Steady employment.
Barber	Wausau	530	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	United States	16	23	Married	Yes	Steady employment.
Blacksmith	Baraboo	900	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	England	21	41	Married	Yes	\$300 and board; hours, daylight till dark
Blacksmith	Bloom City	300	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Canada	4	28	Married	Yes	
Blacksmith	Chippewa Falls	800	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Ontario, Can	15	40	Single	Yes	
Blacksmith	Darlington	600	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	21	21	Single	No.	Payment of wages irregular.
Blacksmith	Edgerton	600	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Norway	16	48	Married	Yes	Steady employment.
Blacksmith	Elkhorn	450	10-14	Monthly	No.	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	25	25	Married	Yes	Steady employment.
Blacksmith	Emerald Grove	150	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Ohio	14	41	Married	Yes	Part payment in country produce, 32 cents per day retained till end of mill season.
Blacksmith	Grantsburg	700	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Sweden	19	23	Married	Yes	
Blacksmith	Hudson	735	11	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Minnesota	17	23	Married	No.	
Blacksmith	Kenosha	575	11	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	24	24	Single	No.	Jan., Feb., and April, busiest.
Blacksmith (Supt.)	Kenosha	1,800	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wales	48	63	Married	Yes	One week's wages retained.
Blacksmith	Kilbourn City	600	10-12	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	84	63	Married	Yes	Steady employment.
Blacksmith	La Crosse	630	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Norway	20	38	Married	Yes	
Blacksmith	Lodi	700	12	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	80	38	Married	Yes	
Blacksmith	Marquette	800	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	England	20	25	Married	No.	Steady employment.
Blacksmith	Menomonee	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Minnesota	7	25	Single	No.	365 days' work.
Blacksmith	Milwaukee	441	9-10	Monthly	No.	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	26	26	Married	No.	4 weeks' wages retained.
Blacksmith	Milwaukee	223	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Bavaria	20	33	Married	No.	March till October.
Blacksmith	Milwaukee	600	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	25	29	Married	Yes	Steady employment.
Blacksmith	Milwaukee	400	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	25	26	Married	Yes	Must furnish letter of recommendation.
Blacksmith	Milwaukee	418	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	16	37	Single	Yes	One month's wages retained.
Blacksmith	Milwaukee	500	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Illinois	30	33	Married	No.	27 days' wages retained.
Blacksmith	Milwaukee	450	9-10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Ireland	4	24	Single	No.	Steady employment.
Blacksmith	Milwaukee	733	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	24	28	Single	No.	Steady employment.
Blacksmith	Milwaukee	735	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Norway	9	23	Married	No.	General average.
Blacksmith	Milwaukee	480	7-8	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Norway	19	23	Married	No.	

Blacksmith	Mineral Point.	233	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	30	33	Single	No.	With board.
Blacksmith	Monroe.	1,000	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	England	35	38	Marr'd	Yes	\$1.08 per day.
Blacksmith	Monfort.	600	10	Weekly	No.	No.	No.	Wisconsin	40	44	Marr'd	Yes	In business for self.
Blacksmith	New Lisbon	750	10	Monthly	No.	No.	No.	England	49	54	Marr'd	Yes	In business for self.
Blacksmith	Racine	300	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Canada	80	88	Marr'd	No.	Nearly steady employment.
Blacksmith	Racine	600	10	Semi-Mo.	Yes	Yes	No.	North Wales	83	83	Single	No.	2 day's wages retained.
Blacksmith	West Lima.	500	8-14	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Denmark	27	27	Marr'd	Yes	\$2.75 per day.
Boilermaker	Baraboo	700	9-10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	37	37	Marr'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Boilermaker	Eau Claire.	700	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Ireland	35	38	Marr'd	Yes	\$2.75 per day.
Boilermaker	Madison	725	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Nova Scotia	15	15	Single	No.	13 days' wages retained; must give 14 days' notice before leaving.
Boilermaker	Milwaukee	840	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	England	29	29	Marr'd	Yes	Employment uncertain.
Boilermaker	Milwaukee	730	12	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	28	28	Single	No.	Two weeks' notice before leaving.
Bookbinder	Madison	465	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	31	32	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Bookkeeper	Centrale	600	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	23	23	Single	No.	Steady employment.
Bookkeeper	La Crosse	1,000	14	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Norway	7	7	Marr'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Bookkeeper	Marquette	600	8	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	England	22	28	Single	No.	Out of employment.
Bookkeeper	Wausau	1,300	10-12	Semi-Mo.	Yes	Yes	No.	Canada	33	37	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Boxmaker	Janesville	465	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	32	32	Single	No.	Has sold his home.
Boxmaker	Milwaukee	488	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	21	21	Marr'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Boxmaker	Milwaukee	600	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	14	27	Marr'd	Yes	About 7 m. a. employment.
Boxmaker	Milwaukee	480	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	29	34	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Brewers	Milwaukee	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Holland	40	45	Marr'd	Yes	Ten days' wages retained.
Bricklayer	Allen's Grove.	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Illinois	9	25	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Bricklayer	Boscobel	100	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	30	57	Marr'd	Yes	March to December.
Bricklayer	Bradville	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Ohio	45	58	Marr'd	Yes	April to December.
Bricklayer	Flora	500	10	Weekly	No.	No.	No.	New York	20	24	Marr'd	Yes	Worked but few weeks at \$3 per day.
Bricklayer	Fox Lake	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Michigan	12	51	Marr'd	Yes	May to October.
Bricklayer	Jackson	700	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	30	33	Single	Yes	Summer months.
Bricklayer	Jefferson	1,000	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	U. States	30	44	Marr'd	Yes	About 7 months.
Bricklayer	Kenosha	600	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	16	21	Marr'd	Yes	April to November.
Bricklayer	Kilbourn City	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	22	27	Marr'd	Yes	Business for self.
Bricklayer	Milwaukee	530	8	Semi-Mo.	Yes	Yes	No.	Vermont	37	64	Marr'd	Yes	Work but little trade.
Bricklayer	Milwaukee	485	8	Semi-Mo.	Yes	Yes	No.	Prussia	11	59	Single	Yes	7 months—April to November.
Bricklayer	Milwaukee	1,000	8	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	16	29	Marr'd	Yes	About 7 months.
Bricklayer	Milwaukee	672	8	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	6	29	Single	Yes	7 months at \$3 to \$4 per day.
Bricklayer	Milwaukee	600	8	Semi-Mo.	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	1	26	Single	Yes	7 months.
Bricklayer	Milwaukee	485	8	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	16	26	Single	Yes	April to November.
Bricklayer	Milwaukee	600	8	Semi-Mo.	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	5	28	Single	Yes	March to December.
Bricklayer	Milwaukee	600	8	Semi-Mo.	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	5	44	Marr'd	Yes	7 months at \$4.50 to \$5 per day.
Bricklayer	Milwaukee	150	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Illinois	44	60	Marr'd	Yes	Payment on completion of work.
Bricklayer	Needham	350	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	30	69	Marr'd	Yes	Crippled; can work but little at trade.
Bricklayer	Platteville	350	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	35	35	Marr'd	Yes	\$3.80 at trade. Do other work besides.

TABLE I.—Individual Statistics of Wagesworkers — Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Total earnings for one year.	Hours of labor.	MANNER OF PAYMENT OF WAGES.			Required to sign contract.	Nativity.	Years in Wisconsin.	Age.	Married or single.	Own a home.	REMARKS.
				Weekly or Monthly.	Cash.	In full each pay day.							
Bricklay's and Mas	West Salem.	...	10-12	...	...	...	...	Germany...	23	51	Marr'd	Yes.	7 mos. at \$3 per day. Cash settlement yearly.
Brickmaker.	Milwaukee	\$285	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	...	Germany...	13	21	Single	No.	121 days at \$1.27 1/4 at trade, other work \$28.50—sent work.
Brickmaker.	Milwaukee	283	...	...	...	...	...	Germany...	...	...	...	...	Hired by the year.
Bridge erector	Milwaukee	1,500	10-12	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Pennsylvania	5	40	Marr'd	Yes.	Started business only a year ago.
Broommaker.	Boscobel	330	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	28	23	Marr'd	Yes.	Sept. to Jan.—piece work 2 1/2 c. a piece.
Broommaker.	Hudson	460	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	New York	28	37	Single	Yes.	Business for self
Broommaker.	Milwaukee	460	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Germany	9	23	Single	Yes.	Wages \$30 per month in summer.
Broommaker.	Hudson	40	10	Weekly	Yes.	No.	No.	Minnesota	2	13	Single	No.	Steady employment.
Butcher	Bloom City	180	10-12	Weekly	Yes.	No.	No.	Ohio	14	50	Marr'd	Yes.	Wages \$1.00 per week.
Butcher	Jefferson	530	12-14	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	26	23	Single	No.	Wages \$7 to \$8 per week.
Butcher	Milwaukee	530	11	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	17	23	Single	No.	Steady work.
Butcher	Milwaukee	530	11	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	25	23	Single	No.	1 month's wages retained.
Butcher	Milwaukee	530	14-15	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	25	23	Single	No.	March to July, Sept. to Dec., average \$1.45 per day—piece work.
Buttonhole maker.	Milwaukee	550	8	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Switzerland	5	29	Marr'd	No.	\$3 retained.
Cabinetmaker.	Baraboo	500	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Massachusetts	15	65	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Cabinetmaker.	Milwaukee	500	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	39	33	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Cabinetmaker.	Milwaukee	500	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	32	60	Marr'd	No.	8 months at \$3.50 per day and board.
Cabinetmaker.	Milwaukee	500	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	New York	39	55	Single	Yes.	7 months at \$1.50 per day. All done by contract.
Cabinetmaker.	Oshkosh	455	10	Weekly	Yes.	No.	No.	Prussia	15	45	Marr'd	Yes.	5 months' employment.
Cabinetmaker.	Milwaukee	500	12	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Denmark	6	25	Single	No.	April to November.
Car driver.	Milwaukee	450	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisc usin	31	31	Marr'd	No.	7 months' shop work.
Carpenter.	Allen's Grove	...	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	23	23	Single	Yes.	Summer months.
Carpenter.	Algyle	...	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	New York	40	55	Single	Yes.	8 months at \$1.25 per day and board; cash settlement, once a year.
Carpenter.	Baldwin	200	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Maine	35	55	Marr'd	No.	
Carpenter.	Baraboo	450	10-12	Weekly	No.	No.	No.	New York	24	39	Single	No.	
Carpenter.	Baraboo	600	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Wisconsin	23	23	Marr'd	No.	
Carpenter.	Baraboo	500	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Wisconsin	27	37	Marr'd	Yes.	
Carpenter.	Barre Mills	...	13-14	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Germany	9	35	Marr'd	No.	

Carpenter	Berlin	200	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	New York	45	Marr'd	Yes	April to November.
Carpenter	Black Earth	300	10	Weekly	Yes	No	No	Ohio	47	Marr'd	No	About 8 months.
Carpenter	Bloomington	300	10	Weekly	No	No	No	England	33	Marr'd	Yes	9 months at \$2.25 per day.
Carpenter	Boscobel	27	10	Weekly	No	No	No	Wisconsin	37	Marr'd	Yes	Shop 7, outside, 5 months.
Carpenter	Boscobel	30	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Vermont	38	Marr'd	Yes	8 months at \$2 per day.
Carpenter	Boscobel	30	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Scotland	40	Marr'd	Yes	6 months at \$2 per day.
Carpenter	Boscobel	30	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Pennsylvania	41	Marr'd	Yes	7 months at \$2 per day.
Carpenter	Brookfield	600	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Ohio	48	Marr'd	Yes	Winter months dull.
Carpenter	Brookfield	363	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Massachusetts	49	Marr'd	No	Spring, summer and fall months.
Carpenter	Centralia	600	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Massachusetts	53	Marr'd	Yes	Contractor—usually whole year.
Carpenter	Centralia	580	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	New York	33	Marr'd	Yes	About 8 months.
Carpenter	Chippewa Falls	200	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Wisconsin	33	Marr'd	Yes	About 4 months.
Carpenter	Colby	350	10	Monthly	No	Yes	No	Canada	39	Marr'd	No	May to December.
Carpenter	Colby	680	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No	Germany	38	Marr'd	Yes	May to December.
Carpenter	Deerfield	200	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No	New York	35	Marr'd	Yes	May to December; railroad work.
Carpenter	Deerfield	200	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No	Wisconsin	25	Marr'd	Yes	About 7 months.
Carpenter	Dodgeville	400	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Norway	28	Single	No	Summer Mos., \$1.50 per day and board.
Carpenter	Dodgeville	400	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Denmark	58	Marr'd	Yes	8 months at \$2.25 per day; contractor.
Carpenter	Eau Claire	543	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Canada	54	Marr'd	No	Mar. to Dec.; dull of late years.
Carpenter	Eau Claire	543	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Norway	45	Marr'd	Yes	9 months at \$2 per day.
Carpenter	Eau Claire	460	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Maine	46	Marr'd	Yes	Including \$270, earnings of wife and son.
Carpenter	Eau Claire	460	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	Yes	New York	41	Marr'd	Yes	April to January.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Norway	43	Marr'd	Yes	April to September.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Ireland	60	Marr'd	Yes	1886 and 1887 very dull.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	New York	35	Marr'd	Yes	7 months; at \$2 per day.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	England	43	Marr'd	Yes	Payment of wages very irregular.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	England	31	Marr'd	Yes	\$8 per week and board for 9 months.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Europe	40	Marr'd	Yes	Steady work.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	New York	49	Marr'd	Yes	15 days' wages retained.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Vermont	41	Marr'd	Yes	8 months; at \$2 per day.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	New York	37	Widow	Yes	March to December.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Wisconsin	21	Single	No	March to December.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	New York	33	Marr'd	No	April to December.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	New York	34	Marr'd	No	April to December.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Massachusetts	51	Marr'd	Yes	April to December.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Pennsylvania	44	Marr'd	Yes	About 6 months.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	New York	43	Marr'd	Yes	Summer months.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	New York	47	Marr'd	Yes	7 months.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Michigan	55	Marr'd	Yes	8 months, at \$2 per day.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Canada	33	Marr'd	Yes	7 to 8 months.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Denmark	33	Marr'd	Yes	Mar. to Dec.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Wisconsin	23	Single	Yes	6 to 8 months.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	New York	31	Marr'd	Yes	May to Oct.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	England	58	Marr'd	Yes	Contractor; about 8 months.
Carpenter	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Ireland	58	Marr'd	Yes	6 months; at \$3 per day.

REPORT OF THE

TABLE I. — *Individual Statistics of Wage-workers* — Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE	Location.	Total earnings for one year.	Hours of labor.	MANNER OF PAYMENT OF WAGES.			Required to sign contract.	Nativity.	Years in Wisconsin.	Age.	Married or single.	Own a home.	REMARKS.
				Weekly or monthly.	Cash.	In full each pay day.							
Carpenter	Jefferson	\$300	10-12	Weekly	No.	No.	No.	Germany	40	47	Marr'd	Yes.	Apr. to Nov.
Carpenter	Kenosha	930	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	20	30	Marr'd	Yes.	8 to 9 months.
Carpenter	Kilbourn City				No.	No.	No.	Vermont	32	68	Marr'd	Yes.	6 months; at \$3 per day.
Carpenter	La Crosse	550	10		Yes	No.	No.	New York	44	53	Widow	Yes.	About 7 months.
Carpenter	La Crosse				Yes	No.	No.	England	22	44	Marr'd	Yes.	7 months; at \$1.75 per day.
Carpenter	Louisville	360	10-12	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Denmark	20	49	Marr'd	Yes.	Mar. to Dec.
Carpenter	Madison	350	10	Monthly	Yes	No.	No.	Sweden	4	31	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Carpenter	Madison	790	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Pennsylvania	12	39	Marr'd	Yes.	Apr. to Oct.
Carpenter	Madison	425	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Holland	33	37	Marr'd	Yes.	Apr. to Nov.
Carpenter	Marquette	750	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Pennsylvania	15	35	Marr'd	Yes.	9 months, at \$2.50 per day.
Carpenter	Merrill	233	10	Monthly	No.	No.	No.	Ohio	41	42	Marr'd	Yes.	About 8 months.
Carpenter	Merrill	300	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	20	30	Marr'd	Yes.	Apr. to Nov.
Carpenter	Merrill	500	9	Semi-mo.	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	40	40	Marr'd	Yes.	1 week's wages retained—spring, summer and fall.
Carpenter	Milwaukee				Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	40	30	Marr'd	Yes.	1 week's wages retained—spring, summer and fall.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	360	10-12	Weekly	Yes	No.	No.	Ireland	26	45	Marr'd	Yes.	May to Dec.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	600	10	Monthly	Yes	No.	No.	New Hampshire	35	41	Marr'd	Yes.	1 mos. wages retained—steady employment.
Carpenter	Milwaukee				No.	No.	Yes.	Wisconsin	33	32	Marr'd	No.	7 months.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	300	9	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	40	40	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	700	10	Monthly	Yes	No.	Yes.	New York	53	57	Marr'd	Yes.	Very irregular employment.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	435	10	Monthly	Yes	No.	Yes.	Norway	10	20	Marr'd	No.	About 6 mos.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	300	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	31	65	Singl.	No.	2 days' wages retained; about 9 mos.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	450	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	23	23	Singl.	No.	7 mos.; at \$3 per day.
Carpenter	Milwaukee				Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	29	25	Marr'd	No.	\$4.50 in 1885, about 9 mos.; no work in winter.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	317	9	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	4	31	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	20	60	Marr'd	Yes.	10 days' wages retained; Apr. to Dec.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	700	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Scotland	4	28	Singl.	No.	9 to 10 months' employment.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	350	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	18	51	Marr'd	Yes.	August to January.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	300	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	3	30	Marr'd	No.	About 8 months.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	400	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	38	38	Marr'd	No.	Nearly steady employment.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	700	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Norway	7	43	Marr'd	No.	

Carpenter	Milwaukee	550	10	Monthly	Yes	No	No	Massachu'ts	88	88	Marr'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	550	9-10	Monthly	Yes	No	No	Scotland	6	81	Single	No	St. a. y. employment.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	550	9	Monthly	Yes	No	No	Germany	17	81	Single	No	7 mos.; Nov., Dec. and Jan. 10.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	700	9	Monthly	Yes	No	No	Wisconsin	22	83	Single	No	1 mos. wages retained; spring and fall.
Carpenter	Mineral Point	600	10	Semi-Mo.	Yes	No	No	England	13	84	Marr'd	Yes	Own a lot; about 3 mos. employment.
Carpenter	Monroe	500	10	Weekly	Yes	No	No	New York	18	84	Marr'd	Yes	Payment irregular; April to January.
Carpenter	Nellsville	300	10	Weekly	Yes	No	No	New York	9	46	Marr'd	Yes	April to November.
Carpenter	Nellsville	300	10	Weekly	Yes	No	No	Canada	9	81	Marr'd	Yes	6 months' employment.
Carpenter	New Lebanon	375	10-11	Weekly	No	No	No	New Jersey	87	81	Marr'd	Yes	Summer and fall.
Carpenter	Oconomowoc	615	14-30	Weekly	No	No	No	New York	8	89	Marr'd	Yes	April to December.
Carpenter	Ontonagon	600	10	Weekly	Yes	No	No	New York	8	86	Marr'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Carpenter	Ontonagon	855	10	Monthly	Yes	No	No	Canada	83	78	Marr'd	No	March to December.
Carpenter	Ontonagon	...	...	Weekly	Yes	No	No	Massachu'ts	83	52	Widow	No	May to November.
Carpenter	Peshigo	500	10	Weekly	No	No	No	Ohio	17	52	Marr'd	Yes	9 mos. at \$3 per day; no fixed working
Carpenter	Prospect	250	10	Weekly	Yes	No	No	Canada	83	53	Marr'd	Yes	No regular pay day; Apr. to Nov.
Carpenter	Prospect	400	10	Semi-Mo.	Yes	No	No	Wisconsin	83	29	Marr'd	Yes	\$2 per day; have farm; Apr. to Dec.
Carpenter	Ripon	425	10	Weekly	Yes	No	No	Wisconsin	31	34	Marr'd	Yes	About 8 months.
Carpenter	San Franlie	...	10	Weekly	Yes	No	No	New York	31	36	Marr'd	Yes	7 months at \$3 per day.
Carpenter	Tomah	300	10	Monthly	Yes	No	No	Vermont	31	37	Marr'd	No	Contract 10 hours' work.
Carpenter	Tomah	300	10	Weekly	No	No	No	New Hampshire	31	37	Marr'd	No	Apr. to Nov.
Carpenter	Tomah	300	10	Weekly	Yes	No	No	Wisconsin	31	37	Marr'd	Yes	7 mos. at \$3 per day.
Carpenter	Twin Grove	300	8-14	Weekly	No	No	No	Wisconsin	35	35	Marr'd	Yes	Earnings at trade \$30; about 7 mos.
Carpenter	Unity	750	12-18	Weekly	No	No	No	Wisconsin	17	37	Marr'd	No	Mar. to Nov.
Carpenter	Unity	...	10	Weekly	No	No	No	Norway	41	45	Marr'd	Yes	No regular pay day; Apr. to Nov.
Carpenter	Unity	...	10	Weekly	No	No	No	New York	20	45	Marr'd	Yes	6 mos. at \$2 per day; contractor, part
Carpenter	Washburn	450	10	Weekly	No	No	No	New York	20	45	Marr'd	Yes	store pay.
Carpenter	Wausau	...	10	Weekly	Yes	No	No	Pr. Edw. Is.	7	98	Single	Yes	8 mos. at \$1.75 per day; no regular pay
Carpenter	West Salem	300	12-15	Weekly	Yes	No	No	Canada	12	34	Single	No	day.
Carpenter	White Creek	350	10-14	Weekly	No	No	No	New York	29	30	Widow	Yes	8 mos. at \$2 per day.
Carpenter	Whitewater	500	10	Weekly	No	No	No	Connecticut	31	30	Marr'd	Yes	6 mos. at \$1.50 to \$3 per day.
Carpenter	Whitewater	300	10	Weekly	Yes	No	No	New York	32	35	Marr'd	Yes	9 mos. at \$1.50 per day.
Carpenter	Whitewater	300	10	Weekly	Yes	No	No	England	30	51	Marr'd	Yes	About 8 mos.
Carpenter	Whitewater	...	15	Weekly	Yes	No	No	New York	44	50	Marr'd	Yes	6 mos. at trade.
Carpenter	Wilson	300	10	Weekly	No	No	No	New York	31	85	Marr'd	Yes	7 mos. at \$2.25 per day.
Carpenter	Woneoc	300	12-18	Weekly	No	No	No	Germany	31	85	Marr'd	Yes	Mar. to Dec.
Carpenter	Fond du Lac	...	...	Weekly	No	No	No	Wisconsin	31	85	Marr'd	Yes	Mar. to Dec.
Carpenter	Fond du Lac	...	...	Weekly	No	No	No	Germany	31	85	Marr'd	Yes	Earnings include pension; about 8
Carpenter	Fond du Lac	...	...	Weekly	No	No	No	Germany	31	85	Marr'd	Yes	mos.
Carpenter	Fond du Lac	...	...	Weekly	No	No	No	Germany	31	85	Marr'd	Yes	No regular pay day; Mar. to Nov.
Carpenter	Fond du Lac	...	...	Weekly	No	No	No	Germany	31	85	Marr'd	Yes	6 mos. at \$2 per day.
Carpenter	Fond du Lac	...	...	Weekly	No	No	No	Germany	31	85	Marr'd	Yes	Apr. to Nov.
Carpenter	Fond du Lac	...	...	Weekly	No	No	No	Germany	31	85	Marr'd	Yes	Part store pay; piece work 9 mos.; no
Carpenter	Fond du Lac	...	...	Weekly	No	No	No	Germany	31	85	Marr'd	Yes	work Jan. Feb. and September.

TABLE I. — *Individual Statistics of Wage-workers*. — Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Total earnings for one year.	Hours of labor.	MANNER OF PAYMENT OF WAGES.			Requested to sign contract.	Nativity.	Years in Wisconsin.	Age.	Married or single.	Own a home.	REMARKS.
				Weekly or monthly.	Cash.	In full each pay day.							
Carpet weaver	Milwaukee ..	\$405	10	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Germany ..	14	50	Wid'r	Yes.	Two machines.
Carpet weaver	Milwaukee ..	240	10	Weekly ..	Yes.	No.	No.	Prussia ..	20	54	Marr'd	Yes.	10 mos.; no work Jan. and Feb.
Carpet weaver	Milwaukee ..	300	8-12	Weekly ..	No.	No.	No.	Germany ..	58	54	Wid'r	No.	All the year.
Carpet weaver	Milwaukee ..	360	10	Monthly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Germany ..	4	54	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Oil repairer	Hudson	500	19	Monthly ..	Yes.	No.	No.	Norway ..	5	21	Single	No.	1 mos. wages retained; steady employment.
Car repairer	Milwaukee ..	360	9½	Monthly ..	Yes.	No.	No.	Ireland ..	80	45	Single	Yes.	ment.
Carriage painter ..	Centralia ..	350	8	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin ..	40	43	Marr'd	No.	Piece work; steady employment.
Carriage painter ..	Delavan ..	550	10-12	Weekly ..	No.	No.	No.	Wisconsin ..	30	30	Marr'd	No.	Part store pay; steady employment.
Carriage painter ..	Green Bay ..	400	10	Weekly ..	No.	No.	No.	Luxemb'rg ..	15	54	Marr'd	Yes.	9 mos.
Carriage painter ..	Madison ..	600	10	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Maryland ..	26	50	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady employment.
Carriage painter ..	Milwaukee ..	600	10	Monthly ..	Yes.	No.	No.	Wisconsin ..	32	33	Marr'd	Yes.	1 month's wages retained; steady employment.
Carriage painter ..	Milwaukee ..	600	10	Monthly ..	Yes.	No.	No.	New York ..	27	53	Marr'd	No.	1 month's wages retained.
Carriage painter ..	Milwaukee ..	600	10	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Germany ..	33	42	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Calker	Milwaukee ..	600	10	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Missouri ..	4	46	Marr'd	Yes.	About 3 months; winter and spring
Calker	Milwaukee ..	600	10	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	England ..	15	45	Marr'd	No.	All months, but not steadily.
Chainmaker	Milwaukee ..	300	8	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	England ..	6	40	Marr'd	No.	Not steady.
Chainmaker	Milwaukee ..	500	10	Semi-Mo. ..	Yes.	No.	No.	Eng and ..	20	33	Single	No.	2 days' wages retained; steady employment.
Cheesemaker	Ford du Lac ..	490	12	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Wisconsin ..	30	30	Single	No.	Steady work.
Cheesemaker	Lyons	480	10	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin ..	31	31	Single	No.	Steady work.
Cigar maker	Beloit	400	10	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin ..	28	28	Marr'd	No.	Very unsteady.
Cigar maker	Jan.-ville ..	400	7-9	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Indiana ..	5	23	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Cigar maker	Milwaukee ..	52	10	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Prussia ..	14	20	Single	No.	Steady employment.
Cigar maker	Milwaukee ..	350	9	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Ohio	7	23	Marr'd	No.	Dull in winter.
Cigar maker	Milwaukee ..	350	8	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Germany ..	5	35	Marr'd	No.	All the year, with some lay-off.
Cigar maker	Milwaukee ..	1,000	9	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin ..	30	30	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady employment.
Cigar maker	Milwaukee ..	375	9	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin ..	30	30	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady employment.
Cigar maker	Milwaukee ..	470	8	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Germany ..	25	36	Marr'd	No.	Nearly steady.
Cigar maker	Oshkosh ..	200	8-10	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Germany ..	15	37	Marr'd	No.	Spring and fall.
Cigar maker	Waukegan ..	300	8	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin ..	23	38	Marr'd	No.	About 9 months.
Cigar maker	Arcadia	430	15	Weekly ..	No.	Yes.	No.	Germany ..	15	24	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady employment.

Clerk	Badger Mills	490	15	Monthly	No.	No.	No.	Ohio	89	88	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment
Clerk	Dancy	672	10-15	Monthly	Yes	No.	No.	Wisconsin	22	23	Single	No.	1 mo. wages retained; steady employment.
Clerk	Green Bay	430	11-14	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Holland	15	27	Marr'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Clerk	Jameville	735	10-15	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Canada	31	43	Marr'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Clerk	Marquette	720	12	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	21	30	Marr'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Clerk	Menomonie	820	10-18	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	22	29	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Clerk	Milwaukee	920	9	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	21	21	Single	No.	Steady employment.
Clerk	Milwaukee	468	12	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	17	21	Single	No.	Steady employment.
Clerk	Milwaukee	500	12-16	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Canada	16	21	Single	No.	Steady employment.
Clerk	Passago	300	11	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	10	32	Marr'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Clerk	River Falls	900	12	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Norway	21	32	Marr'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Clerk	Theresa	910	12	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	11	37	Single	Yes	Steady employment.
Continuer	Milwaukee	300	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	20	31	Single	No.	Steady employment.
Co. per	Oshkosh	400	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	21	41	Marr'd	No.	Engagement for 1 year.
Cooper	Carleton	400	10	Weekly	No.	Yes	No.	England	27	37	Marr'd	No.	Early stop pay, April to November.
Cooper	Green Bay	413	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	N. Brunswick	9	33	Marr'd	No.	All months with considerable lost time.
Cooper	Green Bay	450	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	21	50	Marr'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Cooper	Hudson	400	8	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Norway	20	40	Marr'd	Yes	12 mos.; January, February, March dull.
Cooper	Milwaukee	.....	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Germany	17	33	Marr'd	Yes	Average \$50 per annum; employer contract between union and some employers; steady employment.
Cooper	Milwaukee	.....	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	33	33	Single	No.	8 mos. at about \$1.50 per day; piece work.
Cotton mill form'n.	Jameville	800	11	Semi-Mo.	Yes	No.	No.	Massachusetts	11	39	Marr'd	Yes	Contract work by the job.
Dyer	Milwaukee	1,800	6	Weekly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Indiana	20	47	Marr'd	No.	Own week's wages retained; own lot; steady work.
Draughtsman	Milwaukee	3,500	8	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	31	27	Single	No.	Average \$100; steady employment.
Draughtsman	Milwaukee	3,500	9	Monthly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Germany	19	37	Marr'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Electroplater	Milwaukee	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Sweden	9	63	Widow	No.	About 10 mos.
Engineer (stationary)	Appleton	560	10	Weekly	Yes	No.	No.	Wisconsin	23	23	Single	No.	Ave. \$50; steady employment; dull in winter.
Engineer	Belle	600	12	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	New Hampshire	9	28	Marr'd	No.	1 week's wages retained; steady work.
Engineer	Belle	555	11	Semi-Mo.	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	25	25	Single	No.	Steady employment.
Engineer	Belle	400	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	27	33	Single	No.	1 day's wages retained; steady work.
Engineer	Boscobel	400	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Michigan	31	50	Marr'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Engineer	Eagle River	800	11	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Ohio	31	38	Marr'd	Yes	1 day's wages retained; unsteady employment.
Engineer	Fond du Lac	600	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	29	45	Marr'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Engineer	For Lake	530	10-19	Monthly	Yes	No.	No.	New York	35	41	Marr'd	Yes	About 10 months.
Engineer	La Crosse	720	12	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	England	8	49	Marr'd	Yes	About 10 months.
Engineer	Madison	600	11	Monthly	Yes	Yes	Yes	New York	27	44	Marr'd	Yes	7 mos. at \$50 per mo.; April to Nov.
Engineer	Menomonie	600	11	Monthly	Yes	No.	No.	Ontario	8	28	Single	No.	No regular pay day; steady employment.

TABLE I.—Individual Statistics of Wageworkers—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE	Location.	Total earnings for one year.	Hours of labor.	MANNER OF PAYMENT OF WAGES.			Nativity.	Years in Wisconsin.	Age.	Married or single.	Own a home.	REMARKS.
				Weekly or monthly.	Cash.	In full each pay day.						
Engineer	Milwaukee ..	\$780	11-15	Monthly ..	Yes.	Yes.	Connecticut ..	29	33	Single	No..	Steady employment.
Engineer	Milwaukee ..	630	10-12	Monthly ..	Yes.	Yes.	England	5	34	Marr'd	No..	Steady employment.
Engineer	Milwaukee ..	940	11	Monthly ..	Yes.	Yes.	New Jersey ..	20	42	Marr'd	Yes.	Must give two wks. notice before leaving or forfeit wages due; steady work.
Engineer	Milwaukee ..	733	12	Monthly ..	Yes.	No..	Scotland	21	50	Marr'd	Yes	Two weeks' wages retained; same remark as above.
Engineer	Milwaukee ..	533	12	Monthly ..	Yes.	Yes.	Wales	2	26	Single	No..	Steady employment.
Engineer	Milwaukee ..	793	12	Monthly ..	Yes.	No..	Wisconsin ..	37	37	Marr'd	Yes.	Two wks. wages retained; contract to give two wks notice before leaving.
Engineer	Milwaukee ..	750	12	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	Ohio	5	39	Marr'd	No..	Every mo. with occasional lost time.
Engineer	Milwaukee ..	580	10-12	Monthly ..	Yes.	Yes.	England	11	31	Marr'd	No..	Steady employment.
Engineer	Milwaukee ..	650	12	Monthly ..	.....	No..	England	7	30	Marr'd	No..	Must give two wks. notice before leaving; some lost time.
Engineer	Milwaukee ..	750	12	Monthly ..	Yes.	No..	Scotland	36	41	Marr'd	Yes.	Must give two wks. notice before leaving; about 10 months.
Engineer	Roseville ..	1,300	15	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Wisconsin ..	31	31	Single	Yes.	Must give two wks. notice before leaving; two weeks' wages retained.
Engineer	Superior ..	300	12	.....	Yes.	.....	Massachusetts	21	51	Marr'd	Y's.	Stationary and marine engineer; chief by April to November.
Engineer	Unity	432	12-16	.....	No..	No..	Wisconsin ..	25	23	Marr'd	No..	At all to middle of November.
Engineer	Wausau	1,000	10	Monthly ..	Yes.	Yes.	Wisconsin ..	43	43	Single	No..	Family store pay; no regular pay day; steady employment.
Engineer	Wausau	650	11½	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Wisconsin ..	29	29	Marr'd	Yes.	No regular pay day; about 5 months away this season.
Engineer	West Lima ..	125	10	.....	No..	Yes.	Austria	17	33	Marr'd	Yes.	Work at trade in winter only; January, February, March, April.
Fireman (factory).	Milwaukee ..	500	10	Monthly ..	Yes.	No..	Ireland	10	35	Single	No..	Two wks. wages retained; steady employment.
Furniture trimmer	Hudson	540	10	Monthly ..	Yes.	Yes.	Ohio	2	33	Marr'd	No..	Usually March to January.
Furrier	Milwaukee ..	838	10-18	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	Germany	2	36	Single	No..	6 months at \$18 per week.
Furrier	Milwaukee ..	780	10	Weekly ..	Yes.	Yes.	Bohemia	8	30	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady employment.

[illegible]

TABLE I.—Individual Statistics of *Wageworkers* — Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Total earnings for one year.	Hours of labor.	MANNER OF PAYMENT OF WAGES.			Required to sign contract.	Nativity.	Years in Wisconsin.	Age.	Married or single.	Own a home.	REMARKS.
				Weekly or monthly.	Cash.	In full each pay day.							
Laborer	Darlington	300	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin.	18	18	Single	No.	Find work in summer only.
Laborer	Darlington	\$100	10	Weekly	No.	Yes.	No.	Ohio.	40	40	Mar'd	Yes.	4 months' work during year.
Laborer	Darlington	100	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Ireland	31	51	Mar'd	No.	Very little work at \$1.25 per day.
Laborer	Edgerton	300	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Ireland	1	19	Single	No.	Farm laborer; eight months.
Laborer	Florence	400	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	34	34	Mar'd	Yes.	About 8 months' work.
Laborer	Florence	400	10	Weekly	Yes.	No.	No.	Canada.	31	31	Mar'd	No.	
Laborer	Florence	350	10	Weekly	Yes.	No.	No.	Canada.	25	25	Mar'd	No.	
Laborer	Fort Atkinson	450	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Pennsylvania.	3	25	Single	No.	9 months' work.
Laborer	Grand Rapids	240	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Canada.	18	48	Mar'd	Yes.	2 weeks' wages retained; six months.
Laborer	Hudson	80	11	Monthly	Yes.	No.	No.	Wisconsin.	18	18	Single	No.	8 months in winter at \$60 per month;
Laborer	Hudson	425	11	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin.	28	28	Mar'd	No.	April to November.
Laborer	Hudson	...	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	New York.	3	35	Mar'd	Yes.	Steady employment.
Laborer	Hudson	300	6	...	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Ireland	30	45	Single	No.	8 months at \$1.50 per day.
Laborer	Janesville	200	10	Semi Mo.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Germany	14	41	Mar'd	Yes.	6 months at \$1.30 per day.
Laborer	Kilbourn City	500	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Mar'd	54	54	Mar'd	Yes.	May to November.
Laborer	La Crosse	273	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Norway	6	52	Mar'd	Yes.	7 months.
Laborer	La Crosse	300	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Vermont	24	46	Widow	No.	Nearly steady.
Laborer	La Crosse	250	10	Monthly	Yes.	No.	No.	Ohio	18	44	Mar'd	No.	About 10 months.
Laborer	Lodi	225	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Canada.	28	40	Mar'd	No.	
Laborer	Lyons	225	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	U. S.	28	25	Mar'd	Yes.	9 mos.; no work in Dec., Jan., Feb.
Laborer	Madison	450	10	Monthly	Yes.	No.	No.	Wisconsin	35	35	Mar'd	Yes.	Summer months.
Laborer	Marquette	480	10	Monthly	Yes.	No.	No.	England	14	34	Mar'd	Yes.	Steady work.
Laborer	Milwaukee	350	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Ireland	35	45	Mar'd	Yes.	Only old men employed at this work;
Laborer (ward)	Milwaukee	...	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Ireland	35	45	Mar'd	Yes.	steady work.
Laborer	Milwaukee	247	10	Monthly	Yes.	No.	No.	Norway	18	53	Mar'd	No.	About 9 mos work; May to Dec.
Laborer	Milwaukee	492	10-15	Monthly	Yes.	No.	No.	New York.	17	39	Mar'd	No.	Steady employment; 2 wks. wages retained.
Laborer	Milwaukee	351	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Germany	7	44	Mar'd	No.	1 mos. wages retained.
Laborer	Milwaukee	873	10	Monthly	Yes.	No.	No.	Germany	19	50	Single	No.	Steady employment.
Laborer	Milwaukee	360	10	Monthly	No.	No.	No.	Ireland	20	50	Single	Yes.	

TABLE I.—Individual Statistics of *Wageworkers* — Continued.

SUPERVISOR OF TRADE	Location.	Total earnings for one year.	Hours of labor.	MANNER OF PAYMENT OF WAGES.			Required to sign contract.	Location.	Years in Wisconsin.	Age.	Married or single.	Own a home.	REMARKS.
				Weekly or monthly.	Cash.	In full each pay day.							
Lumberman.....	Eau Claire.....	250	10	Semi-Mo.	Yes.	No.	No.	Norway.....	13	33	Married	Yes.	6 months in mill. Much lost time; about 6 months in mill; 3 or 4 in woods.
Lumberman.....	Eau Claire.....	350	10	Semi-Mo.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Norway.....	13	44	Married	Yes.	Nearly steady.
Lumberman.....	Hudson.....	400	10	Monthly	Yes.	No.	No.	Germany.....	6	28	Single	No.	Av. 9 months per year.
Lumberman.....	Hudson.....	300	10	Monthly	Yes.	No.	No.	Indiana.....	4	15	Single	No.	Av. 10 months per year.
Lumberman.....	Hudson.....	200	11	.....	Yes.	No.	No.	Norway.....	15	19	Single	Yes.	Nov. to April.
Lumberman.....	Kelly.....	.....	11½	.....	No.	No.	No.	Wisconsin.....	23	23	Single	No.	Av. \$3 per month and board; no regular pay day.
Lumberman.....	La Crosse.....	250	11	Semi-Mo.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Norway.....	10	30	Married	Yes.	April to November.
Lumberman.....	La Crosse.....	300	13	.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin.....	25	33	Single	No.	Cash settlement once a year; steady employment.
Lumberman.....	Marquette.....	40	10	Weekly	Yes.	No.	No.	Norway.....	8	23	Married	Yes.	Some wages retained; May to Nov.
Lumberman.....	Menomonie.....	200	11	.....	No.	No.	Yes.	Germany.....	15	31	Married	Yes.	Settlement every time; April to Nov.
Lumberman.....	Menomonie.....	300	11	.....	No.	No.	Yes.	Germany.....	5	36	Married	Yes.	Contract; wages payable at end of season; 10 to 11 months.
Lumberman.....	Merrill.....	350	11	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Germany.....	6	34	Married	Yes.	April to November at \$1.35 per day.
Lumberman.....	Merrill.....	300	10	Weekly	No.	Yes.	No.	England.....	6	45	Married	Yes.	About 5 months' work.
Lumberman.....	Necedah.....	200	10	Weekly	No.	Yes.	No.	New York.....	30	47	Married	Yes.	About 10 months' work.
Lumberman.....	Necedah.....	450	40	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin.....	31	53	Married	No.	April 13 to November 1.
Lumberman.....	Oshkosh.....	250	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Germany.....	19	50	Widow	Yes.	\$20 and board; 10 months.
Lumberman.....	Peshigo.....	350	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Illinois.....	4	36	Single	Yes.	All the year.
Lumberman.....	Peshigo.....	200	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	England.....	14	41	Single	Yes.	10 months.
Lumberman.....	Peshigo.....	200	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Maline.....	19	43	Married	Yes.	10 months.
Lumberman.....	Peshigo.....	100	13	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Maryland.....	8	43	Married	Yes.	8 ore pay; steady work.
Lumberman.....	Thorp.....	250	11½	.....	No.	No.	No.	Wisconsin.....	24	30	Single	Yes.	Summer months only.
Lumberman.....	Washburn.....	315	11	.....	Yes.	No.	No.	Wisconsin.....	20	24	Single	No.	Ave. \$3 per month and board.
Lumberman.....	Washburn.....	475	11	Semi-Mo.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	New York.....	30	30	Married	No.	About 10 months' work.
Lumberman.....	Wausau.....	350	10	Monthly	Yes.	No.	No.	Wisconsin.....	17	26	Married	No.	6 months at \$1.25 per day, and 6 mos. at \$30 per month.
Lumberman.....	Wausau.....	277	11½	.....	Yes.	No.	No.	Norway.....	7	34	Married	No.	
Lumberman (foreman).....	Wausau.....	537	10	.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	New York.....	35	53	Married	Yes.	

Lumberman	Wood Lake	10	Monthly	No.	No.	No.	Sweden	18	39	Marr'd	Yes	4 months at \$36 and board; part store pay.
Machinist	Areadia	690	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	19	33	Marr'd	No.	All the year.
Machinist	Baraboo	700	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	20	34	Marr'd	No.	8 hours; November to March.
Machinist	Baraboo	730	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	21	36	Single	No.	Work all the year.
Machinist	Baraboo	600	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	23	26	Single	No.	Work all the year.
Machinist	Baraboo	540	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	27	29	Single	No.	12 months at \$2 per day.
Machinist	Baraboo	600	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	29	29	Single	Yes	1 day's wages retained; work all the year.
Machinist	Beloit	450	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Norway	3	19	Single	No.	Work all the year; \$1.50 per day.
Machinist	Beloit	250	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	11	30	Marr'd	No.	Worked from April to November; 15 days' wages retained.
Machinist	Beloit	377	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	17	48	Single	No.	Work all year.
Machinist	Belo t	450	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Vermont	33	34	Marr'd	No.	Work all the year.
Machinist	Dancy	940	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Michigan	4	43	Marr'd	Yes	In business for self.
Machinist	Fort Howard	900	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	New Jersey	20	33	Marr'd	No.	Work all the year.
Machinist	Grand Rapids	1,200	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	20	32	Marr'd	No.	Work all the year.
Machinist	Madison	829	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Prussia	25	30	Marr'd	No.	Work all the year.
Machinist	Madison	700	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	N. Brunswick	25	31	Marr'd	No.	Work all the year.
Machinist	Marinette	900	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	N. Brunswick	21	31	Single	Yes	\$3 per day; work all the year.
Machinist	Marinette	280	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Iowa	37	37	Marr'd	No.	6 mos. work.
Machinist	Marinette	920	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	37	34	Marr'd	Yes	Yearly verbal contract.
Machinist	Marinette	600	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	England	1	33	Marr'd	Yes	Work all the year.
Machinist	Marinette	100	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	N. Brunswick	3	27	Marr'd	Yes	12 mos. and much over time in sawing season.
Machinist	Marinette	940	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Sweden	7	47	Marr'd	Yes	9 mos. and over time.
Machinist	Marinette	983	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	15	40	Marr'd	Yes	12 mos.; no regular pay day.
Machinist	Marinette	1,200	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	32	34	Marr'd	No.	\$2.90 per day.
Machinist	Marlette	695	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	1	28	Single	No.	All the year \$2.50 per day.
Machinist	Milwaukee	850	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	N. Hampshire	10	41	Marr'd	No.	Steady work.
Machinist	Milwaukee	720	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	23	40	Single	No.	Steady work; \$2.75 per day.
Machinist (apt'o)	Milwaukee	825	Semi Mo.	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	20	45	Marr'd	No.	Steady work.
Machinist	Milwaukee	530	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	No way	18	50	Widow	No.	2 wks. wages retained; must give 2 wks. notice before leaving.
Machinist	Milwaukee	770	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	England	6	53	Marr'd	Yes	94 days' wages retained; steady employment.
Machinist	Milwaukee	850	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	26	37	Marr'd	Yes	10 mos. and over time.
Machinist	Milwaukee	850	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	5	23	Marr'd	Yes	Steady employment; 1 mo. wages retained.
Machinist	Milwaukee	550	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	20	30	Single	No.	Steady employment; 27 days wages retained.
Machinist	Milwaukee	700	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	England	23	34	Marr'd	No.	1 mo. wages retained.
Machinist (apt'o)	Milwaukee	108	Monthly	Yes	Yes	Yes	New Jersey	6	18	Single	No.	Steady work.
Machinist	Milwaukee	493	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	28	39	Marr'd	No.	
Machinist	Milwaukee	750	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Missouri	1	39	Marr'd	No.	

TABLE I. — *Individual Statistics of Wageworkers* — Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	LOCATION.	Total earnings for one year.	Hours of labor.	MANNER OF PAYMENT OF WAGES.			Required to sign contract.	Nativity.	Years in Wisconsin.	Age.	Married or single.	Own a home.	REMARKS.
				Weekly or monthly.	Cash.	In full each pay day.							
Machinist	Milwaukee	\$300	10	.....	Yes	No	No	New York	20	33	Married	No	No regular pay day; steady work.
Machinist	Menomonee	800	11	.....	No	No	No	Scotland	53	53	Married	No	No regular pay day; part store pay; settlement end of season.
Machinist	Menomonee	800	0-11	.....	No	No	No	Germany	18	36	Married	Yes	11 mos. at \$1.25 per day; 1 day's wages retained.
Machinist (helper)	Oakbrook .....	.....	10	Weekly	Yes	No	No	Prussia	26	32	Married	Yes	8 days' wages retained; steady work.
Machinist	Racine	350	10	Semi-Mo.	Yes	No	Yes	Denmark	4	31	Married	No	9 mos.; 11 regular pay day.
Machinist	Unity	400	11 1/2	.....	No	No	No	New York	30	34	Married	Yes	No regular pay day; have to almost beg for cash.
Machinist	Wausau	750	9-10	.....	No	No	No	.....	18	43	Married	Yes	9 mos. work.
Machinist	Whitewater	405	10-12	Monthly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Massachusetts	30	51	Married	Yes	7 mos. at \$1.25 per day.
Machinist	White water	1 1/2	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wisconsin	21	21	Married	No	7 mos. work at \$1.75 per day.
Machinist	White water	263	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ohio	18	53	Married	No	Steady employment.
Machinist	Wilson	700	11	Weekly	No	No	No	Minnesota	21	31	Married	Yes	Steady employment.
Marble cutter	Madison	503	8-10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	England	33	34	Married	No	Bellevue; lost a wk.
Marble cutter	Madison	600	12-16	Semi-Mo.	No	Yes	No	Wisconsin	10	19	Single	No	At \$5.00; occasionally trade in pay.
Marble cutter	Madison	600	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Iowa	9	30	Single	No	At 9 mos.
Marble cutter	Milwaukee	850	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Germany	12	23	Single	No	Wages for 9 mos.
Marble cutter	Milwaukee	723	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Wisconsin	24	24	Married	No	At \$2.00 per mo.
Miller	Black River Falls	730	10-12	Weekly	Yes	No	No	Indiana	20	25	Married	No	At \$2.00 per mo.
Miller	Boaz	600	10-11	Weekly	No	Yes	No	Prussia	30	53	Married	Yes	Steady employment.
Miller (foreman)	Fox Lake	900	11	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Canada	23	43	Married	Yes	Steady employment.
Miller	Menomonee	4 1/2	11	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	England	4	33	Married	Yes	Steady employment.
Miller (foreman)	Menomonee	1000	13	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	England	6	29	Married	Yes	Steady employment.
Miller	Milwaukee	750	11	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Wisconsin	18	24	Single	No	Steady employment.
Miller	Wausau	840	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Ireland	14	54	Married	Yes	Steady employment.
Miller	Wausau	861	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Germany	21	32	Married	Yes	Steady employment.
Muller	Centralia	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Wisconsin	32	36	Married	Yes	Steady employment.
Muller	Dancy	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No	Canada	33	49	Married	Yes	11 mos.
Muller	Merrill	600	14	.....	Yes	No	No	Illinois	5	30	Single	No	Subject to considerable loss of time; 3 wks. wages retained.

Millwright.	Milwaukee	800	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Scotland	47	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady employment.
Millwright.	Milwaukee	800	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	France	53	Marr'd	Yes.	8 to 10 mos. employment.
Millwright.	Milwaukee	515	9-10	Monthly	Yes	No.	No.	Pennsylvania	20	Marr'd	Yes.	9 mos.; Jan. Feb. and March dull; 3 wks. wages retained.
Millwright.	Milwaukee	800	10	Monthly	Yes	No.	No.	Wisconsin	37	Marr'd	No.	Steady work; 3 wks. wages retained.
Millwright.	Washburn	800	10	Monthly	Yes	No.	No.	Canada	46	Marr'd	Yes.	About 10 mos. work.
Millwright.	White Creek	800	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Massachusetts	64	Marr'd	Yes.	About 6 mos. work.
Moulder	Baraboo	650	8-10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	49	Single	Yes.	About 10 mos. work at \$3 to \$4 per day.
Moulder	Beaver Dam	725	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	England	67	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady work.
Moulder	Janesville	450	10-12	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Norway	38	Marr'd	Yes.	About 10 months' work.
Moulder	Marquette	400	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Ireland	31	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady employment.
Moulder	Milwaukee	400	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	24	Single	No.	About 10 mos. work; dull in summer.
Moulder	Milwaukee	400	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	21	Single	No.	Av. about 9 months' work.
Moulder (stove)	Milwaukee	750	9-10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	33	Single	No.	Av. 9 months' work.
Moulder	Milwaukee	750	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Ohio	33	Marr'd	No.	Av. 9 months' work.
Moulder	Milwaukee	1,200	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	21	Single	No.	Av. 8 to 10 months' work.
Moulder	Milwaukee	600	10	Monthly	Yes	No.	No.	Ohio	28	Single	Yes.	Employed entire year.
Moulder (stove)	Milwaukee	600	8	Weekly	Yes	No.	No.	England	4	Single	Yes.	Steady work; 3 wks. wages retained.
Moulder	Milwaukee	550	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Connecticut	15	Marr'd	No.	Employed nearly entire year.
Moulder	Milwaukee	720	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Ireland	27	Single	No.	9 mos. at \$2.50 per day; 10 days' wages retained.
Moulder	Milwaukee	400	10	Monthly	Yes	No.	No.	Germany	43	Marr'd	Yes.	Av. \$1.50 per day whole year.
Moulder	Milwaukee	550	11	Weekly	Yes	No.	No.	England	67	Marr'd	No.	Av. about 9 months.
Moulder	Milwaukee	500	9	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	47	Marr'd	Yes.	Unsteady employment at \$2.50 per day
Moulder	Milwaukee	450	11	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Illinois	2	Single	No.	9 months' employment.
Moulder (bench)	Milwaukee	450	9	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Denmark	31	Marr'd	Yes.	10 days' wages retained.
Moulder	Oconomowoc	550	10	Weekly	No.	No.	No.	Wisconsin	13	Single	No.	Av. \$4.00 for 9 months' work.
Moulder	Oshkosh	900	10	Weekly	Yes	No.	No.	Norway	25	Marr'd	No.	Av. 7 months' work per year.
Moulder	Racine	600	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Maine	15	Marr'd	Yes.	Idle January and February usually.
Moulder's helper.	Milwaukee	535	9	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	30	Marr'd	Yes.	Employed entire year.
Nailer	Milwaukee	550	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	28	Marr'd	Yes.	Wages computed by the hour; av. 8 months' work.
Night watchman.	Milwaukee	550	13	Monthly	Yes	No.	No.	Prussia	45	Marr'd	Yes.	Employed entire year.
Night watchman.	Necedah	385	10	Weekly	Yes	No.	No.	Scotland	24	Single	No.	Can not average wages of trade; kept no account for self.
Packer	Milwaukee	300	10	Weekly	Yes	No.	No.	Ireland	38	Marr'd	Yes.	12 months' employment if mill runs.
Painter	Allen's Grove	300	10	Weekly	Yes	No.	No.	Wisconsin	20	Marr'd	Yes.	Employed all the year; 10 days' wages retained.
Painter	Berlin	375	10-12	Weekly	Yes	No.	No.	Illinois	6	Single	No.	Steady employment; 3 days' wages retained.
Painter	Black Earth	300	10	Weekly	No.	No.	No.	Wisconsin	28	Marr'd	Yes.	Find work 6 months—April to Sept.
Painter	Bloomer	400	10	Weekly	No.	No.	No.	Wisconsin	33	Marr'd	No.	7 months—March to Oct. ber.
Painter	Brodhead	300	10	Weekly	No.	No.	No.	Wisconsin	33	Marr'd	No.	6 months' work to summer.
Painter	Dodgeville	300	10	Weekly	No.	No.	No.	Connecticut	28	Marr'd	Yes.	Employed April to December.
Painter	Grand Rapids	300	10	Weekly	Yes	No.	No.	Wisconsin	38	Marr'd	Yes.	Employed season about 7 months.
								New York	30	Marr'd	Yes.	Building season about 7 months.
									45	Marr'd	Yes.	7 months at \$1.25 per day.

TABLE I.—Individual Statistics of *Wageworkers*—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Total earnings for one year.	Hours of labor.	MANNER OF PAYMENT OF WAGES.			Nativity.	Years in Wisconsin.	Age.	Married or single.	Own a home.	REMARKS.
				Weekly or monthly.	In full each							
					Cash.	pay day.						
Painter	Hudson	465	10	...	Yes	No	Maine	4	26	Mar'd	Yes	11 mos.; January file. Employment steady.
Painter	Hudson	330	10	...	...	...	Wisconsin	31	31	Single	No	In business for self.
Painter	Kilbourn City	250	10	...	No	No	Norway	13	31	Mar'd	Yes	9 mos. at \$1.75 to \$3 per day.
Painter	La Crosse	1,700	10-12	...	No	No	Germany	39	36	Mar'd	No	About 6 mos. work.
Painter	Lake Mills	480	10	...	Yes	Yes	New York	24	33	Mar'd	No	Scarcely \$200 at trade; very dull.
Painter	Madison	410	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	Germany	6	33	Mar'd	No	7 mos. work.
Painter	Merrill	410	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	Germany	21	36	Mar'd	No	Ab. ut 8 mos. work per year.
Painter	Milwaukee	440	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	Germany	14	36	Single	No	Kind work during building season only
Painter	Milwaukee	290	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	Germany	21	31	Single	No	About 8 mos. work
Painter	Milwaukee	480	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	Wisconsin	40	50	Mar'd	Yes	8 to 9 mos. per year.
Painter	Mineral Point	685	10	...	...	...	England	14	34	Mar'd	Yes	\$350 at trade in 6 mos.
Painter	New Lisbon	490	10-12	...	...	...	Russia	14	34	Mar'd	Yes	Dull from December to March.
Painter	Platteville	100	10	...	Yes	Yes	New York	34	44	Mar'd	Yes	8 mos.; other yrs. av. \$100.
Painter	Unity	375	8	Weekly	Yes	Yes	New York	14	53	Mar'd	Yes	Steady employment at \$1.25 for 8 hrs.
Painter	Whitewater	375	11	Monthly	Yes	No	Wisconsin	31	31	Mar'd	Yes	Sign contract in book.
Painter	Milwaukee	...	...	Monthly	Yes	...	Ohio	11	33	Mar'd	No	8 mos.; av. \$2.50 per day.
Paper hanger	Milwaukee	...	...	...	Yes	...	Pennsylvania	13	31	Mar'd	Yes	Ab. ut \$50 at trade.
Paper hanger	West Salem	975	12	...	Yes	Yes	Connecticut	27	40	Mar'd	Yes	Employment steady; 35 days.
Paper maker	Appleton	900	14	Semi Mo.	Yes	No	Massachusetts	27	40	Mar'd	No	Employment steady; 1 wk. wages retained.
Paper maker	Maquette	500	12	Monthly	Yes	No	Germany	21	36	Mar'd	No	35 days' wages; 1 mos. wages retained.
Paper rule	Milwaukee	550	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	Wisconsin	23	31	Mar'd	No	Steady employment.
Pattermaker	Baraboo	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	...	7	31	Mar'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Patt. runner	Milwaukee	750	10	Monthly	Yes	No	Germany	6	25	Mar'd	No	Steady work; 2 wks. wages retained.
Pattermaker	Milwaukee	640	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	Scotland	40	35	Widow	Yes	Steady work.
Pattermaker	Milwaukee	600	10	Monthly	Yes	No	Ohio	7	36	Mar'd	No	Employment nearly steady; 3 weeks' wages retained.
Patt' mkr. (ap'ce)	Milwaukee	600	10	Monthly	Yes	No	Ohio	1	19	Single	No	Indentured.
Pattermaker	Milwaukee	850	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	Norway	5	33	Mar'd	No	Steady employment.
Pattermaker	Milwaukee	950	10	Weekly	Yes	No	Wisconsin	23	35	Mar'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Pattermaker	Milwaukee	950	10	Weekly	Yes	No	Wisconsin	24	34	Single	...	Generally steady work; 1 wk. wages retained.

TABLE I.—Individual Statistics of Wageworkers—Continued.

SUPERVISOR OF TRADE.	Location.	Total earnings for one year.	Hours of labor.	MANNER OF PAYMENT OF WAGES.			Required to sign contract.	Nativity.	Years in Wisconsin.	Age.	Married or single.	Own a home.	REMARKS.
				Weekly or monthly.	Cash.	In full each pay day.							
Quarryman	Baraboo	\$485	10	Weekly	No.	No.	Yes.	England	15	38	Marr'd	Yes.	\$240 and board; steady work.
Quarryman	Milwaukee	240	10	Weekly	Yes.	No.	No.	Germany	13	43	Single	No.	\$2.50 per day; steady work.
Quarryman	Washburn	730	10	Weekly	Yes.	No.	No.	Germany	44	38	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady em. payment at \$60 per month.
Repairer (gas wks.)	Milwaukee	450	11	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	9	44	Marr'd	Yes.	About 6 months.
Riverman	La Crosse	400	11	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Massachusetts	17	39	Single	Yes.	Av. 7 mos. for last 7 yrs; 2 weeks wages retained
Roller	Milwaukee	500	11	Monthly	Yes.	No.	Yes.	England	31	33	Marr'd	No.	Av. about \$300 a year; must give 3 weeks' notice before leaving.
Roller	Milwaukee	800	10	Monthly	Yes.	No.	No.	England	4	52	Marr'd	No.	Av. 4 mos. work for several yrs. past.
Roller	Milwaukee	600	8-11	Monthly	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Missouri	14	51	Marr'd	No.	About 6 mos. work; 2 wks. notice before leaving.
Rougher	Milwaukee	1,372	9-12	Monthly	Yes.	No.	Yes.	New York	20	43	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady employment.
Rougher	Milwaukee	1,372	12	Monthly	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Scotland	16	38	Marr'd	Yes.	No account of wages; paid by the ton.
Sailmaker	Hartland	630	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Denmark	14	41	Marr'd	Yes.	9 mos. \$1 to \$2.50 per day.
Sailmaker	Milwaukee	430	10-34	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Wisconsin	31	31	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Sailor	Milwaukee	490	12	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Germany	11	31	Marr'd	Yes.	\$12 in contract from port to port; wages paid at end of route.
Sailor	Milwaukee	490	12	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Massachusetts	13	37	Single	No.	7 months at \$2.50 per day; annual av. \$450.
Sailor	Milwaukee	460	16	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Finland	7	50	Single	No.	About 7 mos. at \$2 per day.
Sailor	Milwaukee	460	14	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	England	6	35	Single	No.	7 months; av. \$1.50 to \$1 per day.
Salesman (traveling)	Milwaukee	300	10-24	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Sweden	5	33	Single	No.	8 months; av. \$1 per day.
Saw filer	Milwaukee	1,000	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Pennsylvania	21	46	Marr'd	Yes.	About 6 mos. at \$2.10 to \$1.80 per day.
Saw filer	La Crosse	1,300	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	New York	28	54	Marr'd	Yes.	6 mos. work.
Saw filer	Marquette	615	11-12	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Ohio	26	33	Marr'd	No.	Summer mos.
Saw filer	Menomonee	450	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Ontario	18	38	Marr'd	No.	Work at rate of \$90 per mo.
Saw filer	Merrill	600	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	France	31	43	Marr'd	Yes.	6 mos. work.
Saw filer	Modesto	600	11	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	New York	29	33	Marr'd	Yes.	Own shop.
Saw filer	Wausau	1,000	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	43	54	Marr'd	Yes.	7 mos. work.
Saw filer	Wausau	1,000	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	New York	43	54	Marr'd	Yes.	7 mos. work.
Saw filer	Wausau	635	11	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Belgium	15	36	Marr'd	Yes.	7 mos. work.

Saw filer.	Wausau	14	Monthly	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	15	30	Widow	2 mos. at trade; \$3.50 per day.
Saw filer.	Wausau	19-16	Monthly	Yes.	No.	New York	23	34	Married	6 to 8 mos. work.
Sawyer	Pocahontas	600	Monthly	Yes.	No.	New York	23	34	Married	6 to 8 mos. work.
Sawyer	Danbury	750	Monthly	Yes.	No.	New York	20	37	Married	\$3 per day in summer; \$100 per mo. in winter.
Sawyer	Laurel	1,400	Semi-Mo.	Yes.	No.	Ireland	36	46	Married	\$3 per day in summer; \$100 per mo. in winter.
Sawyer	Green Bay	600	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Belgium	50	88	Married	Work all year at \$3 per day.
Sawyer	Hudson	1,200	Monthly	Yes.	No.	Minnesota	3	20	Married	6 mos. at \$3 per day.
Sawyer (sup.)	Hudson	1,200	Monthly	Yes.	No.	Madagascar	94	33	Married	Steady work.
Sawyer	La Crosse	900	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	13	23	Married	Steady work.
Sawyer	La Crosse	900	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	24	23	Single	0 to 7 mos. at \$1.50 per day; 1 wk. wages retained.
Sawyer	Merrill	400	Monthly	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	34	34	Married	9 to 10 mos. at \$1.50 per day; 6 mos. employed.
Sawyer	Superior	1,000	Monthly	Yes.	No.	Canada	23	36	Married	10 yrs. wages retained.
Sawyer	Wausau	500	Monthly	Yes.	No.	West Va.	4	32	Single	\$300 and board; 1 mos. wages retained.
Section foreman	Cable	400	Monthly	Yes.	No.	Norway	16	37	Married	\$42.00 per mo. steady work; 8 wk. wages retained.
Section foreman	Dancy	540	Monthly	Yes.	No.	Indiana	21	38	Married	\$40 per mo.; steady work.
Section man	Dancy	830	Monthly	Yes.	No.	Germany	5	33	Married	9 mos. work.
Section foreman	Onoda	480	Monthly	Yes.	No.	Holland	46	43	Married	Work 6 to 8 mos. at trade.
Section foreman	Merrill	450	Monthly	Yes.	No.	Germany	9	34	Married	7 1/2 mos.; \$3.25 per day.
Setter (sawmill)	Nesdahl	745	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	35	30	Married	6 mos. at trade; \$2.75 per day.
Setter	Oshkosh	1,070	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Prussia	19	41	Married	8 mos. work at trade.
Sew g. machine agt.	Milwaukee	200	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Norway	14	11	Single	Work during summer.
Shingle packer	Hudson	200	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	14	36	Single	About 1 m.s.; 8 to 10 cents per 1,000;
Shingle packer	Washburn	200	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Canada	13	30	Single	10 yrs. wages retained.
Shingle packer	Wausau	150	Weekly	Yes.	No.	New York	18	30	Single	Av. 8 mos.; 9 cents per 1,000.
Shingle weaver	Dancy	285	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	24	38	Single	About 7 mos.
Ship carpenter	La Crosse	1,000	Monthly	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	10	30	Single	\$3 to \$5.50 per day.
Ship carpenter	Mahtowoc	611	Semi-Mo.	Yes.	No.	Pennsylvania	13	33	Married	Steady work at \$3 per day.
Ship carpenter	Mahtowoc	611	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Norway	32	33	Married	Steady work; 1 wk. wages retained.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	675	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	30	30	Single	1 wk. wages retained.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	675	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Germany	31	34	Married	Work very steady during last 2 yrs.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	675	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Germany	35	35	Married	1 wk. wages retained; av. \$600.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	600	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	30	30	Married	9 1/2 hours on Saturday; 1 wk. wages retained.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	680	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	41	41	Married	Summer mos. dull.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	400	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	16	36	Single	8 mos. work; Nov. to May.
Ship carpenter helper	Milwaukee	450	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Germany	10	34	Married	Steady work.
Shoemaker	Bradford	200	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Ohio	22	34	Married	76 cents per day and board.
Shoemaker	Bradford	587	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	22	30	Single	8 mos. at \$3 per day.
Shoemaker	Laurel	587	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	14	40	Married	Employment very unsteady.
Shoemaker	Edgerton	587	Weekly	Yes.	No.	Vermont	30	78	Widow	

TABLE I.—Individual Statistics of Wagesworkers—Continued.

SUPERVISOR OF TRADE.	LOCATION.	Total earnings for one year.	Hours of labor.	MANNER OF PAYMENT OF WAGES.			Required to sign contract.	Nativity.	Years in Wisconsin.	Age.	Married or single.	Own a house.	REMARKS.
				Weekly or monthly.	Cash.	In full each pay day.							
Shoemaker.....	Florence.....	\$500	10-15	.....	Yes.	.....	No.	Canada.....	37	53	Marr'd	Yes	About 6 mos.; \$3 per day.
Shoemaker.....	Grand Rapids.....	400	5-10	.....	Yes.	.....	No.	Canada.....	30	40	Marr'd	Yes	Steady employment.
Shoemaker.....	Madison.....	400	10	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Norway.....	18	49	Marr'd	Yes	Dull in winter.
Shoemaker.....	Milwaukee.....	600	10	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Massachusetts.....	15	58	Marr'd	No.	Steady work; av. \$11 per week.
Shoemaker.....	Milwaukee.....	600	10	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Russia.....	24	25	Single	No.	\$12 to \$18 per week.
Shoemaker.....	Milwaukee.....	75	10	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	N. Foundl'd.....	30	23	Single	No.	
Shoemaker.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	10	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Illinois.....	20	61	Marr'd	No.	10 mos.; av. \$13 per week.
Shoemaker.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	10	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Germany.....	20	38	Single	No.	Average \$1.50.
Shoemaker.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	13	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Holland.....	15	33	Marr'd	No.	Steady, spring and fall; remainder casual; av. \$4.00.
Shoemaker.....	Milwaukee.....	800	10	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Scotland.....	34	27	Single	No.	2 days' wages retained.
Shoemaker.....	Milwaukee.....	450	10	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Vermont.....	23	29	Single	No.	Av. 10 mos. work.
Shoemaker.....	Milwaukee.....	600	10	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Canada.....	4	38	Marr'd	No.	\$500 at trade; \$100 extra.
Shoemaker.....	Milwaukee.....	200	10	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Saxony.....	8	43	Marr'd	No.	Av. 8 mos.
Shoemaker.....	Monroe.....	430	10	Weekly.....	No.	Yes.	No.	Pennsylvania.....	31	48	Marr'd	Yes.	Part payment in trade.
Sign painter.....	Milwaukee.....	700	6-10	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Holland.....	20	49	Marr'd	No.	About 8 mos. work; av. \$3 per day.
Sign painter.....	Milwaukee.....	988	10	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	England.....	6	38	Single	No.	About 9 mos. work.
Sign painter.....	Milwaukee.....	500	10	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin.....	25	35	Single	No.	Steady work.
Soapmaker.....	Milwaukee.....	175	10	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Hungary.....	8	43	Single	No.	Steady work.
Soapmaker.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	10	Weekly.....	No.	No.	No.	Ohio.....	8	33	Single	No.	Av. \$3 per week.
Stenographer.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	6-8	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin.....	19	19	Single	No.	Steady employment; wages av. from \$40 to \$100 per mo.
Stenographer.....	Wausau.....	480	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Michigan.....	2	19	Single	No.	Steady work.
Stereotypist.....	Milwaukee.....	1,010	8	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Canada.....	4	35	Marr'd	No.	Steady night work.
Stone cutter.....	Madison.....	.....	10	Monthly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin.....	24	24	Single	No.	8 mos., April to Nov., at \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day.
Stone cutter.....	Milwaukee.....	200	8	Semi-mo.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	England.....	16	29	Single	No.	Av. 7 mos.
Stone cutter.....	Milwaukee.....	900	8	Semi-mo.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	England.....	5	25	Single	No.	10 mos. work; 1 day's wages retained.
Stone cutter.....	Milwaukee.....	600	8	Semi-mo.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Mechlenb'rg.....	27	33	Marr'd	Yes.	7 mos.; lowest wages \$3.50 per day.
Stone cutter.....	West Salem.....	.....	10	Weekly.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin.....	23	36	Marr'd	No.	8 mos., April to Nov.; av. \$4.50.
Tailor.....	Arcadia.....	385	12	Weekly.....	No.	No.	No.	Prussia.....	8	47	Marr'd	Yes	
Tailor.....	Denmark.....	350	10-12	.....	.....	.....	.....	Denmark.....	14	35	Marr'd	Yes	

Tailor	Marquette	400	10-12	Semi Mo.	Yes	Yes	No.	Sweden	1	23	Single	No.	About 6 mos. work.
Tailor	Menominee	430	12	Weekly	Yes	No.	No.	Germany	16	29	Marr'd	Yes.	About 7 mos. work.
Tailor	Milwaukee	450	15	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	24	37	Marr'd	No.	About 5 mos. work.
Tailor	Milwaukee	400	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Norway	30	44	Marr'd	No.	About 6 mos. work.
Tailor	Milwaukee	485	8-14	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Norway	17	50	Marr'd	No.	About 6 mos. work.
Tailor	Milwaukee	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	36	72	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady employment.
Tailor (cutter)	Milwaukee	900	9	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Sweden	1	19	Single	No.	Steady employment.
Tailor (cutter)	Milwaukee	475	10-11	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Norway	14	24	Marr'd	No.	About 10 mos. work.
Tailor	Waukegan	350	7-9	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Norway	7	31	Single	No.	About 8 mos. work.
Tanner	Milwaukee	550	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Canada	34	67	Widow	No.	Av. about \$10 per week.
Tanner	Milwaukee	85	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	England	3	41	Marr'd	No.	11 mos.
Tanner	Milwaukee	85	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	England	3	59	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady employment.
Tanner	Milwaukee	600	8	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Prussia	38	30	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady employment.
Tanner	Milwaukee	800	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Pennsylvania	3	40	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Tanner	Milwaukee	550	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	4	33	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Tanner	Milwaukee	775	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	England	5	45	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Tanner	Milwaukee	700	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	England	7	37	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Tanner	Milwaukee	700	9	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	England	2	45	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Tanner	Milwaukee	1,385	8	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Pennsylvania	4	36	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Tanner	Milwaukee	1,000	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	19	39	Marr'd	No.	Steady work; av. \$728.
Tanner (gross b'r)	Milwaukee	400	11-13	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Massachusetts	23	51	Marr'd	No.	Steady work; own account.
Teamster	Beloit	514	12	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	23	32	Single	No.	Steady work.
Teamster	Centerville	750	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	15	35	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady work.
Teamster	Milwaukee	450	13	Semi-Mo.	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	30	31	Marr'd	No.	Steady work.
Teamster	Milwaukee	525	14	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	14	49	Marr'd	No.	Steady work; \$1.50 per day.
Teamster	Necedah	1,340	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	18	38	Marr'd	Yes	Steady work; av. \$10 per week.
Teamster	Oakdale	480	11	Monthly	Yes	No.	No.	N. Brunswick	7	31	Marr'd	No.	Steady work.
Teamster	Oakdale	800	8-15	Monthly	No.	No.	No.	Canada	15	36	Marr'd	No.	13 days' wages retained.
Tele. rapher	Waukegan	600	14-16	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Denmark	21	43	Single	Yes	Steady employment.
Tele. rapher	Waukegan	800	9	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Pennsylvania	35	39	Single	No.	Steady employment.
Tele. rapher	Waukegan	700	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	14	50	Marr'd	No.	Av. 9 mos.—March to Nov.; \$9 per wk.
Tele. rapher	Waukegan	700	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	10	50	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Tinner	Darlington	700	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	34	34	Marr'd	No.	Av. \$1.75 per day.
Tinner	Edgerton	700	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	33	33	Single	No.	Steady work.
Tinner	Fairchild	700	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	43	33	Single	No.	Av. 7 mos. at \$9 per day.
Tinner	Green Bay	800	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Ohio	9	16	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady work.
Tinner	Hudson	750	11	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Massachusetts	30	53	Single	No.	Av. \$1.35 per day.
Tinner	Janesville	1,000	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	England	38	38	Single	Yes.	Employment fairly steady.
Tinner	Milwaukee	550	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	5	33	Marr'd	No.	Av. 9 mos.—March to Nov.; \$9 per wk.
Tinner	Milwaukee	490	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	33	37	Marr'd	No.	Steady employment.
Tinner	Milwaukee	490	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	6	32	Marr'd	No.	Av. \$1.75 per day.
Tinner	Milwaukee	675	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Canada	22	32	Marr'd	No.	Steady work.
Tinner	Milwaukee	675	10	Semi-Mo.	Yes	Yes	No.	Canada	1	29	Marr'd	No.	Av. \$1.75 per day; dull in winter.
Tinner (apprentice)	Milwaukee	165	9	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	5	36	Marr'd	No.	Steady work.
Tinner	Milwaukee	165	9	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	16	36	Single	No.	7 mos. work.

TABLE I.—Individual Statistics of Wagoners — Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	LOCATION.	Total earnings for one year.	Hours of labor.	MANNER OF PAYMENT OF WAGES.			Required to sign contract.	Nativity.	Years in Wisconsin.	Age.	Married or single.	Own a home.	REMARKS.
				Weekly or monthly.	Cash.	In full each pay day.							
Tinner.....	Milwaukee...	\$100	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Michigan	4	34	Married	No.	Work spring and fall.
Tinner.....	Nellville.....	600	8	Weekly	Yes	No.	No.	Wisconsin	29	29	Married	No.	No regular pay day.
Tobaccoist.....	Milwaukee....	700	8	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Ohio	4	35	Married	Yes	Steady employment; av. \$300.
Tobaccoist.....	Milwaukee....	700	8	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	30	38	Married	Yes	Steady work; av. \$30.
Trunkmaker.....	Milwaukee....	450	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	26	36	Married	No.	Steady employment.
Trunkmaker.....	Milwaukee....	250	10	Semi-Mo.	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	6	23	Single	No.	
Trunkmaker.....	Milwaukee....	250	10	Semi-Mo.	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	26	26	Single	Yes	
Trunkmaker.....	Milwaukee....	275	10	Semi-Mo.	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	23	23	Single	No.	Av. \$1.50 per day; 11 mos.
Tunneler.....	Racine.....	500	7	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	14	21	Married	No.	Av. 11 mos. at \$1.50 per day.
Type caster.....	Milwaukee....	900	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	28	28	Married	Yes	Steady employment.
Upholsterer.....	Green Bay....	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	England	4	50	Married	No.	About 6 mos. work.
Upholsterer.....	Milwaukee....	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	33	48	Single	No.	Steady work.
Upholsterer.....	Milwaukee....	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Austria	2	40	Single	No.	Steady work at \$12 per week.
Upholsterer (appr)	Milwaukee....	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Norway	4	31	Single	No.	Steady work.
Upholsterer.....	Milwaukee....	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	21	21	Single	No.	\$1.50 per week.
Upholsterer.....	Milwaukee....	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	New York	29	36	Single	Yes	Steady work.
Wag'n & Car. Mkr.	Boscobel.....	700	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	34	34	Single	No.	Av. \$2 per week; steady work.
Wag'n & Car. Mkr.	Boscobel.....	470	10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Pennsylvania	27	33	Single	No.	Own shop; av. \$1.50 to \$2.50 per d.y.
Wag'n & Car. Mkr.	Elkhorn.....	600	10	Weekly	No.	Yes	No.	Germany	26	45	Married	Yes	Hired by the year.
Wag'n & Car. Mkr.	Emerald Grve..			Weekly	No.	Yes	No.	Wisconsin	23	22	Single	No.	Steady employment.
Wag'n & Car. Mkr.	Fond du Lac..							Vermont	2	52	Married	No.	Steady work.
Wag'n & Car. Mkr.	Fredonia.....	270	10		No.	No.	No.	Ireland	23	47	Married	Yes	Own shop; av. \$1.75 p.r day.
Wag'n & Car. Mkr.	Janesville....	350	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	19	35	Married	Yes	Own shop.
Wag'n & Car. Mkr.	Milwaukee....	500	10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Germany	20	36	Married	Yes	About 9 mos. work per year at \$1 per day.
Wag'n & Car. Mkr.	Morrore.....	500	8-10	Weekly	Yes	Yes	No.	Sweden	5	35	Single	No.	Av. \$3 per day.
Wag'n & Car. Mkr.	Racine.....	375	8-9	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Switzerland	32	33	Married	No.	About 6 mos work; very du'l Oct. Nov., Dec. and first half of January.
Wag'n & Car. Mkr.	Racine.....	345	8-10	Monthly	Yes	Yes	No.	Denmark	17	43	Married	Yes	Nearly steady employment.
Wag'n & Car. Mkr.	Racine.....							Denmark	19		Married	Yes	8 mos. employment.

Weighter (grain)...	720	10	Semi-Mo.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Ireland	4	26	Single	No.	Steady work; wages from \$1 to \$4.
Wire weaver	800	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	25	23	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady work.
Woodworker	800	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	23	27	Marr'd	No.	10 days' wages retained.
Woodworker	400	10	Monthly	Yes.	No.	No.	Ohio	4	43	Marr'd	No.	About 9 mos. employment; 10 days' wages retained.
Woodworker	540	10	Semi-Mo.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	21	21	Single	No.	40 weeks work.
Woodw'r (forem'n)	450	10	Weekly	No.	No.	No.	Ohio	26	31	Marr'd	Yes.	
Woodw'r band saw	730	10	Weekly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	29	31	Marr'd	No.	
Woodworker	400	10	Semi-Mo.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Ohio	16	23	Single	No.	
Woodworker	700	10	Semi-Mo.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Denmark	30	63	Marr'd	Yes.	
Woodworker	700	10	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Wisconsin	18	43	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady work.
Woodw'r (appren.)	300	10	Semi-Mo.	Yes.	No.	No.	Germany	25	31	Single	No.	About 8 mos. work.
Woodworker	531	9	Monthly	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Denmark	4	19	Marr'd	No.	Av. \$1 per day.
Woodworker	700	11	Monthly	No.	Yes.	No.	Massachusetts	9	23	Marr'd	No.	About 10 mos. work, Jan. and Feb. very dull.
Woodworker	800	9	Monthly	Yes.	No.	No.	Massachusetts	29	23	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady work.
Woodworker	800	9	Monthly	Yes.	No.	No.	Massachusetts	10	23	Marr'd	Yes.	Steady work.

TABLE II.—TRADE STATISTICS, Relating to Highest, Lowest and Average Daily Wages; Average Annual Earnings, with Causes of Increase or Decrease of same during the last ten years.

(COMPILED FROM REPORTS MADE BY WAGEWORKERS.)

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Machine, or hand work.	DAILY WAGES.			Average annual earnings of men at the trade.	No. Mos. trade furnish's employ- ment.	ANY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES IN THE LAST TEN YEARS?		
			Highest.	Average.				Answer.	Per ct.	Cause.
				Lowest.	Yearly					
Baker	Darlington ..	Hand .....	.....	.....	\$1 00	\$480	13	Neither ..	.....	Decrease in cost of living.
Barber	Jenerville ..	Hand .....	.....	.....	2 00	550	13	Decrease ..	.....	.....
Barber	Milwaukee ..	Hand .....	.....	.....	.....	600	13	Neither ..	.....	.....
Barber	Wausau	Hand .....	.....	.....	1 40	530	13	Neither ..	.....	.....
Blacksmith ..	Baraboo	Hand .....	.....	.....	2 25	600	13	Decrease ..	30	Over production and immigration.
Blacksmith ..	Bloom City ..	Hand .....	.....	.....	2 50	700	13	Decrease ..	20	Over production and immigration.
Blacksmith ..	Chippewa Falls	Hand .....	.....	.....	1 ..	.....	13	Decrease ..	.....	Machinery and immigration.
Blacksmith ..	Darlington ..	Hand .....	.....	.....	2 50	400	6	Decrease ..	10	Importation of poor workmen.
Blacksmith ..	Edgerton	Hand .....	.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmith ..	Elkhorn	Hand .....	.....	.....	.....	465	13	Neither ..	.....	.....
Blacksmith ..	Emerald Grove	Hand .....	.....	.....	1 50	545	13	Decrease ..	35	No sale for hand made goods.
Blacksmith ..	Graysburg ..	Hand .....	.....	.....	2 50	650	13	Neither ..	.....	Immigration.
Blacksmith ..	Hudson	Hand .....	.....	.....	2 75	8 3	13	Neither ..	18	.....
Blacksmith ..	Kenosha	Hand .....	.....	.....	2 50	600	13	Neither ..	.....	Good demand for wagons.
Blacksmith ..	Kenosha	Hand .....	.....	.....	1 75	600	13	Increase ..	25	.....
Blacksmith ..	Kilbourn City	Hand .....	.....	.....	2 00	600	13	Neither ..	.....	.....
Blacksmith ..	La Crosse	Hand .....	.....	.....	3 00	700	13	Neither ..	.....	.....
Blacksmith ..	Lodi	Both	\$2 65	\$2 35	.....	.....	.....	Neither ..	.....	.....
Blacksmith ..	Marinette ..	Machine ..	.....	.....	2 00	600	13	Neither ..	.....	Don't know.
Blacksmith ..	McDonough ..	Hand .....	.....	.....	.....	900	13	Increase ..	10	.....
Blacksmith ..	Milwaukee ..	Hand	3 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	Neither ..	.....	Immigration.
Blacksmith ..	Milwaukee ..	Both	2 00	1 00	.....	263	6	Decrease ..	30	.....
Blacksmith (car)	Milwaukee ..	Hand .....	.....	.....	1 50	468	13	Decrease ..	15	Increased business.
Blacksmith (car)	Milwaukee ..	Hand	2 80	1 05	2 10	650	13	Increase ..	10	More demand.
Blacksmith ..	Milwaukee ..	Hand	2 80	1 05	2 10	650	13	Increase ..	10	Organization.
Blacksmith ..	Milwaukee ..	Hand	2 75	2 00	2 37½	.....	13	Increase ..	12½	.....
Blacksmith ..	Milwaukee ..	Hand .....	.....	.....	2 75	625	13	Increase ..	25	.....
Blacksmith (Rol. Mill)	Milwaukee ..	Hand	3 50	1 75	2 50	408	13	Increase ..	.....	.....
Blacksmith ..	Milwaukee ..	Hand	1 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	Neither ..	.....	.....
Blacksmith ..	Milwaukee ..	Hand	1 70	.....	.....	408	13	Increase ..	.....	.....
Blacksmith ..	Mineral Point	Hand	3 00	1 75	2 50	600	13	Neither ..	.....	.....
Blacksmith ..	Mineral Point	Hand	2 00	1 50	1 75	.....	.....	Neither ..	.....	.....

[illegible]

^a Denotes union wages.

\$1.25 and board per month.

TABLE II.—Trade Statistics—Wages—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADES.	Location.	Machine or hand work.	DAILY WAGES.			Average annual earnings of men at the trade.	No. Mcd. trade furnish a employ- ment.	ANY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES IN THE LAST TEN YEARS?		
			Highest.	Lowest.	Average.			Answer.	Per ct.	Cause.
Butcher	Bloom City	Hand			\$1 50	6	Increase.	50	Organization.	
Butcher	Hudson	Hand.			1 15	12	Increase.	100	Demand for good workmen.	
Butcher	Jefferson	Hand.			1 00	6				
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.			1 45	12				
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.			1 57	12				
Butcher	Milwaukee	Machine.	\$3 15	\$1 15		6				
Butcher	Milwaukee	Machine.	1 65	1 35	1 50	12	Decrease	15	Reduction in wholesale, work.	
Butcher	Milwaukee	Machine.		1 35	1 50	12	Decrease	40	Factory work.	
Butcher	Milwaukee	Machine.			1 68	12	Increase.	13	Surplus laborers	
Butcher	Milwaukee	Both.				8			Labor agitation.	
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.	32 50	1 50		7	Increase.	40	Immigration.	
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.	2 50	1 00		5	Decrease		Hard times.	
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.	3 00	1 00	2 00	7	Neither	50		
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.		1 50		6	Decrease	30		
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.	2 00	1 50	1 75	8	Neither	30	Labor unions.	
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.	3 00	1 25		8	Decrease			
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.	3 00	1 50		8	Neither	30		
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.	2 25	1 00		8	Decrease			
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.	3 50	2 00		6				
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.	2 50	1 50		5	Decrease	30	Surplus of workmen.	
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.			2 00	6	Decrease	35%	Depression of business.	
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.			2 00	7	Decrease			
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.	2 00	1 50	2 50	8	Decrease	16%	Surplus of workmen.	
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.	3 00	1 50	2 50	8	Decrease	15	Immigration.	
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.	3 00	2 00	2 50	8	Increase.	15	More demand.	
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.	3 00	1 50	2 00	4				
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.	2 50	1 75	2 00	7	Decrease	10	Close money market.	
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.			2 00	7	Neither			
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.	1 50	1 00	2 00	8	Neither			
Butcher	Milwaukee	Hand.	2 50	1 50		6				

TABLE II.—Trade Statistics—Wages—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Machine or hand work.	DAILY WAGES.			Average annual earnings of men at the trade.	No. Men trade furnish's employ-ment.	ANY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES IN THE LAST TEN YEARS?		
			Highest.	Lowest.	Average.			Answer.	Per ct.	Cause.
Carpenter (railroad)	Milwaukee	Hand.	\$3.50	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$700	13	Decrease	.....	Too many idle men in winter.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	Hand.	.....	.....	1.95	500	.....	Increase.	.....	.....
Carpenter	Milwaukee	Hand.	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	Decrease.	.....	.....
Carpenter	Milwaukee	Hand.	3.00	1.75	2.25	450	9	Decrease.	25	Immigration.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	Machine.	2.00	1.75	1.75	350	9	Decrease.	.....	.....
Carpenter	Milwaukee	Hand.	2.25	.....	2.25	400	8	Increase.	10	Labor union.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	Machine.	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	Neither.	.....	.....
Carpenter	Milwaukee	Machine.	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	Decrease	33%	Immigration.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	Hand.	2.25	1.75	.....	300	8	Decrease	15	.....
Carpenter (railroad)	Milwaukee	Hand.	2.50	2.25	2.25	650	11	Decrease	.....	.....
Carpenter (railroad)	Milwaukee	Hand.	2.50	1.50	2.00	.....	12	Neither.	.....	.....
Carpenter	Milwaukee	Hand.	.....	.....	2.75	.....	13	Decrease.	.....	.....
Carpenter (railroad)	Milwaukee	Hand.	2.25	1.75	.....	.....	9	Increase.	15	Union.
Carpenter	Milwaukee	Hand.	3.50	1.50	.....	540	8	Increase.	20	Inferior workmen.
Carpenter	Mineral Point	Hand.	2.50	1.75	.....	600	9	Decrease.	30	Immigration.
Carpenter	Monroe	Hand.	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	Decrease	.....	.....
Carpenter	Madison	Hand.	2.50	2.00	.....	350	7	Neither	.....	.....
Carpenter	Nellsville	Hand.	2.50	2.00	.....	440	8	Increase.	35	More building.
Carpenter	Nellsville	Hand.	2.50	1.75	.....	300	12	Neither	25	More demand.
Carpenter	Nellsville	Hand.	3.00	1.50	2.00	700	13	Increase.	35	Immigration.
Carpenter (saw m'l)	New Lebanon	Hand.	4.00	2.00	.....	350	9	Decrease	33%	Immigration and business depression.
Carpenter	Oconomowoc.	Both.	.....	.....	2.50	.....	7	Decrease	.....	.....
Carpenter	Oconomowoc.	Both.	.....	.....	1.75	250	6	Decrease	.....	.....
Carpenter	Oshkosh	Hand.	2.50	1.75	.....	400	9	Neither	.....	.....
Carpenter	Oshkosh	Hand.	.....	.....	2.00	.....	8	Decrease	25	Inferior workmen.
Carpenter	Peshigo	Hand.	.....	.....	2.00	275	6	Decrease	40	Immigration and inferior workmen.
Carpenter	Plandfield	Hand.	.....	.....	2.00	.....	7	Increase.	10	Trades union.
Carpenter	Prospect	Hand.	.....	.....	2.00	.....	8	Decrease	30	Lack of work.
Carpenter	Prospect	Hand.	2.00	2.00	.....	550	7	Decrease	.....	.....
Carpenter (shop).	Racine	Hand.	2.50	2.00	.....	450	8	Decrease	30	Inferior workmen.
Carpenter	Ripon	Hand.	3.50	1.50	.....	300	7	Decrease	20	Hard times.
Carpenter	Sun Prairie	Hand.	3.50	2.00	.....	.....	6	Decrease	.....	.....
Carpenter	Tomah	Both.	2.25	2.00	2.50	.....	7	Decrease	.....	.....
Carpenter	Tomah	Hand.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Decrease	20	.....

[illegible]

^a Non-union, \$6 to \$10 per M.; union \$7 to \$12 per M.

TABLE II.—Trade Statistics—Wages—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE II.—Trade Statistics — Wages — Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Machine or hand work.	DAILY WAGES.			Average annual earnings of men at the trade.	No. Mo. trade furnish's employ-ment.	ANY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES IN THE LAST TEN YEARS?		
			Highest.	Lowest.	Average.			Answer.	Per ct.	Cause.
Laborer	Darlington	Hand	\$1 50	\$1 00	\$1 25	6	Decrease	20	Immigration.
Laborer	Darlington	Hand	.....	.....	1 50	.....	4	Increase	15
Laborer	Darlington	Hand	.....	.....	1 60	30 2	7	Increase	13
Laborer (farm)	Darlington	Hand	50	8	Immigration.
Laborer	Edgerton	Hand	1 50	1 00	1 25	300	8	Decrease	25	
Laborer	Fort Atkinson	Hand	1 75	1 25	1 50	275	6	Decrease	87 1/2	
Laborer	Hudson	Hand	1 50	350	7	Neither	Immigration.
Laborer	Hudson	Hand	.....	.....	1 50	488	13	Neither	.....
Laborer	Hudson	Hand	1 45	1 25	1 35	3 30	13	Decrease	25	
Laborer	Janesville	Hand	1 25	17	Decrease	Too many laborers. Dull times. Strikes and K. of L.
Laborer	Janesville	Hand	.....	.....	1 50	300	7	Decrease	14
Laborer	La Crosse	Hand	1 50	1 25	.....	300	7	Decrease	15
Laborer	La Crosse	Machine	1 50	1 25	1 00	300	12	Decrease	23	Immigration.
Laborer	La Crosse	Machine	.....	.....	1 00	260	10	Decrease	25
Laborer	Lyons	Both	.....	.....	1 00	300	9	Decrease	89 1/2
Laborer (farm)	Madison	1 25	7	Decrease	Immigration. Labor agitation. Too many laborers.
Laborer	Marquette	.....	.....	.....	1 50	480	13	Decrease	30
Laborer (ward)	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	1 50	5 10	13	Decrease	30
Laborer	Milwaukee	Hand	1 25	50	1 00	215	9	Decrease	Too many laborers.
Laborer (shop)	Milwaukee	Hand	1 50	1 35	.....	300	12	.....	.....
Laborer (shop)	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	1 30	360	13	.....	.....
Laborer	Milwaukee	Hand	1 30	400	13	Neither
Laborer	Milwaukee	Hand	1 50	1 30	1 40	420	7	.....	.....
Laborer	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	1 50	300	.....	.....	.....
Laborer (roofer)	Milwaukee	Hand	1 40	7	Decrease	10	Poor workmen and immigration. Growth of business.
Laborer (shop)	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	1 25	.....	9	.....	.....
Laborer (shop)	Milwaukee	Hand	1 75	.....	1 25	275	11	.....	.....
Laborer (shop)	Milwaukee	Hand	1 62	1 40	345	10	Decrease. Increase.
Laborer (shop)	Milwaukee	Hand	1 50	1 20	1 35	250	.....	.....	.....
Laborer	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	1 25	250	6	.....	.....
Laborer (saw mill)	Oak Creek	Hand	1 50	1 25	250	Decrease. Increase.
Laborer	La Crosse	Hand	1 50	1 25	1 50	350	13	Decrease	33 1/2	
Laborer	La Crosse	Machine	5 00	1 60	3 00	900	13	Increase	10	
Lithographer	Milwaukee	Machine	16 65 1/2	1 60	3 33	1,000	11	Decrease. Increase.
Lithographer	Milwaukee	Hand	10 00	1 60	4 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithographer	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

Annual average for outside work, \$850.

TABLE II. — Trade Statistics — Wages — Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Machine or hand work.	DAILY WAGES.			Average annual earnings of men at the trade.	No. Nos furnish's employ-ment.	ANY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES IN THE LAST TEN YEARS?		
			Highest.	Lowest.	Average.			Answer.	Per ct.	Cause.
Moulder	Milwaukee	Hand	\$5 00	\$2 00	\$2 50	\$500	12	Increase.	20	Organization.
Moulder	Milwaukee	Hand			2 50		9	Decrease.	5	
Moulder	Milwaukee	Hand			2 75	550	9	Decrease	10	Competition.
Moulder (above).	Milwaukee	Hand			2 50	600	10	Decrease	25	Too many moulders.
Moulder	Oconomowoc.	Hand				600	12	Decrease	15	Overstocked market.
Moulder	Oshkosh.	Machine	3 00	2 25			8	Decrease	20	Avaries of employers.
Moulder	Racine	Hand	3 50	2 50	3 00	550	10	Decrease	10	Piece-work.
Moulder	Racine	Hand	2 50				12	Decrease		
Moulder's helper.	Racine	Hand			1 75		12			
NIGHT watchman	Neenah	Hand			1 50	550	12	Increase.	8	Knights of Labor.
NIGHT watchman	Neenah	Hand	2 00	1 50		550	12			
Painter	A. Ken's Grove	Hand			2 00	300	6			
Painter	Berlin	Hand	3 75	2 00		275	6	Decrease	33%	Incompetent workmen.
Painter	Black Earth.	Hand			2 00	400	8	Neither		
Painter	Bloomer.	Hand	2 25	2 00		300	7	Decrease	20	Incompetent workmen.
Painter	Brookfield.	Hand	2 50	1 50	2 00	275	7	Increase	15	Incompetent workmen.
Painter	Dodgeville.	Hand					7			
Painter	Grand Rapids	Hand	2 50	2 00			7	Increase.	20	
Painter	Hudson.	Hand			1 50	425	11			
Painter	Hudson	Hand	3 50	1 25	2 00	320	12	Decrease	20	Surplus of painters.
Painter	La Crosse.	Hand	2 00	1 50		300	7	Decrease	20	Painters of "ready mixed."
Painter	Lake Mills	Hand	2 50	1 50			9	Decrease	23	Incompetent men.
Painter	Merrill	Hand	2 00	1 00	1 50		9	Decrease	10	Finer work demanded.
Painter	Madison	Hand	2 25	1 75		450	6	Increase.		
Painter	Madison	Hand	2 25	1 75	2 00	360	7	Decrease		
Painter	Milwaukee	Hand	2 25	1 75	2 25	450	6	Increase.		
Painter	Milwaukee	Hand	3 00	1 50		450	8	Decrease		
Painter	Milwaukee	Hand	3 00	1 50		450	6	Decrease	15%	To inferior workmen only.
Painter	Milwaukee	Hand	3 50	1 50	2 50	500	8	Decrease		General depreciation of all classes of work.
Painter	Mineral Point	Hand								Incompetent workmen.
Painter	Mineral Point	Hand								
Painter	Platteville.	Hand			2 25	450	12	Decrease		
Painter	Unity	Hand				400	8	Decrease		
Painter (factory)	Whitewater	Hand			1 25		11	Increase.	21	
Painter	Whitewater	Hand	2 00		1 50		6	Decrease	15	
Painter	Whitewater	Hand	2 50	1 50	2 00	175	7	Decrease		Too many workmen.

To inferior workmen only.
General depreciation of all classes of work.
Incompetent workmen.

Too many workmen.

Paperhanger	Milwaukee	Hand	2 50	1 75	2 25	450	6	Increase	25	Demand for better class of work.
Paperhanger	Milwaukee	Hand	4 00	75	2 25	675	9	Increase		
Paperhanger	Milwaukee	Hand	3 50	1 50		575	8	Decrease		Inferior workmen.
Paperhanger	New Lisbon	Hand	3 50			2 50	6	Decrease		
Paperhanger	West Salem	Machine			3 00	970	12	Increase	38%	Improvement in paper machinery.
Papermaker	Appleton	Machine			3 00		13	Decrease	60	Flooding the market.
Papermaker	Marquette	Hand	2 00	1 50	1 75	975	13	Neither		
Papermaker	Nemah	Machine			1 85	1570	12	Decrease		
Paper ruler	Baraboo	Hand			2 50		13	Decrease	30	Immigration.
Papermaker	Milwaukee	Hand	2 75	2 00		500	13	Decrease	37%	Special lines of work, requiring less general skill.
Papermaker	Milwaukee	Both	4 00	2 00			13	Decrease	10	Surplus of workmen.
Papermaker	Milwaukee	Both	3 00	2 25		700	13	Increase	10	Dull times.
Papermaker	Milwaukee	Both	3 00	1 65%	2 33	600	13	Increase	5	
Papermaker	Milwaukee	Hand	3 00	1 75	2 87%		5	Increase		
Papermaker	Milwaukee	Hand	3 25	1 40	3 00		13	Decrease		Amateurs.
Photographer	Baraboo	Hand	4 25	1 00		600	13	Decrease	100	Immigration.
Photographer	Dodgeville	Both	4 00	1 00		450	11	Decrease	10	Company says: "depression of trade."
Photographer	Milwaukee	Hand	2 15	1 40	1 75	425	13	Decrease	40	Immigration.
Pier (iron)	Milwaukee	Hand	3 50	1 00	1 60	500	13	Neither		
Pipemaker (csm't)	Racine	Hand	3 00	2 50	3 00	600	8	Decrease		
Pianer	Necedah	Machine	3 50	1 00	3 00	500	7	Decrease		
Pianer (foreman)	Necedah	Machine	3 50	2 50	3 00	500	7	Decrease		
Pianer	Wausau	Machine	3 50	2 50	3 00	500	7	Decrease		
Pianer	Milwaukee	Hand	5 00	2 50	3 00	700	13	Decrease	20	Union.
Pianer	Milwaukee	Hand	2 75	1 50		900	13	Decrease	15%	More dividends demanded.
Plumber	Janesville	Hand	6 00	3 00		800	13	Increase	50	
Plumber	Madison	Both	4 00	2 50	3 00	5 00	13	Increase	15	Union.
Pressman	Milwaukee	Machine	4 00	2 50			13	Decrease		
Printer	Beloit	Hand	2 00	1 50	2 00	525	12	Decrease	15	
Printer	Brodhead	Both	2 00	1 40			13	Neither		
Printer	Chippewa Falls	Hand	1 60	1 00	2 00	500	13	Increase	50	
Printer	Darlington	Hand	2 50	90	2 00	500	13	Decrease	25	
Printer	Darlington	Hand	2 60%	2 00		600	13	Decrease	25	
Printer	Lake Mills	Hand	2 00	2 00		700	11	Increase	10	Recovering from a depression.
Printer	Madison	Hand	3 00	2 33	2 10	700	13	Increase	50	
Printer	Madison	Hand	3 00	2 33		625	9	Increase	15%	Union.
Printer	Milwaukee	Hand	2 50	2 50	2 50	600	13	Decrease	15	Trade organization.
Printer	Milwaukee	Hand	2 50	2 33	2 50	600	13	Increase		
Printer	Milwaukee	Hand	2 50	2 33	2 40	750	13	Increase	15	The union.

385 days.

1 And board.

TABLE II.—Trade Statistics — Wages — Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Machine or hand work.	DAILY WAGES.			Average annual earnings of men at this trade.	No. Men (trade furnish) employ.	ANY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES IN THE LAST TEN YEARS?		
			Highest.	Lowest.	Average.			Answer.	Per ct.	Cause.
Printer.	Milwaukee.	Hand.	\$3.33	\$3.33	\$3.15	\$375	13	Increase.	12%	
Printer.	Milwaukee.	Hand.	2.66	2.38		600	13	Increase.	16%	
Printer.	Whitefish.	Hand.			1.65	535	13	Decrease.	10	Importation of old rails and scrap iron free of duty.
Puddler.	Milwaukee.	Hand.			5.00	900	13	Decrease.	10	
Pump repairer.	Beloit.	Hand.	2.00	1.50			13	Neither.	25%	Hard timbers.
Quarryman.	Baraboo.	Hand.	2.00	1.50	2.00	220	6	Decrease.	10	Immigration and dry weather.
Quarryman.	Milwaukee.	Hand.			1.80	240	13	Decrease.		
Quarryman.	Washburn.	Both.			2.50		13	Decrease.	25	
Riverman.	La Crosse.	Hand.	1.75	1.25		750	7	Decrease.	30	Use of chains instead of plug and bore.
Roller.	Milwaukee.	Hand.	8.00	3.00	4.00	800	8	Decrease.	10	Importation from foreign countries.
Roller.	Milwaukee.	Hand.	8.00	3.00	5.75	600	4	Decrease.	10	Reduction in price of rails.
Roller (mill plate).	Milwaukee.	Hand.	13.00	7.00			13	Neither.	15	Depreciation of trade.
Rougher.	Milwaukee.	Hand.				900	13	Decrease.	15	Depreciation of prices in iron and steel.
Rougher.	Milwaukee.	Hand.				900	13	Decrease.		Immigration.
Rougher.	Milwaukee.	Hand.				900	13	Decrease.		
Sailmaker.	Hartland.	Hand.	2.50	2.00	2.25	450	8	Decrease.		Lower lake freights.
Sailor.	Milwaukee.	Hand.		1.00	2.00	3.00	7	Neither.		Importation of sailors.
Sailor.	Milwaukee.	Hand.			2.50	350	7	Decrease.		
Sailor.	Milwaukee.	Hand.			2.50	350	7	Decrease.	25	
Sailor.	Milwaukee.	Hand.			2.00	300	7	Increase.	50	Demand for skilled labor.
Saw filer.	La Crosse.	Both.	5.00	3.50		700	7	Increase.	3%	Demand for greater skill.
Saw filer.	Marquette.	Machine.	3.50	2.50	5.00	1,320	8	Increase.	70	Full times.
Saw filer.	Menomonie.	Both.			3.00	650	6	Decrease.	50	
Saw filer.	Merrill.	Machine.	5.00	3.00	2.00	450	6	Decrease.	10	Dull lumber market.
Saw filer.	Wausau.	Both.			4.00	1,000	6	Increase.	25	Increase of lumber business.
Saw filer.	Wausau.	Both.			3.00	700	6	Increase.	25%	Demand for good workmen.
Saw filer.	Wausau.	Both.	4.00	3.00		500	7	Increase.		

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TABLE II.—Trade Statistics — Wages — Continued.

SPECIALIZATION OF TRADE.	Location.	Machine or hand work	DAILY WAGES.			Average annual earnings of men at the trade.	No. Mos. trade furnish employ- ment.	ANY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES IN THE LAST TEN YEARS?		
			Highest.	Average.				Answer.	Per ct.	Cause.
				Lowest.	Average.					
Shoemaker (outlet)	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	2 50	400	10	Increase.	30	Knights of Labor.
Shoemaker	Milwaukee	Machine	.....	.....	2 00	500	13	Decrease.	15	Machinery.
Shoemaker	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	1 00	200	8	Decrease.	80	Machinery.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	4 00	3 00	3 00	900	13	Neither.	30	Scarcity of good men.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	2 00	1 40	.....	.....	13	Neither.	.....	.....
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	4 00	3 00	.....	.....	13	Decrease.	18	Lack of work.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	3 00	2 50	.....	500	8	Increase.	8	Organization.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	3 50	3 00	.....	525	7	Increase.	40	Organization.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	4 00	3 50	.....	700	8	Neither.	.....	.....
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	3 50	450	7	Decrease.	25	Surplus of workmen.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	2 50	300	4	Decrease.	15	Immigration.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	1 35	450	7	Decrease.	30	Ready made clothing.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	1 40	400	.....	Decrease.	.....	.....
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	4 15%	425	6	Increase.	.....	Strike.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	2 66	.....	13	Increase.	16	Organization.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	3 33	2 00	.....	700	10	Decrease.	.....	Female labor.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	3 00	1 75	.....	600	11	Decrease.	25	Immigration.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	3 33	1 50	.....	800	13	Increase.	10	Organization.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	3 00	1 40	.....	800	13	Decrease.	10	Decrease refers to unskilled labor only.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	2 50	550	13	Decrease.	15	Resumption of special payment.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	2 50	500	13	Decrease.	.....	.....
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	2 00	550	13	Decrease.	.....	.....
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	2 00	600	13	Increase.	10	Knights of Labor.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Machine	4 00	1 50	.....	735	13	Neither.	1%	.....
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	3 00	2 00	.....	150	13	Decrease.	15	Labor unions.
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	1 35	1 15	.....	600	13	Increase.	.....	.....
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	2 00	850	13	Neither.	.....	.....
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	1 50	.....	13	Neither.	.....	.....
Sigpmaker	Milwaukee	Hand	.....	.....	1 60	.....	13	Neither.	.....	.....

TABLE II. — Trade Statistics — Wages — Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Machine or hand work.	DAILY WAGES.			Average annual earnings if men at the trade.	No. Mos trade to employ- ment.	ANY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES IN THE LAST TEN YEARS?		
			Highest.	Lowest.	Average.			Answer.	Per ct.	Cause.
Wire weaver.	Milwaukee.	Hand.	\$1 00	\$1 00	.....	\$500	13	Neither.	.....
Woodworker.	Grand Rapids.	Machine.	.....	.....	.....	603	.....	Increase.	.....
Woodworker.	Hud-on.	Machine.	1 75	1 50	.....	400	9	Neither.	.....
Woodworker.	Hud-on.	Machine.	3 00	75	.....	.....	5	Neither.	.....
Woodworker.	Milwaukee.	Hand.	.....	.....	2 35	.....	8	Neither.	.....
Woodworker.	Milwaukee.	Hand.	.....	.....	3 00	850	12	Neither.	.....
Woodworker.	Milwaukee.	Both.	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	Neither.	.....
Woodworker.	Milwaukee.	Machine.	.....	.....	1 75	700	.....	Decrease.	25	
Woodworker.	Milwaukee.	Both.	.....	2 25	.....	350	7	Decrease.	.....
Woodworker.	Milwaukee.	Hand.	2 25	1 25	1 75	500	13	Decrease.	80	Machine work.
Woodworker.	Milwaukee.	Machine.	.....	1 00	.....	350	10	Decrease.	10	
Woodworker.	Milwaukee.	Machine.	.....	.....	1 75	250	12	Decrease.	.....
Woodworker.	Milwaukee.	Machine.	.....	.....	2 25	700	14	Neither.	.....
Woodworker.	Wileon.	Machine.	.....	.....	2 50	500	13	Neither.	.....
Woodworker.	Baraboo.	Hand.	2 50	1 75	.....	.....	.....	Neither.	.....

TABLE III.—TRADE STATISTICS—Showing the Product per day of Hand or Machine Labor.
(COMPILED FROM REPORTS MADE BY WAGEWORKERS.)

Supervision or Trade.	Location.	Machine or hand work.	What constitutes a fair day's work at the trade?	What is called a "piece?"	Product of machine per day.	Effect of piece-work on trade.
Barber.....	Janesville.....	Hand.....	4 to 6 shaves an hour.....	.....	.....	Favorable.
Blacksmith and horse shoe.....	K'lbourm City.....	Hand.....	Dress test and set 50 shoes, or bottom 8 plows.....	.....	.....	Unfavorable.
Blacksmith.....	New Lisbon.....	Hand.....	.....	Ironing a wagon or buggy.....	.....	Unfavorable.
Bookbinder.....	Madison.....	Hand.....	.....	Folding, stitching or lacing 100 or 1,000.....	.....	Unfavorable.
Boxmaker.....	Milwaukee.....	Both.....	50 port, 60 beer, 150 snap, or 75 tobacco boxes.....	.....	.....	Favorable.
Boxmaker.....	Milwaukee.....	Hand.....	50 to 60 port; 150 soap or candle boxes.....	.....	.....	Favorable.
Brick-layer and mason & plasterer.....	Kenosha.....	Hand.....	2,000 brick; 1 cord rubble stone, 100 to 125 yards plastering.....	.....	.....	Favorable.
B. & M. & P.....	Milwaukee.....	Hand.....	¾ cord stone or 1,500 brick.....	1,000 brick; 1 cord stone or 1 yard plastering.....	.....	Unfavorable.
B. & M. & P.....	Mineral Point.....	Hand.....	10 yards finished through or 5 perch of stone.....	.....	.....	Favorable.
B. & M. & P.....	Necedah.....	Hand.....	Plastering 200 yards.....	.....	.....	Favorable.
Broommaker.....	Brookfield.....	Both.....	Winding 6 dozen; sewing 10 dozen.....	1 dozen.....	.....	Favorable.
Broommaker.....	Hudson.....	Machine.....	About 60 brooms.....	1 dozen.....	6 to 10 dozen.....	Favorable.
Broommaker.....	Milwaukee.....	Machine.....	70 brooms.....	1 broom.....	6 brooms per hour.....	Favorable.
Broommaker.....	Milwaukee.....	Machine.....	6 to 7 dozen.....	Binding and sewing 1 broom.....	8 brooms per hour.....	Favorable.
Broommaker.....	Hudson.....	Hand.....	.....	1 dozen.....	5 lbs. sausage per minute.....	Favorable.
Butcher.....	Bloom City.....	Machine.....	.....	.....	10 to 130 buttons holes per hour.....	Unfavorable.
Buttonholemaker.....	Milwaukee.....	Machine.....	1,000 to 1,200 button holes per day.....	1 button hole.....	.....	Favorable.
Carpenter.....	Baraboo.....	Hand.....	To make 1 door and window sash, or frame.....	.....	.....	Favorable.
Carpenter.....	Centralia.....	Hand.....	To make 1 door frame or window frame.....	.....	.....	Favorable.
Carpenter.....	Centralia.....	Hand.....	To make one door frame or window frame.....	.....	.....	Favorable.
Carpenter.....	Jacobsville.....	Hand.....	¾ squares of shingles, or 300 to 400 feet of siding.....	.....	.....	Favorable.
Carpenter.....	Madison.....	Machine.....	4 squares of flooring; 8 squares of siding; or 8,000 shingles.....	Boarding and framing 100 ft.....	3,000 ft. moulding.....	Unfavorable.
Carpenter.....	Merrill.....	Hand.....	Fitting and hanging 6 pair of inside blinds.....	.....	.....	Unfavorable.
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....	Hand.....	.....	.....	.....	Favorable.
Carpenter.....	Oshkosh.....	Both.....	Weave 7 yards of carpet.....	1 yard of carpet.....	Mortising 500 doors.....	Favorable.
Carpenter.....	Fond du Lac.....	Hand.....	Weave 8 yards of carpet.....	1 yard of carpet.....	.....	Favorable.
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....	Hand.....	Weave 10 yards of carpet.....	1 yard of carpet.....	.....	Favorable.
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....	Hand.....	.....	.....	.....	Favorable.

TABLE II.—Trade Statistics—Wages—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Machine or hand work.	DAILY WAGES.			Average annual earnings of men at the trade.	No. Mos trade furnishes employment.	ANY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES IN THE LAST TEN YEARS?		
			Highest.	Lowest.	Average.			Answer.	Per ct.	Cause.
Wire weaver.....	Milwaukee	Hand.....	\$1 00	\$1 00	.....	\$600	13	Neither.	.....
Woodworker.....	Grand Rapids.	Machine.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	Increase.	.....
Woodworker.....	Hud-on	Machine.....	1 75	1 50	.....	400	9	Neither	.....
Woodworker.....	Milwaukee	Hand.....	.....	.....	2 25	400	5	Neither	.....
Woodworker.....	Milwaukee	Hand.....	.....	.....	2 25	550	8	Neither	.....
Woodworker.....	Milwaukee	Both.....	.....	1 00	.....	550	12	Neither	.....
Woodworker.....	Milwaukee	Machine.....	.....	.....	1 75	700	.....	.....	.....
Woodworker.....	Milwaukee	Both.....	.....	.....	2 25	350	7	Decrease	25	
Woodworker.....	Milwaukee	Hand.....	2 25	1 25	2 25	350	12	Decrease	30	
Woodworker.....	Milwaukee	Machine.....	2 50	1 00	1 75	350	10	Decrease	10	Machine work.
Woodworker.....	Milwaukee	Machine.....	.....	.....	2 25	550	13	Decrease	.....
Woodworker.....	Wilson	Machine.....	.....	.....	2 50	700	14	.....	.....
Woodworker.....	Baraboo.....	Hand.....	2 50	1 75	.....	500	13	Neither	.....

TABLE III.—TRADE STATISTICS—Showing the Product per day of Hand or Machine Labor.

(COMPILED FROM REPORTS MADE BY WAGEWORKERS.)

Supervision of Trade	Location	Machine or hand work	What constitutes a fair day's work at the trade?	What is called a "piece?"	Product of machine per day	Effect of piece-work on trade.
Barber.....	Jacobsville ..	Hand.....	4 to 6 shaves an hour .....	.....	.....	Favorable.
Blacksmith and horse shoer.....	Kithour City ..	Hand.....	Dress feet and set 50 shoes, or bottom 8 plows.	Ironing a wagon or buggy .....	.....	Unfavorable.
Blacksmith.....	New Lisbon ..	Hand.....	.....	Folding, stitching or lacing 100 or 1,000 .....	.....	Unfavorable.
Bookbinder.....	Madison.....	Hand.....	.....	.....	.....	Favorable.
Boxmaker.....	Milwaukee ..	Both.....	50 port, 50 beer, 150 soap, or 75 tobacco boxes .....	.....	.....	Favorable.
Boxmaker.....	Milwaukee ..	Hand.....	50 to 60 port; 150 soap or candle boxes.....	.....	.....	Favorable.
Bricklayer and mason & plasterer..	Kenosha.....	Hand.....	2,000 brick; 1 cord rubble stone, 100 to 125 yards plastering.....	1,000 brick; 1 cord stone or 1 yard plastering.....	.....	Unfavorable.
B. & M. & P.....	Milwaukee ..	Hand.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ cord stone or 1,000 brick .....	.....	.....	Favorable.
B. & M. & P.....	Mineral Point.	Hand.....	10 yards finished through or 5 perch of stone .....	.....	.....	Favorable.
B. & M. & P.....	Necedah.....	Hand.....	Plastering 200 yards.....	.....	.....	Favorable.
Broommaker.....	Excelsior ..	Both.....	Winding 6 dozen; sewing 10 dozen.....	1 dozen.....	.....	Favorable.
Broommaker.....	Hudson.....	Machine ..	.....	1 broom.....	6 to 10 dozen	Favorable.
Broommaker.....	Milwaukee ..	Machine ..	About 60 brooms.....	Binding and sewing 1 broom	8 brooms per hour	Favorable.
Broommaker.....	Milwaukee ..	Machine ..	70 brooms.....	1 dozen.....	5 lbs. sausage per minute.....	Unfavorable.
Broomsorter.....	Hudson.....	Hand.....	6 to 7 dozen.....	.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 130 button holes per hour.....	Favorable.
Butcher.....	Hicom City ..	Machine ..	.....	1 button hole.....	.....	Favorable.
Buttonholemaker..	Milwaukee ..	Machine ..	1,000 to 1,200 button holes per day .....	.....	.....	Favorable.
Carpenter.....	Baraboo.....	Hand.....	To make 1 door and window sash, or frame .....	.....	.....	Unfavorable.
Carpenter.....	Centralia.....	Hand.....	To make 1 door frame or window frame.....	.....	.....	Unfavorable.
Carpenter.....	Centralia.....	Hand.....	To make one door frame or window frame .....	.....	.....	Unfavorable.
Carpenter.....	Jacobsville ..	Hand.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ squares of shingles, or 300 to 400 feet of siding	Boarding and framing 100 ft. ....	.....	Unfavorable.
Carpenter.....	Madison.....	Machine ..	4 squares of flooring; 8 squares of siding; or 2,000 shingles .....	.....	.....	Unfavorable.
Carpenter.....	Merrill.....	Hand.....	Fitting and hanging 6 pair of inside blinds .....	.....	.....	Unfavorable.
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee ..	Hand.....	.....	.....	.....	Unfavorable.
Carpenter.....	Oshkosh.....	Both.....	.....	.....	.....	Unfavorable.
Carpenter.....	Fond du Lac.	Hand.....	Weave 7 yards of carpet.....	1 yard of carpet.....	Mortising 500 doors	Favorable.
Carpet weaver.....	Milwaukee ..	Hand.....	Weave 8 yards of carpet.....	1 yard of carpet.....	.....	Favorable.
Carpet weaver (rag).....	Milwaukee ..	Hand.....	Weave 10 yards of carpet.....	1 yard of carpet.....	.....	Favorable.

TABLE III.—Trade Statistics—Showing the Product per day of Hand or Machine Labor—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE	Location	Machine or hand work	What constitutes a fair day's work at the trade?	What is called a "piece?"	Product of machine per day	Effect of piece-work on trade.
Carriage painter	Centerville	Hand	Painting 3 wagons per week	1,000 cigars	.....	Favorable.
Cigar-maker	Beloit	Hand	Make 300 cigars	1,000 cigars	.....	Favorable.
Cigar-maker	Janeville	Hand	Make 200 to 300 cigars	1,000 cigars	.....	Favorable.
Cigar-maker	Milwaukee	Hand	Make 200 cigars in 8 hours	1,000 cigars	.....	Unfavorable.
Cigar-maker	Milwaukee	Hand	Make 200 cigars in 8 hours	1,000 cigars	.....	Favorable.
Cigar-maker	Milwaukee	Hand	Make 200 cigars	1,000 cigars	.....	Favorable.
Cigar-maker	Darlington	Hand	Make 20 butter tubs	1 tub	.....	Favorable.
Cooper (flour bbls)	Green Bay	Hand	Make 25 fish barrels; 12½ syrup barrels; 14 pork barrels	1 barrel	.....	Favorable.
Cooper (flour bbls)	Milwaukee	Hand	Make 15 flour barrels	1 barrel	.....	Favorable.
Cooper (flour bbls)	Hudson	Hand	Make 12 barrels	1 barrel	.....	Favorable.
Doormaker	Oshkosh	Machine	.....	.....	Panels for 300 doors	.....
Furrier	Milwaukee	Hand	Make 9 raccoon coats per week	.....	.....	.....
Gasfitter	Madison	Hand	Put in 100 feet gas pipe	.....	.....	.....
Glove maker (fur)	Milwaukee	Hand	Make 2 pair of gloves	1 pair gloves	.....	.....
Harnessmaker	Edgerton	Hand	One-fifth of a set of harness	1 set double or single harness	.....	Favorable.
Harnessmaker	Green Bay	Hand	¼ of a heavy set of harness	Full set of single or double harness	.....	Favorable.
Hatter	Milwaukee	Hand	Pressing from 80 to 100 hats	1 ton of 2,240 pounds	.....	Favorable.
Hatter	Milwaukee	Both	6 hats, or 8 tons, of iron	.....	6 hats, or 8½ tons finished iron produced of 1 furnace per day	Favorable.
Horse collar-maker	Milwaukee	Hand	Make 5 to 6 horse collars; or 2½ to 3 dozen per week	1 dozen collars	.....	Unfavorable.
Horse-shoer	Fond du Lac	Hand	Shoeing 30 horses	.....	15 to 20 M	.....
Knot sawyer (fem.)	Necedah	Machine	.....	Sawing, sorting and packing 1,000 shingles	Chandler machine 100,000	.....
Knot sawyer	Wausau	Machine	35 thousand	1 yard	.....	.....
Lather	La Crosse	Hand	75 to 80 yards	Any part of a machine	100 feet of 2 inch shaft for a lathe	Unfavorable.
Machinist	Grand Rapids	Machine	.....	Mount a machine or turn a shaft	15 feet of 8 inch shafting	.....
Machinist	Milwaukee	Both	.....	1 mould	.....	Unfavorable.
Moulder	Milwaukee	Hand	75 moulds, piece work; 100 to 120 moulds	.....	.....	Unfavorable.
Painter	Berlin	Hand	10 pair of window blinds; or 6 to 10 squares	.....	.....	Favorable.

Painter (furniture).	Hudson.	Hand.	To paint 50 pieces.	1 bureau or 1 wash stand.	Favorable.
Painter.	Hudson.	Hand.	To paint 8 squares of weather boarding.		Favorable.
Painter.	New Lisbon.	Hand.	To paint 150 yards.	1 mower.	Favorable.
Painter (factory).	Whitewater.	Hand.	To strip 84 mowers.	A double roll of wall paper.	Unfavorable.
Paperhanger.	Berlin.	Hand.	20 rolls paper.		
Paperhanger.	New Lisbon.	Hand.	25 rolls of paper of 8 yards in length.		
Papermaker.	Appleton.	Machine.			
Papermaker.	Marquette.	Machine.			
Pier (iron).	Milwaukee.	Hand.	6 heats, or 8 tons; 83 tons for a team of 4 men.	1 ton of iron finished.	Unfavorable.
Planer.	Wausau.	Machine.			
Plasterer.	Milwaukee.	Hand.	100 square yards.		
Pressman.	Milwaukee.	Machine.			
Printer.	Beloit.	Hand.	8 to 10 thousand ems.	1,000 ems.	
Printer.	Madison.	Hand.	7 to 10 thousand ems.	1,000 ems.	
Printer.	Madison.	Hand.	8,000 ems.	1,000 ems.	
Printer.	Milwaukee.	Hand.	6,500 ems.	1,000 ems.	
Printer (German).	Milwaukee.	Hand.	5,000 ems.	1,000 ems.	
Printer.	Milwaukee.	Hand.	1,000 ems per hour.	1,000 ems.	
Printer.	Milwaukee.	Hand.	7,000 ems in 7 continuous hours of composition.	1,000 ems.	
Printer.	Milwaukee.	Hand.	5 to 6 heats, at the break-down, rolls 20 tons a furnace, and two furnaces to train.	1 ton of iron.	
Printer.	Milwaukee.	Hand.	6 heats from each furnace.	6 heats.	
Rougher.	Milwaukee.	Hand.	About 800 bars.		
Rougher.	Hartland.	Hand.	Saw 100 yards.		
Saw filer.	Marquette.	Hand.	Filing two to three circular saws.		
Sawyer.	Hudson.	Machine.	Packing 20,000 shingles.	1,000 feet of lumber.	
Shingle packer.	Hudson.	Hand.	Packing 25,000 shingles in 11 hours.	1,000 shingles.	
Shingle packer.	Washburn.	Hand.	Packing 20,000 to 25,000 shingles per day.	1,000 shingles.	
Shingle packer.	Wausau.	Hand.	Weaving 25,000 shingles.	1,000 shingles.	
Shingle waver.	Udell.	Hand.	Make one pair calf boots.	1 pair boots or shoes.	
Shoemaker.	Darlington.	Hand.	6 pairs of wigwag slippers.		
Shoemaker (singer).	Milwaukee.	Hand.	Cutting 100 to 150 pairs for outside.		
Shoemaker (singer).	Milwaukee.	Hand.	Leaving 20 to 24 pair men's 40 to 60 pair women's shoes.		
Shoemaker (laster).	Milwaukee.	Hand.	1 pair of boots in 1½ days.		
Shoemaker.	Milwaukee.	Hand.			
Shoemaker (heeler).	Milwaukee.	Hand.			
Shoemaker (heeler).	Milwaukee.	Hand.	Heeler 300 pairs of boots or shoes.		

TABLE IV. — TRADE STATISTICS — Relating to Apprenticeship and Child Labor. Accompanied by General Industrial Remarks and Trade Preferences.

(COMPILED FROM REPORTS MADE BY WORKMEN.)

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	At what age did you enter the trade?	At what age do apprentices begin work now?	No. of years apprenticeship required to make a journeyman.	Do apprentices receive necessary encouragement from		Are children employed as your trade?	What trade would you choose for a boy?	REMARKS.
					Employer.	Workmen.			
Baker	Darlington ..	18	12 to 15	2 to 3		No...	No...	Tailor	Workmen withhold instruction.
Barber	Janesville ..	23	10 to 14	3	No...	No...	No...	Banker	I received all necessary encouragement.
Barber	Milwaukee ..	17	15 to 20	3 to 3	No...	No...	No...	None	No encouragement from workmen.
Barber	Wausau	18	13 to 17	10	No...	No...	No...	None	Apprentices simply employed for profit.
Blacksmith ..	Baraboo	18	17	5	No...	No...	No...	None	Apprentices are employed for profit only.
Blacksmith ..	Bloom City ..	18	16	4	No...	No...	No...	Carpenter or blacksmith ..	
Blacksmith ..	Chippewa Falls ..	17	All ages	5	No...	No...	No...	None	
Blacksmith ..	Darlington ..	17	13	3	No...	No...	No...	Carriage trimmer ..	Apprentices employed for profit merely.
Blacksmith ..	Edgerton	20	15 to 20	4	No...	No...	No...	None	
Blacksmith ..	Elkhorn	19	15	4	No...	No...	No...	None	
Blacksmith ..	Grantburg ..	14	14	3 to 4	No...	No...	No...	Blacksmith ..	My trade is a very good one.
Blacksmith ..	Hudson	15	12 to 13	5	Yes	Yes	No...	Blacksmith ..	Children are employed in factories for profit only.
Blacksmith ..	Kenosha	18	15 to 18	3 to 4	No...	No...	No...	Blacksmith ..	I received desirable encouragement, but apprentices to-day do not.
Blacksmith ..	Kilbuck City ..	18	15 to 18	3 to 4	No...	No...	No...	Blacksmith ..	No encouragement unless the apprentice has money or friends.
Blacksmith ..	La Crosse	20	14	3 to 3	No...	No...	No...	Blacksmith ..	No encouragement to apprentices now; there was when I learned the trade.
Blacksmith ..	Leoti	23	18	3	No...	No...	No...	Blacksmith ..	Almost impossible to learn the trade now.
Blacksmith ..	Mequon	16	18 to 20	4	Yes	Yes	No...	Blacksmith ..	
Blacksmith ..	Mineral Point ..	17	18 upward	4	No...	No...	No...	Blacksmith ..	
Blacksmith ..	Milwaukee ..	18	15 to 23	5 to 7	No...	No...	No...	Blacksmith ..	
Blacksmith ..	Milwaukee ..	21	14 to 19	3 to 4	No...	No...	No...	Blacksmith ..	
Blacksmith ..	Milwaukee ..	14	14 to 19	7	No...	No...	No...	Blacksmith ..	
Blacksmith ..	Milwaukee ..	16	14	7	No...	No...	No...	Blacksmith ..	
Blacksmith ..	Milwaukee ..	14	14	7	No...	No...	No...	Blacksmith ..	
Blacksmith ..	Milwaukee ..	20	17	7	No...	No...	No...	Blacksmith ..	
Blacksmith ..	Milwaukee ..	21	18	3 to 6	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Blacksmith ..	
Blacksmith ..	Milwaukee ..	23	17				No...	Blacksmith ..	

TABLE IV.—Trade Statistics—Apprenticeship, Child Labor, Etc.—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	At what age did you enter the trade?	At what age do apprentices begin work now?	No. of years apprenticeship required to make workman.	Do apprentices receive encouragement from		Are children employed at your trade?	What trade would you choose for a boy?	REMARKS.
					Employer.	Workmen.			
Blacksmith	Milwaukee	18	18	3	Yes	Yes	No	Painter.	There is no healthier trade than blacksmithing.
Blacksmith	Monroe	18	18	4 to 5	Yes	Yes	No	Blacksmith.	
Blacksmith	Monfort	18	18	4 to 5	Yes	Yes	No	Jeweler or dentist.	
Blacksmith	New Lisbon	20	20	4 to 5	No	No	No	Blacksmith.	
Blacksmith	Nash	25	16 to 21	3 to 5	No	No	No	Farming.	In many cases the foreman is at fault, while in others the apprentice is not adapted to the trade.
Blacksmith	West Lima.	19	16 to 21	3 to 5	No	No	No	Blacksmith.	
Boiler-maker	Baraboo	17	14 to 20	4 to 5	No	No	No	Blacksmith.	
Boiler-maker	Eau Claire	17	14 to 20	4 to 5	No	No	No	Blacksmith.	
Boiler-maker	Madison	11	11	5	No	No	No	None	Apprentices employed for profit merely. Workmen indifferent, while employers take apprentices for profit.
Boiler-maker	Milwaukee	14	12 to 16	6 to 7	No	No	Yes	None	
Boiler-maker	Milwaukee	18½	12 to 16	5	No	No	No	None	
Boiler-maker	Milwaukee	18	12 to 16	5	No	No	No	None	
Bookbinder	Madison	14	14	5	No	Yes	No	Painter.	As a rule, workmen try to help the apprentices along. Apprentices taken for profit. "If I were a boy again I would follow my mother's advice and go to college."
Box-maker	Janeville	15	14	2	No	Yes	Yes	Cigar-maker.	
Box-maker	Milwaukee	24	14	2	No	Yes	Yes	Blacksmith.	
Box-maker	Milwaukee	17	13 upw'd	2	No	No	No	Education.	
Box-maker	Milwaukee	17	13 upw'd	2	No	No	No	Education.	Work is so scarce that there is no room for apprentices, except when the child works with his father. People who are building will not allow apprentices. I have no choice of trade. Machinery has spoiled all trades.
Box-maker	Milwaukee	15	15	2 to 3	No	No	Yes	Gas and steam fitter.	
Box-maker	Allen's Grove	20	20	2 to 3	Yes	Yes	No	Telegrapher.	
Box-maker	Boesbøl	17	17 to 23	4	Yes	Yes	No	Telegrapher.	
Box-maker	Bradville	17	17	4	No	No	No	Telegrapher.	Generally, apprentices are worked for the employer's interest only. Too often apprentices are used for profit only.
Box-maker	Milwaukee	15	14 to 16	4	No	No	No	Mason.	
Box-maker	Florence	15	14 to 16	4	No	No	No	Mason.	
Box-maker	Fox Lake	19	14 to 50	3	No	No	No	Plastering.	
Box-maker	Janeville	17	14 to 50	3	No	No	No	Plastering.	Generally, apprentices are worked for the employer's interest only. Too often apprentices are used for profit only.
Box-maker	Jefferson	25	16 to 20	3	No	No	No	Farming.	
Box-maker	Kenosha	21	16 to 20	3	No	No	No	Farming.	
Box-maker	Kenosha	21	16 to 20	3	No	No	No	Any indoor trade.	

Bricklayer & Mason	Milwaukee	20	15 to 20	3	No.	No.	None	If the employer takes an apprentice, workmen always instruct him, and the union protects the boy. Depends upon boss; everyone naturally seeks his own profit.
Bricklayer & Mason	Milwaukee	18	14 to 15	3	No.	No.	None	
Bricklayer & Mason	Milwaukee	18	19 to 20	5	Yes	Yes	Mason	Our union does not allow any boss to have more than two apprentices.
Bricklayer & Mason	Milwaukee	19½	15 to 23	3	No.	No.	Machinist or engineer	Apprentices taken for profit mostly.
Bricklayer & Mason	Mineral Point	20	18 to 18	4	No.	No.	Blacksmith or Machinist	The trade can be learned in three years' time, if the employer will help the boy but as a rule they do not. I have known apprentices to carry the hod until they became disgusted and quit the trade.
Bricklayer & Mason	Necedah	16	18 to 20	3	No.	No.		
Bricklayer & Mason	West Salem	14		3	No.	No.		A few children employed in sorting corn. They receive all the necessary instruction to learn the trade.
Broommaker	Boscobel	23	12 to 15	1	Yes	Yes	Machinist	Apprentices are taken for the work there is in them.
Broommaker	Hudson		18	1	No.	Yes	Machinist	Apprentices receive encouragement from employers.
Broommaker	Milwaukee	15	14	5	Yes	No.		Apprentices receive encouragement from workmen. I am in doubt as to choice of trade but would not choose broom making.
Broommaker	Milwaukee	16	15	3 to 4	Yes	Yes		
Butcher	Bloom City	16	15 to 16	2	Yes	Yes	Tinner	
Butcher	Hudson	16	15 to 16	2	No.	No.	Merchant	
Butcher	Jefferson	16	13	4 to 5	Yes	Yes		
Butcher	Milwaukee	13	13	2½	No.	No.		
Butcher	Milwaukee	13	13	2½	No.	No.		
Butcher	Milwaukee	13	13	3	Yes	Yes	Machinist	
Buttonholemaker	Milwaukee	17	15 to 16	1	No.	No.	Blacksmith or wag'n maker	Apprentices receive all encouragement from employers and workmen. A few children are employed during the packing season.
Cabinetmaker	Baraboo	21	15 to 16	5	No.	No.		Apprentices have to "pick up" the trade.
Cabinetmaker	Milwaukee	13	13	3	No.	No.		Very few learn the trade now a days.
Cabinetmaker	Oshkosh	14	14	5	No.	No.		I have never known a boy serving time; they all work for regular wages.
Carpenter	Allen's Grove	19	14 to 50		No.	No.		Apprentices do not always receive encouragement from workmen.
Carpenter	Argyle	20	All ages		No.	No.		There is no regularity in the matter of apprenticeship; most of our carpenters "pick up" the trade.
Carpenter	Baldwin	15	16 to 17	5	No.	No.		No encouragement unless the apprentices have money.
Carpenter	Baraboo	18	16 to 18	4	No.	No.	Architect	Both employers and workmen show indifference in regard to apprentices.

TABLE IV.—Trade Statistics — Apprenticeship, Child Labor, etc. — Continued.

SUPERVISION OF TRADE.	LOCATION.	At what age did you enter the trade?	At what age do apprentices be- gin work now?	No. of years ap- prenticeship re- quired to make workman.	Do apprentices receive neces- sary encour- agement from		Are children at your trade?	What trade would you choose for a boy?	REMARKS.
					Em- ploy'rs.	Work- men.			
Carpenter	Baraboo	18	18 up'rd	3	No....	No....	No....	Farming	Apprentices do not have much chance to learn the trade. If the employer take large contracts the boy will be put at the part of the work which gives the boss the greatest profit. The rule is that the apprentices are so much misused as not to receive any encouragement to learn the trade.
Carpenter	Bangor	15	13 to 18	3 to 5	No....	No....	Yes ..	Harrowsmaker	A great deal of indifference shown towards ap- prentices by both employers and workmen.
Carpenter	Black Earth	18	14 to 16	3	No....	No....	.....	Jeweler	Discouragement by either employer or work- men is too often the case.
Carpenter	Boacabel	18	14 to 20	3	No....	No....	No....	Printer or lawyer	Apprentices employed for profit only. Men en- ter this trade at any age, when they cannot find anything else to do. Would certainly not choose carpentering.
Carpenter	Brookhead	25	13 to 25	5	No....	No....	No....	.....	No apprentices; everybody is a full fledged car- penter at 17.
Carpenter	Centralia	15	Any age	3	No....	No....	No....	Farming	Apprentices taken for profit only.
Carpenter	Centralia	26	Any age	None ..	.....	.....	No....	Tinner or machinist	We have no apprentices at all here.
Carpenter	Centralia	20	16 to 20	2 to 3	No....	.....	No....	Turner or blacksmith	Carpentering is a good enough trade but there are too many "bu chers" among them. The success of the apprentice depends greatly upon the employer.
Carpenter	Chippewa Falls	17	15 to 16	3	.....	.....	No....	Carpenter	There are no apprentices in this city. I have no choice as all trades seem dull now.
Carpenter	Colby	15	15 to 16	3	.....	.....	No....	.....	Apprentices are employed for profit only.
Carpenter	Colby	25	All ages	3	Yes....	Yes....	No....	.....	There is not one builder in fifty but what has to learn his trade by years of experience instead of by any instruction properly given.
Carpenter	Eau Claire	16	15 to 20	5	.....	.....	No....	.....	Apprentices employed mostly "for the dollar."
Carpenter	Eau Claire	16	16 to 17	5	.....	.....	No....	.....
Carpenter	Eau Claire	15	15 to 17	3 to 5	No....	.....	Yes ..	.....
Carpenter	Eau Claire	16	15 to 16	5	No....	.....	No....	Carpenter	
Carpenter	Eau Claire	16	15 to 16	5	No....	.....	No....	.....
Carpenter	Eau Claire	16	15 to 16	5	No....	.....	No....	.....
Carpenter	Edgerton	13	13 to 20	5	No....	.....	No....	.....

TABLE IV. — Trade Statistics — Apprenticeship, Child Labor, etc. — Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	At what age did you enter the trade?	At what age do apprentices begin work now?	No. of years apprenticeship required to make a journeyman.	Do apprentices receive necessary encouragement from		Are children employed at your trade?	What trade would you choose for a boy?	REMARKS.
					Employers.	Workmen.			
Carpenter	Merrill	15	15	6	No....	No....	No....	Machinist	There is no inducement to apprentices, and there is no profit in their labor. Not much encouragement to apprentices by either employer or workmen. There is no such thing known in this city as regular apprenticeship. Boys begin to work at 16 or 17, and one year later demand as much wages as good men. Contractors hire boys for profit only. I would not choose the carpenter trade.
Carpenter	Milwaukee ..	18	18 to 20	3 to 5	No....	No....	No....	Machinist	
Carpenter	Milwaukee ..	22	16 to 17	4	No....	No....	No....	.....
Carpenter	Milwaukee ..	22	15 to 18	1 to 2	Yes....	Yes....	No....	Machinist	Apprentices taken for profit only. Both employers and workmen withhold instruction.
Carpenter	Milwaukee ..	25	16 to 18	2	No....	No....	Yes....	Carpenter	
Carpenter	Milwaukee ..	16	16 to 20	3 to 5	No....	No....	No....	His own choice	
Carpenter	Milwaukee ..	16	15	3 to 4	No....	His own choice	I never served a regular apprenticeship. In-literate apprentices can learn the trade in 3 years.
Carpenter	Milwaukee ..	13	.....	3	.....	.....	No....	Painter
Carpenter	Milwaukee ..	17	.....	5	No....	No....	No....	Baker
Carpenter	Milwaukee ..	23	16	2	No....	No....	No....	Iron worker	Apprentices hired for profit only. Apprentices taken for profit only. Apprentices taken for profit only.
Carpenter	Milwaukee ..	14	14	12 to 15	No....	No....	No....	Artist	
Carpenter	Milwaukee ..	18	14 to 18	5	No....	No....	No....	Patternmaker	
Carpenter	Milwaukee ..	17	15 to 20	No....	No....	No....	Success of the apprentice depends almost wholly upon his own intelligence. It is a fact that they receive but little encouragement from employers. There is more profit in the labor of boys than of men.
Carpenter	Milwaukee ..	18	18	7	.....	.....	No....	Carpenter
Carpenter	Milwaukee ..	20	.....	3 to 5	No....	No....	No....	.....
Carpenter	Milwaukee ..	19	18 to 21	4	Yes....	Yes....	No....	Pumber	Apprentices receive desirable encouragement. I fear, that as a rule, apprentices are only taken for profit.
Carpenter	Mineral Point	16	16 to 20	3	No....	No....	No....	Carpenter	
Carpenter	Modesto	15	12 to 18	5	No....	No....	No....	Machinist	
Carpenter	Nellsville	21	16 to 21	5	Yes....	Yes....	No....	Machinist or printer ..	Apprentices are fairly dealt with.

Carpenter	Nellaville	16	14 to 20	3 to 4	No	No	Machineist	There are but few apprentices now at any trade; they merely "pick up," but they have their place as there is a great deal of life for work done. Both employers and workmen are indifferent to the success of apprentices.
Carpenter	Nellaville	19	16 to 20	3	No	No	Farming	Success depends wholly upon the apprentice; they receive all necessary encouragement from employers and workmen.
Carpenter	Oconowoc	16		Yes	Yes	Yes	Carpenter	Apprentices receive all needed instructions.
Carpenter	Oconto	16	All ages	2	Yes	Yes	Engineer	Success depends entirely upon the boy. Selfishness is human. 8 men are always children. Apprentices taken for profit only.
Carpenter	Oakosh	17	16 to 40	No	No	Yes	Farmer	A good apprentice receives all necessary instruction.
Carpenter	Oakosh	14		No	No	No	Carpenter	Workmen generally help apprentices along, although employers take them merely for profit. An apprentice is calculated to pay his way.
Carpenter	Peahiro	17	17 to 20	5	No	No	Machineist	Do not know of any regular apprentices; I think the blame is mostly with the employer; apprentices will not stay to finish a trade in any one place, but will go where the biggest pay; that is what I did.
Carpenter	Plainfield	23	18	3	Yes	Yes	His own choice	Some apprentices require more time than others; some men might work a lifetime and not become good workmen; I am obliged to say that apprentices are employed for profit only; very few children are employed at hand work at our trade, but in shops they run machinery at a good advantage.
Carpenter	Prospect	22	16 to 18	2 to 4	No	Yes	Machineist	Both employers and workmen show indifference to the success of the apprentices.
Carpenter	Prospect	18	16	3	Yes	Yes	His own choice	No apprentices now; success depends entirely upon self.
Carpenter	Racine	18	Any age	No	No	No	His own choice	Time to learn the trade depends greatly upon workmen; I would give them ample instruction.
Carpenter	Ripon	21	18 to 21	3 to 5	Yes	Yes	Machineist	Success depends wholly on the boy.
Carpenter	Sun Prairie	14	14	3	No	No	Machineist	No encouragement by employer or workmen to apprentices.
Carpenter	Tomah	17	16	3	No	No	Machineist	Employers show indifference and workmen receive no instruction.
Carpenter	Unity	20		No	No	No	Carpenter or blacksmith	Or, finally, apprentices receive all necessary encouragement.
Carpenter	Unity	17	Any age	3 to 4	No	No	Carpenter or blacksmith	We have no apprentices in this part of the country; after 3 months they demand wages regardless of their knowledge of the trade.
Carpenter	Unity	21	18 to 26	2	Yes	Yes	His own choice	
Carpenter	Washburn	14	16 to 20	No	No	No	Mason	
Carpenter	Wausau	21	All ages	3	No	No	Machineist	
Carpenter	Wausau	20	20	3	Yes	Yes	Jeweler	
Carpenter	West Salem			3	No	No		

TABLE IV.—Trade Statistics — Apprenticeship, Child Labor, etc.—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	LOCATION.	At what age did you enter the trade?	At what age do apprentices begin work now?	No. of years apprenticeship required to make average skilled workman.	Do apprentices receive necessary encouragement from		Are children employed?	What trade would you choose for a boy?	REMARKS.
					Em. employ'rs.	Workmen.			
Carpenter.....	White Creek.....	17	16	.....	Yes..	Yes..	No....	Carpenter.....	Success depends largely on the boy; great care is shown in apprentices here.
Carpenter.....	Whitewater.....	19	18 to 20	3 to 5	No....	No....	No....	Carpenter.....	We have no apprentices here.
Carpenter.....	Whitewater.....	18	18 to 20	5	No....	No....	No....	Barber.....	No chance to learn the trade except by stealing.
Carpenter.....	Whitewater.....	20	18 to 25	8 to 10	No....	No....	No....	His own choice.	As a rule, no pains taken with apprentices; merely employed for profit.
Carpenter.....	Whitewater.....	15	15	8 to 10	.....	.....	No....	Preacher.....	Success depends upon natural aptitude.
Carpenter.....	Wanewood.....	15	14 to 15	15	.....	.....	No....	Carpenter.....	Learned to weave when 14 years of age, in Germany; children are employed only for winding bibles—about 1 hour per day.
Carpet weaver.....	Fond du Lac.....	14	14 to 15	2 to 3	.....	.....	Yes..	Tailor.....	Learned the trade in Germany.
Carpet weaver.....	Milwaukee.....	15	.....	9 mos.	No....	No....	No....	Carpenter.....	No encouragement to apprentice.
Carpet weaver.....	Milwaukee.....	16	16	1	No....	No....	No....	His own choice.	New men learn the trade by working with the skilled.
O.R. repairer.....	Hudson.....	21	Any time	.....	.....	.....	No....	.....	Some apprentices receive encouragement; some do not.
Calker.....	Milwaukee.....	16	18 to 20	2 to 3	Yes..	Yes..	No....	His own choice.	Few apprentices at this trade.
Calker.....	Milwaukee.....	14	14 to 19	3	No....	No....	No....	Machinist.....	Success of apprentices depends a good deal upon the employer.
Carriage painter.....	Centralia.....	21	17	3	No....	No....	Yes..	Farmer.....	Apprentices taken for profit.
Carriage painter.....	Delavan.....	15	12 to 18	3	.....	.....	No....	Congressman.....	Considerable number of children employed in factories.
Carriage painter.....	Green Bay.....	20	15 to 18	4 to 5	No....	.....	No....	Plumber.....	The chance to learn the trade is good if apprentices help themselves.
Carriage painter.....	Madison.....	10	15 to 17	3 to 5	.....	.....	Yes..	.....	We have no apprentices; 75 per cent. of the work done in carriage factories is done by children.
Carriage painter.....	Milwaukee.....	16	14	3	Yes..	Yes..	No....	His own choice.	
Carriage painter.....	Milwaukee.....	15	All ages	4	No....	No....	Yes..	.....
Carriage painter.....	Milwaukee.....	28	16	4	.....	.....	No....	Machinist.....	
Chairmaker.....	Milwaukee.....	14	.....	.....	Yes..	Yes..	No....	Machinist or painter.....	
Cheesemaker.....	Fond du Lac.....	20	All ages	1 to 3	No....	No....	No....	Cheesemaker.....	
Cheesemaker.....	Lions.....	19	16	3	No....	No....	No....	.....
Cigar maker.....	Beloit.....	13	16	3	No....	No....	No....	Carpenter or shoemaker.....	
Cigar maker.....	Janesville.....	15	15	3	No....	No....	Yes..	.....	Apprentices are taken for profit only; girls work for about \$1.50 per week.
									Children are employed as strippers.

Cigarmaker	Milwaukee	15	14 upw'd	3	No	No	Yes	His own choice	Large factories employ apprentices for profit only; children work at stripping. About 50 per cent. is child labor. Children are employed to a great extent in the large factories. Very little encouragement to apprentices; strippers are generally children under 13 years of age; I would choose any trade but cigarmaking.
Cigarmaker	Milwaukee	13	13 to 18	3			Yes	Printer	Employers show indifference towards apprentices; they are taken for profit only.
Cigarmaker	Milwaukee	13	11 upw'd	6 mos.			Yes	His own choice	Under 16 years of age. The employer hires apprentices for profit only.
Cigarmaker	Milwaukee	15	15 to 16	2	No	No	Yes		The success of the apprentice depends wholly upon himself; he learns most of the trade after his apprenticeship; there is a great deal more child labor than is well for the trade or the children themselves.
Cigarmaker	Milwaukee	17	15	3	No		No	His own choice	Children are employed at stripping.
Cigarmaker	Milwaukee	13	2 to 3	2 to 3	No		Yes	His own choice	No apprentices at this trade. Children are employed to a small extent.
Cigarmaker	Milwaukee	23	13 to 16		No	No	Yes		Workmen withhold instruction from apprentices. Apprentices, except the sons of employer or workmen, are not taken.
Cigarmaker	Oshkosh	23	15	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Machineist	There is not much to learn about this trade, consequently apprentices are taken merely for profit.
Cigarmaker	Milwaukee	15	15	3	Yes	Yes	No	Moulder	Bright, clearheaded and industrious boys are well taken care of, especially if they have correct schooling theoretically as well as practically.
Cigarmaker	Oshkosh	15	Any age	3	Yes	Yes	Yes		Apprentices receive all needed instructions. Apprentices employed for profit only. As a rule, apprentices receive no encouragement.
Cigarmaker	Darlington	20	10 to 12	2	No	No	Yes	His own choice	Success depends wholly upon apprentices. If he tries to do the best he can, he receives all necessary encouragement.
Cigarmaker	Green Bay	10	10 to 12	5	No	No	No	Engineer	Both employer and workmen are rather indifferent to the success of apprentices.
Cigarmaker	Milwaukee	17	16 to 50	1	No	No	No	Education	
Cigarmaker	Milwaukee	14	17	1	Yes	Yes	No	Machineist	
Cigarmaker	Milwaukee	21	20	2	No	No	No		
Cigarmaker	Oshkosh	15	12	5	No	No	No		
Cigarmaker	Milwaukee	17	16 to 17	4	Yes	Yes	No	Mining engineer	
Cigarmaker	Milwaukee	20	20	4 to 6	Yes	Yes	No		
Cigarmaker	Milwaukee	16	15 to 16	5	Yes		No	His own choice	
Cigarmaker	Milwaukee	16	17	3	Yes		No	Engraver	
Cigarmaker	Appleton	17	17	3	Yes		No	His own choice	
Cigarmaker	Boscobel	20	20	5 to 10	Yes	Yes	No	Farmer	
Cigarmaker	Eagle River	28	1 to 5	1 to 5	No	No	No		
Cigarmaker	Fond du Lac	16	12 to 20		Yes		No	His own choice	
Cigarmaker	Medford	18	16 to 18	3 to 7	No	No	No	His own choice	
Cigarmaker	Menomonie	17	21	3 to 10	Yes	Yes	No	Machineist	

TABLE IV.—Trade Statistics — Apprenticeship, Child Labor, etc.—Continued.

SUPERVISOR OF TRADE	Location.	At what age did you enter the trade?	At what age do apprentices be- gin work now?	No. of years ap- prenticeship re- quired to make workman.	Do apprentices receive neces- sary encour- agement from.		Are children employed at your trade?	What trade would you choose for a boy?	REMARKS.
					Em- ploy'rs.	Work- men.			
Engineer (stat'y)...	Milwaukee...	14	.....	.....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	His own choice.....	Success depends much upon the boy's aptitude. The chances to learn the trade are good if he do not blow up before his time is out. I was 8 years at the trade before an engine was entrusted to me.
Engineer (stat'y)...	Milwaukee...	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	No..	Machinist or engineer	Apprentices do not receive encouragement from either employers or workmen.
Engineer (stat'y)...	Milwaukee...	17	21	5	No....	No....	No....	Carpenter.....	When a water tender is needed workmen do not withhold instructions. No man should be trusted with an engine or boiler before he is 21.
Engineer (stat'y)...	Milwaukee...	28	.....	1	Yes...	Yes...	No....	His own choice.....	I do not find many apprentices at the trade now.
Engineer (stat'y)...	Milwaukee...	14	14 to 16	1 to 3	No....	No....	No....	Engineer or machinist	Apprentices are taken as firemen and gradually learn the trade.
Engineer (stat'y)...	Milwaukee...	19	16 to 20	3 to 5	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Engineer, machinist, blacksmith or carpenter	It takes 3 years in machine shop and two years about the engine to learn the trade. Unless the boy has friends in the shop indifference is shown towards his success.
Engineer (stat'y)...	Milwaukee...	14	14	3 to 3	No....	No....	No....	Engraver.....	A boy must be strong enough to fire before entering upon the trade; apprentices receive but little encouragement.
Engineer (stat'y)...	Milwaukee...	25	20	.....	.....	.....	No....	Plumber.....	As a rule, apprentices are encouraged by both employers and workmen. There is a wide field in mechanical engineering in this great country of ours.
Engineer (stat'y)...	Rossville...	19	.....	3	No....	No....	No....	His own choice.....	
Engineer (stat'y)...	Utah.....	16	.....	3	No....	No....	No....	Printer.....	
Engineer (stat'y)...	Wausau.....	18	16	3 to 5	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Mechanical engineer	
Engineer (stat'y)...	Wausau.....	14	14 to 18	.....	.....	.....	No....	Machinist.....	
Engineer (stat'y)...	West Lima.....	25	.....	5	.....	.....	No....	Machinist.....	
Furniture trimmer	Hudson.....	18	18	3	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	His own choice.....	With a few exceptions apprentices receive needed encouragement, children to the extent of 25 per cent. are employed in making pads for packing.
Furrier...	Milwaukee...	14	.....	10 to 12	No....	No....	No....	Farmer.....	Apprentices commence work as journeymen after 4 years. They are employed for profit merely.

TABLE IV.—Trade Statistics—Apprenticeship, Child Labor, etc.—Continued.

Supervisor of Trade	Location	At what age did you enter the trade?	At what age do you work now?	No. of years apprenticeship required to make average skilled workman.	Do apprentices receive necessary encouragement from		Are children employed in your trade?	What trade would you choose for a boy?	Remarks
					Employment	Workmen			
Knot sawyer (fam.)	Necedah	16	.....	2	.....	.....	No....	Lawyer	No apprentices, but we receive pay from the time we start.
Knot sawyer	Wausau	14	10	5	.....	.....	No....	Machinist	Employed more to make money than to learn a trade.
Leather	La Crosse	22	13 to 14	3 to 5	.....	.....	No....	Good schooling	Employers show indifference, and workmen withhold instruction, making it almost impossible to learn the trade.
Lithographer	Milwaukee	14	14	10	No...	No...	No....	Mechanic	It is employers interest to instruct apprentices. In this city, contrary to other places apprentices are encouraged.
Lithographer	Milwaukee	30	15	.....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Dyer	Apprentices are encouraged by both employers and workmen.
Lithographer	Milwaukee	14	14 to 16	4	Yes...	Yes...	No....	His own choice	No children are employed at the trade because they can not compound instruction.
Lithographer	Milwaukee	14	15 to 16	5 to 6	Yes...	Yes...	No....	His own choice	Apprentices are taken for profit only. I would not advise to enter the trade before 30.
Machinist	Milwaukee	18	.....	4	.....	.....	No....	His own choice	All work of apprentices is in favor of employers. Apprentices receive no encouragement.
Machinist	Arcadia	14	15 to 20	5	No...	.....	No....	Machinist	General indifference towards apprentices. Little encouragement for apprentices; they are kept too much at one branch of work.
Machinist	Baraboo	17	.....	3	No...	.....	No....	Machinist	Neither employers or workmen care to teach apprentices.
Machinist	Baraboo	18	16 to 19	3 to 5	No...	.....	No....	His own choice	Instruction is withheld as much as possible. Success depends wholly on the boy himself.
Machinist	Baraboo	17	14 to 20	5 to 6	No...	.....	No....	None	Workmen are very liberal in their instruction of apprentices.
Machinist	Baraboo	19	15 to 20	5	No...	.....	No....	None	It requires 6 or 7 years to make a reliable machinist, apprentices are hired for profit only.
Machinist	Baraboo	16	14 to 18	4	No...	.....	No....	Machinist	Workmen do not assist apprentices as they ought to; employers take them only for profit.
Machinist	Beloit	19	All ages	3 to 4	No...	.....	No....	Good schooling	
Machinist	Beloit	21	15 to 23	.....	No...	.....	No....	Plumber	
Machinist	Berlin	40	16	5	No...	No...	No....	Timoth	
Machinist	Dancy	16	18 to 22	3 to 5	No...	No...	No....	Engineer	
Machinist	Fort Howard	17	16 to 17	3 to 4	Yes...	Yes...	No....	R. R. Engineer	
Machinist	Grafton	13	14	12	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Blacksmith	
Machinist	Grand Rapids	18	15 to 20	6 to 7	No...	No...	No....	Locomotive engineer	
Machinist	Madison	17	12 to 20	7	No...	No...	Yes...	His own choice	

Machinist	Madison	14	16 to 17	Life time	No	Yes	Yes	None	Employers do nothing for the boys, they are entirely dependent upon the workmen.
Machinist	Marquette	17	15 to 20	3 to 5	Yes	No	No	Machinist	Boys receive necessary encouragement if they try to make themselves useful.
Machinist	Marquette	25	15 to 18	Life time	Yes	Yes	No	Machinist	Apprentices generally are encouraged by employers and aided by workmen.
Machinist	Marquette	20	14 to 20	3	Yes	Yes	No	Tinsmith	The best way to success for the apprentice is to make himself well liked in the shop.
Machinist	Marquette	17	16 to 21	5			No	His own choice	Apprentices in many cases are advanced too fast. I was advanced quite rapidly.
Machinist	Marquette	18	16 to 19	3			No	Machinist	The apprentice holds success in his own hands; he must learn the trade from the workmen — not from the bosses.
Machinist	Marquette	15	16 to 19	3 to 5			No	Machinist	Employers take much less interest in the apprentice than the workmen. As a rule the latter are very willing to teach him. I would choose a trade which requires little capital.
Machinist	Marquette	20	15 to 19	4	Yes	Yes	No	Machinist	Employers are very indifferent towards apprentices and hire them for profit only.
Machinist	Marquette	17	16 to 20	4			No	None	There are too many apprentices at the trade. In my opinion they are taken for profit only.
Machinist	Milwaukee	23	16 upward		No	Yes			At the Hoffman, Billings & Co's shop, apprentices are required to serve three years. If the boys prove good for anything, they receive all needed encouragement.
Machinist	Milwaukee	10	16 to 19	5	No	Yes	No	Copper or tinsmith	In some shops it is totally impossible to learn the trade. Some children are employed at light work.
Machinist	Milwaukee	14	17	4	No		Yes		The boy's success depends much upon his ability to make himself a favorite.
Machinist	Milwaukee	17	16 to 20	3	Yes	Yes	No	Machinist or pat'n m'r	A few children are employed at cutting outs and bolts and drilling holes.
Machinist	Milwaukee	14	16 to 17	4	Yes	Yes	No	His own choice	The foreman will push a good boy ahead and the men will do all they can for him.
Machinist	Milwaukee	40	15 to 21	3	No	No	Yes		A good boy receives good encouragement. Employers are decidedly courteous and encourage the apprentice to greater efforts towards promotion.
Machinist	Milwaukee	20	14 to 20	6 to 8	Yes	Yes	No	Machinist	Apprentices receive encouragement from workmen, but not from the foreman.
Machinist	Milwaukee	14	14	4	No	No		R. R. Manager	Success depends entirely upon the apprentice; workmen disinclined to teach them.
Machinist	Milwaukee	15	18 to 19	3 to 5	No	No	Yes	Moulder or baker	
Machinist	Milwaukee	18	18	4 to 5	Yes	Yes	No	Moulder or plumber	
Machinist	Milwaukee	12	15	4			No	Machinist	
Machinist	Milwaukee	18	16 to 20	4	Yes	Yes	No	His own choice	
Machinist (appren)	Milwaukee	18	18 to 20	4	Yes	Yes			
Machinist	Milwaukee	16	16	4 to 6		Yes	No	Base ball	
Machinist	Oshkosh	17			No	No	Yes	His own choice	
Machinist	Racine	20	12 to 15				Yes	Moulder or blacksmith	

TABLE IV. — Trade Statistics — Apprenticeship, Child Labor, etc. — Continued.

SUPERVISOR OF TRADE.	Location.	At what age did you enter the trade?	At what age do apprentices be- gin work now?	No. of years ap- prenticeship re- quired to make workman.	Do apprentices receive neces- sary encour- agement from		Are children employed as your trades?	What trade would you choose for a boy?	REMARKS.
					Em- ployer.	Work- men.			
Machinist	Unity	20	18 to 20	3	No	No	No	Steel and iron work.	No encouragement for apprentices at all. Hurry up and get.
Machinist	Whitewater	.....	14	3	No	No	No	Machinist.	Five per cent. of child labor here.
Machinist	Whitewater	21	15 upw'd	3 to 5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good schooling.	Employers saw and hearance, and workmen withhold instruction to apprentices.
Machinist	Wilson	17	20	3	No	No	No	Machinist.	Apprentices receive all desirable encouragement.
Marble cutter.	Madison	14	14 to 18	3	Yes	Yes	No	Printer or thinsmith.	Apprentices usually receive encouragement, children are employed to considerable extent in large shops — possible.
Marble cutter.	Madison	23	14 to 18	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Machinist.	Occasionally an apprentice displaces the workman who taught him, resulting in the employer's benefit.
Marble cutter.	Madison	15	.....	3 to 5	.....	Yes	No	.....	Apprentices hired simply for profit. Workmen withhold instructions.
Marble cutter.	Madison	16	16 to 17	3	No	No	No	No choice.	Apprentices taken merely for profit.
Marble cutter.	Milwaukee	16	16 to 17	3	No	No	No	Upolaterer	
Marble cutter.	Milwaukee	17	16 to 18	3 to 4	No	No	No	His own choice.	
Marble cutter.	Milwaukee	17	17 to 20	4	No	No	No	Machinist.	
Miller.	Blk. Riv. Falls	18	13 to 20	5 to 6	No	No	No	His own choice.	
Miller.	Boas	45	13 to 20	5 to 7	No	No	No	His own choice.	
Miller.	Fox Lake	15	15 to 20	6 to 10	No	No	No	.....
Miller.	Jauston	15	15 upw'd	4	Yes	Yes	No	.....
Miller.	Menomonie	16	.....	4 to 6	No	No	No	His own choice.	
Miller.	Menomonie	15	15 to 21	6	Yes	Yes	No	.....
Miller.	Menomonie	15	15 to 21	6	Yes	Yes	No	Machinist.	
Miller.	Milwaukee	15	.....	3	No	No	No	.....
Miller.	Wausan	16	.....	3	No	No	No	Farmer	
Miller.	Wausan	16	18	3	No	No	No	his smith	
Milwright.	Oshkosh	18	16 to 20	5 to 6	No	No	No	Machinist.	
Milwright.	Dancy	.....	15 to 20	4	Yes	Yes	No	.....
Milwright.	Milwaukee	17	16 to 18	4	No	No	No	Banker	
Milwright.	Milwaukee	18	16 to 20	3 to 5	No	No	No	.....

Milwright.....	Milwaukee	20	12 upw'd	2 to 3	No....	No....	Yes..	Blacksmith.....	An energetic boy can learn the trade in 3 years; but apprentices in general receive little or no apprenticeship; their schooling, as a rule, is early and neglected. Children are employed in a small way in all the carpenter shops. If a boy's inclinations were for nothing better than a trade, I would choose blacksmithing as the most independent.
Milwright.....	Milwaukee	17	.....	3 to 4	No....	No....	No....	His own choice.....	I think apprentices are employed too much for the fish market, but not more so than in other trades.
Moulder.....	Baraboo.....	18	14	4	No....	No....	No....	Merchant.....	Success depends in a great measure on the boy.
Moulder.....	Bo-Vi Dam.....	14	10	5 to 7	No....	No....	No....	His own choice.....	Apprentices are taken for profit merely.
Moulder.....	Janesville.....	11	15	3 to 5	Yes..	Yes..	No....	Patternmaker.....	They are merely taken for profit and have little chance to learn the trade.
Moulder.....	Marquette.....	18	18	5	Yes..	Yes..	No....	Machinist.....	Seven years apprenticeship required in Scotland, as far as I have seen apprentices properly encouraged.
Moulder.....	Milwaukee.....	15	15 to 21	4	No....	No....	No....	.....	It is the employer's duty to see that apprentices are properly instructed; because journeymen do piece work and have no time, consequently they are not properly instructed; apprentices in our shop must learn to do the work of a journeyman in three years. An employer retains 10 per cent of the boy's earnings, when he receives when his time is up.
Moulder.....	Milwaukee.....	17	16 upw'd	4	No....	No....	No....	Shoemaker.....	In some shops boys have plenty of chances, in others none. I learned the trade in England.
Moulder.....	Milwaukee.....	14	All ages	4	No....	No....	No....	Plumber.....	No encouragement to apprentices; they are taken for profit only. In non union shops even persons 30 years of age employed as apprentices; but they can not learn the trade; they may, however, learn to do one piece of work well; there are a great number of numberers of the latter class. Piece work is so severe that many young men relax down at 30.
Moulder.....	Milwaukee.....	16	14 to 20	4	Yes..	Yes..	No....	Boil-maker.....	No encouragement to apprentices by either employers or workmen.
Moulder.....	Milwaukee.....	18	16 to 25	3	No....	No....	No....	Plumber.....	Apprentices hired for profit only.
Moulder.....	Milwaukee.....	10	.....	5	.....	.....	No....	Patternmaker.....	
Moulder.....	Milwaukee.....	17	16	4	.....	.....	No....	Hod carrier.....	
Moulder.....	Milwaukee.....	18	16 to 30	4	No....	No....	No....	.....
Moulder.....	Milwaukee.....	18	15 to 20	4	No....	No....	No....	.....
Moulder.....	Milwaukee.....	20	18 to 21	4	No....	No....	No....	Mason.....	

TABLE IV.—Trade Statistics—Apprenticeship, Child Labor, etc—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	At what age did you enter the trade?	At what age do apprentices begin work now?	No. of years apprenticeship required to make average skilled workman.	Do apprentices receive necessary encouragement from		Are children employed in your trade?	What trade would you choose for a boy?	REMARKS.
					Employers.	Workmen.			
Moulder	Milwaukee ..	9	16 to 20	7			.....	Engineer or machinist	I learned the trade at the Br'tania Work, Derby, Eng., where 7 years apprenticeship was required, which I consider little enough. In this country some apprentices stand a good show, while others only learn to make a large day's work at a certain branch of the trade.
Moulder	Milwaukee ..	14	16 to 21	4	No	.....	Yes	.....	The union requires four years' apprenticeship and accepts no apprentices except between the ages of 16 and 21; where there is no union men enter the trade at all ages. In this latter case they are employed for profit only.
Moulder (stove)	Milwaukee ..	.....	16 to 18	4	No	No	No	Doctor or lawyer	Union accepts apprentices only between the ages of 16 and 18.
Moulder	Oconomowoc ..	18	.....	4 to 5	.....	.....	No	.....	Success of apprentices depends much upon their own aptitude; as a rule, they begin work as journeyman at 20 or 22; would not choose moulding as a trade.
Moulder	Oshkosh	21	15	3	No	No	No	Farmer	The trade is quite demoralized in the matter of apprenticeship; the trouble is that the boys are kept at one certain branch of the trade the year round in order that the labor may result in the greatest profit to his employer; thus, workmen are unable to teach, and the boy's chance of learning the trade, of course, is very slim; I would choose a trade which requires but small capital.
Moulder	Racine .....	.....	15	4	.....	.....	.....	Baker	I began as journeyman at 21; apprentices now are taken for profit.
Moulder	Racine .....	.....	16 to 20	4	No	.....	No	Machinist	Apprentices are properly encouraged by workmen; a number of children are employed in nail mills at packing.
Welder	Milwaukee ..	13	.....	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mech. or draughtsm.	Employers pay apprentices reasonably.
Painter	Allen's Grove ..	21	14 to 20	2 to 3	.....	.....	No	Bricklayer	
Painter	Berlin	19	14 to 20	4	.....	.....	No	Tuner	
Painter	Bloomer	20	16 to 20	.....	.....	.....	No	Carpenter	

Painter	Brodhead	15	12 to 18	3	No	Yes	No	Machinist	I find a good many employers who take apprentices merely for profit.
Painter	Dodgeville	16	12 to 14	3	Yes	Yes	No		It requires 8 years to learn the trade; but some learn to handle the brush in 3 weeks, and then strike out and set up for themselves as artists.
Painter	Grand Rapids	23	15	3	Yes	Yes	No	Machinist	There are very few apprentices now-a-days; since ready mixed paints have come into general use it is no longer considered a trade. I would choose a trade in which no machinery is used.
Painter	Hudson	20	12 upw'd	3	Yes	Yes	No	Painter	
Painter	Hudson	15	15 to 23	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Painter	
Painter	La Crosse	11	15 to 16	5	Yes	Yes	No	Blacksmith	
Painter	Lake Mills	23	16 to 20	3 to 5			No	His own choice	
Painter	Madison	15	13 to 14	3					
Painter	Merrill	15	12 to 18	2 to 4				His own choice	
Painter	Milwaukee	27	15 to 16	3	Yes	Yes	No		Boys receive all necessary encouragement as they always work in company with the men; I would not choose the painter's trade.
Painter	Milwaukee	14		3	Yes	Yes	No	Machinist	A great number of children are employed in large factories, especially chair, furniture, toy, and carriage shops; I would choose a trade for which the boy showed some natural bent.
Painter	Mineral Point	19	16	5	Yes	Yes	No		Apprentices at this trade soon know as much or even more than some journeymen.
Painter	New Lisbon	20	All ages	3			Yes		If apprentices do not learn it is their own fault. Workmen feel disinclined to teach apprentices.
Painter	Platteville	17	16 to 20		Yes	Yes	No	Farming	Success depends wholly upon the apprentice. Apprentices receive encouragement for advancement both in responsibility and wages. Apprentices are taken for profit only. Girls generally are employed as feeders.
Painter	Uaity	18	14 to 16	3 to 4	Yes	Yes	No	His own choice	Intelligent boys receive all needed encouragement.
Painter	Whitewater	23	14		No	No	No	Tinner	Would I choose any trade the boy might be phenomenally adapted to.
Paperhanger	Milwaukee	18		3 to 5	Yes	Yes	No	Machinist	The profit of the employer comes during the last years of apprenticeship.
Papermaker	Appleton	19	15	5	Yes	Yes	No	Machinist	It is next to impossible for an apprentice to learn the trade thoroughly; they are employed only for profit.
Papermaker	Marquette	18	16	4 to 7	Yes	Yes	No	Architect	A smart boy may learn the trade in 3 years; he receives all necessary encouragement if he show interest in his work.
Paper ruler	Milwaukee	15		3	No	No	Yes	Machinist	
Patternmaker	Baraboo	14	14	Lifetime			No	Catholic priest	
Patternmaker	Milwaukee	15	15 to 17	6	Yes	Yes	No	No trade, profession	
Patternmaker	Milwaukee	31		Lifetime			No		
Patternmaker	Milwaukee	17	15 to 17	3			No	Farming	
Patternmaker	Milwaukee	15	15 to 18	4	No	No	No	None	
Patternmaker	Milwaukee	16	15 to 16	3			No	Patternmaker	

TABLE IV.—Trade Statistics—Apprenticeship, Child Labor, etc.—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	At what age did you enter the trade?	At what age do apprentices begin work now?	No. of years apprenticeship required to make average skilled workman?	Do apprentices receive necessary encouragement from		Are children employed at your trade?	What trade would you choose for a boy?	REMARKS.
					Employer.	Workmen.			
Patternmaker	Milwaukee	15	14	4	No	No	No	Patternmaker	I have found the chances of apprentices very different.
Pavior	Milwaukee	19	16 to 20	4	Yes	Yes	No	Carpenter	I would choose some other trade, because paying last part of the year.
Photographer	Dodgeville	20	18 to 40	1			Yes	Farming	Success of the apprentice depends entirely upon the good will of the employer.
Photographer	Milwaukee	15					Yes		Success of apprentices depends entirely upon the employer.
Placer	Necedah	18	10 upw'd		No	No	No	Machinist	Success depends entirely upon apprentice.
Plumber	Wausau	25	Any age	1	No	No	No	Plumber	The best workmen at this trade are those who enter the trade at an early age, although apprentices are employed for profit.
Plasterer	Milwaukee	14	Any age	3	No	No	No	None	Members of unions try to hold apprentices down. Apprentices are taken for profit only, and they are not encouraged by wages.
Plumber	Janesville	20	14 to 25	3		No	No	His own choice after a good education.	A real smart boy has good opportunities to learn the trade.
Plumber	Madison	17	15	3	No		No	Machinist or blacksmith	Success of apprentice depends on employer.
Plumber	Milwaukee	16	17	5	Yes	Yes	No	None	20 per cent. child labor.
Pressman	Milwaukee	12	15	10	Yes	Yes	No	His own choice.	I think apprentices generally receive ample encouragement.
Printer	Bell-It	20	16 to 18	3 to 5	Yes	Yes	No	His own choice.	Success of apprentices depends a great deal upon natural ability.
Printer	Chippewa Falls	16	14 to 16	3	Yes	Yes	No	His own choice.	In many instances apprentices do not receive due instruction.
Printer	Darlington	25	12 to 15	4 to 5	No	No	No	His own choice.	
Printer (female)	Darlington	19	14	3	Yes	Yes	No	Printer	
Printer	Janesville	18	15	3 to 5			No	His own choice.	
Printer	Lake Mills	19	12 to 20	3	No	No	No	His own choice.	
Printer	Mantua	13	13 to 16	4	No	No	No	None	
Printer	Milwaukee	16	16 to 20	3	Yes	Yes	No	Any trade but printing.	Apprentices taken solely for profit.

Printer	Milwaukee ..	16	13 upw'd	3 to 5	No...	No...	His own choice.	As far as I have observed there is no encouragement to apprentices one way or the other. All needed instruction given by workmen. Both employers and workmen show indifference towards apprentices. One apprentice allowed to every 5 journeymen.
Printer	Milwaukee ..	17	14 to 15	5	Yes.	No...	Blacksmith.	
Printer	Milwaukee ..	14	14 to 16	5	No...	No...	Butcher ..	
Printer (German).	Milwaukee ..	18	14	4	No...	No...	Machinist ..	
Printer	Milwaukee ..	18	15 to 20	4 to 5	No...	No...	His own choice.	
Printer	Milwaukee ..	16	15 to 20	5	No...	No...	Printer ..	
Printer	Milwaukee ..	19	15	5	Yes.	No...	Machinist ..	
Fuddler ..	Milwaukee ..	8	21	1 to 2	No...	No...	Harness or shoe mkr.	
Pump repairer.	Bolt ..	27	14 to 16	3	No...	Yes.	Machinist ..	Learned trade in Wales.
Boler	Milwaukee ..	12	14 to 16	3	Yes.	No...		Learned trade in England. Workmen do all they can to help apprentices along, because it lightens their own labor. There is no regular apprenticeship at our work; men graduate successively; a great deal depends upon ability and favor. Frequently our greatest obstacle is that after some one has made his way to the top of the ladder, one of his fellowworkmen will pull the ladder down.
Roller	Milwaukee ..	15					Machinist or surveyor	No regular apprenticeship. All receive wages, and promotion follows experience. There is no regular apprenticehip served. Success depends entirely upon the person; he must push himself to learn his trade well. If sober and careful he will surely be given a good chance. Some children are employed at light piling.
Roller	Milwaukee ..	17			Yes.	Yes.	Machinist ..	
Rougher ..	Milwaukee ..	23	7 upw'd		No...	No...	Plumber ..	
Rougher ..	Milwaukee ..	18	16			No...	Not mill work.	
Sailmaker ..	Milwaukee ..	14	13 to 16	4	No...	No...	Carpenter ..	
Sailmaker ..	Milwaukee ..	14	14	5	Yes.	Yes.	Good schooling.	
Sailor	Milwaukee ..	14	14	4 to 5	No...	No...	Machinist ..	Apprentices receive all possible encouragement to become competent seamen. A good deal of prejudice against apprentices. No encouragement to any one. No prejudice against apprentices. We teach apprentices as fully as we can. The trade may be learned in from 1 to 5 years, if properly instructed; but workmen generally withhold instruction unless paid.
Sailor	Milwaukee ..	14	14	4 to 5	No...	No...	Any but sailor	Employment of apprentices seems to be for profit of employer only.
Sailor	Milwaukee ..	13	13	5	Yes.	Yes.	Machinist ..	There is no apprenticeship now. Success depends on natural ability.
Saw filer ..	La Crosse ..	25	All ages	3	Yes.	No...	Saw filer ..	Progress is slow and depends wholly upon the person.
Saw filer ..	Marquette ..	30	10 to 20	4 to 5	No...	No...	His own choice.	
Saw filer ..	Menomonie ..	24		5	No...	No...	Railroading ..	
Saw filer ..	Monroe ..	14			Yes.	Yes.	Plumber and gasfitter	
Saw filer ..	Wausau ..	23	20 upw'd		Yes.	Yes.	Machinist ..	
Saw filer ..	Wausau ..	22	18 to 20	4 to 6	Yes.	Yes.	Machinist ..	

TABLE IV. — Trade Statistics — Apprenticeship, Child Labor, etc. — Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	At what age did you enter the trade?	At what age do apprentices begin work now?	No. of years apprenticeship required to make a journeyman.	Do apprentices receive necessary encouragement from		Are children employed at your trade?	What trade would you choose for a boy?	REMARKS.
					Employer.	Workmen.			
Saw filer	Wausau	23	18 to 25	3	Yes	Machinist	The tendency is to rush apprentices that they may take the place of skilled men at less wages. Apprentices receive little encouragement from either employers or workmen. The latter do not like to instruct apprentices. A person should be a good mechanic at the time of entering the trade.
Saw filer	Wausau	23	16 to 40	3	No	No	No	His own choice	
Sawyer	Boscobel	30	20 to 30	5	.....	.....	No	Carpenter
Sawyer	Dancy Green Bay	16 24	..... 16	6 to 8	..... Yes	Yes	No	Machinist
Sawyer	Hudson	12	12 to 20	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Locomotive engineer	This is a difficult trade which is acquired only after many years of experience; for that reason children who work with their parents begin quite young. We never try to teach another. If a man shows sand and good sense, be of temperate habits and pays attention to business he will succeed. Success depends entirely on the person; all can learn the trade if they are so inclined. Apprentices have all time show in the world. Workmen are very liberal in instruction of apprentices. Out of 175 employees, 30 are children.
Sawyer	Hudson	16	15 to 21	3	No	No	No .....	.....
Sawyer	La Crosse	19	16 to 20	4 to 8	Yes	Yes	No	Good schooling	
Sawyer	Merrill	20 17	..... 10 to 18	4 4 to 7	Yes	Yes	Yes .....	.....
Setter (saw mill)	Needah	22	18 to 20	2	Yes	Yes	No	His own choice	This trade can be learned without any instruction in per cent. child labor. In most cases that have come under my observation, the encouragement from both sides is fair. No encouragement unless the apprentice be a favorite with the foreman. Hardly any encouragement from either employers or workmen; apprentices must pick up the trade. Would choose a trade requiring small capital.
Shingle packer	Hudson	12	.....	5 to 6	No	No	Yes	Sawyer
Shingle packer	Waubesa	14	.....	2 to 3 wks	No	No	Yes	Good schooling
Shingle packer	Wausau	14	.....	2 to 3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good schooling
Shingle weaver	Dancy	15	15	3 to 5	No	No	Yes .....	.....
Shingle weaver	La Crosse	17	17 to 20	3 to 8	Yes	Yes	No	His own choice	
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	23	16 to 20	4	No	No	No	Shoemaker	
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	17	17 to 19	3 to 4	No	No	No .....	.....

Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	19	16 to 20	3 to 4	Yes	No	Butcher	I received all my instructions from workmen. Apprentices receive all necessary encouragement to make good mechanics.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	20	17 up and	3 to 4	Yes	No	Butcher	No success unless the apprentice be very energetic.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	33	18	1	No	No	Machinist	It requires 4 years of apprenticeship to make a good carpenter or cutter.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	14	14 to 15	6	No	No	Machinist	Apprentices must pick up the trade; they receive no encouragement from either bosses or workmen.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	17	17	4	Yes	No	Moulder or machinist	Success depends much upon natural ability, and secondly upon the influence of the party instructing the apprentice to employer or foreman.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	26	18 to 20	3 to 4	No	No	Shoemaker	Profits upon the work are so small that employers are obliged to hire boys.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	18	18	3		No	His own choice	Indifference shown to apprentices by both employers and workmen.
Shoemaker	Brandon	17	13 to 15	3		No	Lawyer	There have not been any apprentices at shoemaking for a number of years.
Shoemaker	Darlington	17	14 to 17	3 to 3	No	No	Machinist	No children employed in the custom trade. Children are employed to a great extent in shoe factories.
Shoemaker	Edgerton	18	14 to 19					Poor encouragement and no apprentices wanted here; we have no apprentices now; the boss for shoes goes through 25 or 30 blades, each one doing his or her small part; they may have 5 apprentices in a shop to make an experienced cutter; a few children are employed in some branches of the trade.
Shoemaker	Eau Claire	21	14 to 16	3	No	No	Machinist	No encouragement of any kind to apprentices.
Shoemaker	Flora	13	13 to 15	3 to 4	No	No	Machinist	Factories do not employ regular apprentices; workmen for self protection withhold instruction; 5 to 10 per cent. child labor.
Shoemaker	Grand Rapids	14	16	3 to 10	No	Yes	Good schooling	Considerable jealousy exists among journeymen to the prejudice of apprentices; children are not employed at the custom trade, but I believe they are in factories.
Shoemaker	Madison	19	16	4	No	No	Machine work	Boys are willing to be instructed by workmen. Apprentices taken for profit; the child labor employed is hardly worth mentioning.
Shoemaker	Monroe	14	15	3	No	No	Tuner	
Shoemaker (cutter)	Milwaukee	16	16	5		Yes	Shoemaker	
Shoemaker (cutter)	Milwaukee	17	13 to 14	3 to 4	No	No	Machinist	
Shoemaker (cutter)	Milwaukee	15	13	5 to 6	No	No	Good schooling	
Shoemaker (cutter)	Milwaukee	14	14	3 to 10	No	Yes	Good schooling	
Shoemaker	Milwaukee	14	16	3	Yes	No	Machinist	
Shoemaker	Milwaukee	14	14 to 15	4	No	No	Machinist	
Shoemaker (cutter)	Milwaukee	18	13 to 15	4	Yes	Yes	Plumber	
Shoemaker (cutter)	Milwaukee	14	14 to 15	3	No	Yes	None	

TABLE IV.—Trade Statistics—Apprenticeship, Child Labor, etc.—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	At what age did you enter the trade?	At what age do apprentices begin work now?	No. of years apprenticeship required to make workman.	Do apprentices receive necessary encouragement from		Are children employed?	What trade would you choose for a boy?	REMARKS.
					Employers.	Workmen.			
Shoemaker	Milwaukee ..	14	14	3	..	..	Yes..	His own choice.....	Children are employed to a large extent in factories.
Shoemaker	Milwaukee ..	14	13	..	No..	No..	Yes..	..	..
Sign painter	Milwaukee ..	20	18	..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Banker .....	..
Sign painter	Milwaukee ..	15	15	4	..	..	No..	Lithographer ..	..
Soapmaker	Milwaukee ..	33	..	..	..	..	Yes..	..	..
Stenographer	Milwaukee ..	26	17	3	Yes..	Yes..	No..	..	Children are employed at wrapping; success of apprentices depends entirely on employers. If apprentices don't succeed it is their own fault. Would choose a trade which furnishes employment the whole year.
Stenographer	Milwaukee ..	20	18 to 20	3	Yes..	Yes..	No..	..	..
Stenographer	Milwaukee ..	18	17	4 to 6	..	..	No..	His own choice ..	The stone cutters' union protects the apprentice and gives him every chance to learn the trade thoroughly.
Stenographer	Milwaukee ..	14	14 to 17	4	..	Yes..	No..	..	..
Stenographer	Milwaukee ..	17	15	4	No..	..	No..	Machinist .....	..
Stenographer	West Salem ..	20	16	3	..	..	No..	Lawyer or doctor..	Indifference towards apprentices on the part of employer and workmen.
Tailor	Arcadia ..	16	17	3 to 5	No..	No..	No..	His own choice ..	..
Tailor	Menomonee ..	14	14 to 20	3	No..	No..	No..	None .....	..
Tailor	Milwaukee ..	18	13	3 to 4	No..	No..	No..	Professor	Regular apprenticeship has been replaced by the work of girls.
Tailor	Milwaukee ..	13	..	3	No..	No..	No..	Carpenter .....	..
Tailor	Milwaukee ..	13	14 to 15	3 to 5	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Machinist	I received no encouragement from employers, but the journeymen insisted me willingly. It is a fact that considerable prejudice exists towards apprentices among workmen.
Tailor	Milwaukee ..	11	14	5 to 7	..	No..	No..	Banking .....	..
Tailor (rutter) ..	Milwaukee ..	14	15 to 20	2 to 3	No..	No..	No..	..	..
Tailor	Waldo ..	15	18	2 to 3	No..	No..	No..	Machinist .....	..
Tanner	Milwaukee ..	17	16 to 20	4 to 5	No..	..	No..	Farm .....	..
Tanner	Milwaukee ..	..	18 to 20	3	No..	No..	No..	Machinist ..	..
Tanner	Milwaukee ..	16	14 to 15	3	No..	No..	No..	Printer	Practically, there are no apprentices now, and older persons are employed simply for profit. Employers, as a rule, are indifferent, while workmen are opposed to teaching apprentices.

Tanner	Milwaukee	15	15 to 17	3	No.	No.	No.	Barber	Employers are quite indifferent towards apprentices.
Tanner	Milwaukee	15	14 to 15	3 to 7	No.	No.	No.	Not tanning	With few exceptions, employers show indifference while craftsmen are careful not to teach apprentices; it takes 7 years to make a first class workman.
Tanner	Milwaukee	14	14 to 15	8 to 4	No.	No.	Yes.	Plumber	Apprentices are rarely paid for profit.
Tanner	Milwaukee	19	14 to 15	8 to 4	No.	No.	Yes.	Currier	The skilled part of the trade is seldom taught to apprentices.
Tanner	Milwaukee	17	17 to 18	8	Yes.	Yes.	No.	None	Apprentices are simply put to work at some branch of the trade that will return the greatest profit to the employers.
Tanner	Darlington	15	15 to 16	8	Yes.	No.	No.	Civil engineer	Apprentices are discouraged as much as possible.
Tanner	Fairchild	16	16 to 18	8	Yes.	No.	No.	Civil engineer	I think that in the smaller towns apprentices are encouraged but that part of the trade is now pretty well displaced by factory work.
Tanner	Green Bay	16	16 to 18	4 to 5	No.	No.	No.	Plumber	Both employers and workmen show indifference towards apprentices. Children are employed to a great extent in Milwaukee tinware factories.
Tanner	Hudson	14	14 to 15	8	No.	Yes.	No.	His own choice.	Apprentices receive more encouragement in small than in large factories.
Tanner	Janey He	18	18 to 21	5 to 6	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Decorator or butcher	Of late years women do not teach apprentices as formerly. Children are employed to a great extent in our factories.
Tanner	Me omole	20	14 to 15	8 to 4	No.	No.	Yes.	Pattern maker	Children are employed quite extensively in tinware factories where they are kept at one certain class of work and their progress at the trade is naturally slow.
Tanner	Milwaukee	15	15 to 16	8 to 5	No.	No.	Yes.	Tinner	Employers are very indifferent towards apprentices.
Tanner	Milwaukee	20	15 upw'd	4	No.	No.	Yes.		Learned trade in England.
Trunkmaker	Milwaukee	14	11	5	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Bookbinder	
Trunkmaker	Milwaukee	13	13	3	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Bookbinder	
Trunkmaker	Redine	18	14 to 15	8 to 4	No.	No.	Yes.	Machinist	
Type setter	Milwaukee	0%	14	7	No.	No.	No.	Carpenter	
Updollar	Green Bay	16	14 upw'd	4	No.	No.	No.	Farming	
Updollar	Milwaukee	14	14	2	No.	No.	No.	Banker	
Updollar	Milwaukee	15	14	2	No.	No.	No.	Banker	
Updollar	Milwaukee	15	15	2	No.	No.	Yes.	Banker	

The proportion of boys is as 10 to 1.

TABLE IV. — Trade Statistics — Apprenticeship, Child Labor, etc. — Continued.

DIVISION OF TRADE	Location.	At what age did you enter the trade?	At what age do apprentices be- gin work now?	No. of years ap- prenticeship re- quired to make average skill of workmen.	Do apprentices receive neces- sary encour- agement from		Are children employed at	What trade would you choose for a boy?	REMARKS.
					Em- ploy'rs.	Work- men.			
Upholsterer	Milwaukee	15	15	3	No...	No...	No...	Banker	No pains taken with apprentices.
Wag'n. & Car. Mkr.	Boonville	15	15 to 18	4	No...	No...	No...	Farmer	Apprentices receive no encouragement from either employers or workmen.
Wag'n. & Car. Mkr.	Elkhorn	12	15	6	No...	No...	No...	.....	We have no apprentices at the trade now.
Wag'n. & Car. Mkr.	Emerald Gr've	17	16 to 20	8	No...	No...	No...	Farming	It is impossible to learn the trade in factories.
Wag'n. & Car. Mkr.	Fond du Lac	24	.....	3	No...	No...	No...	Ironworker	Have not seen any apprentices in any of our big factories.
Wag'n. & Car. Mkr.	Milwaukee	20	17 to 18	3 to 4	No...	No...	No...	Blacksmith	No apprentices at the trade in this city.
Wag'n. & Car. Mkr.	Monroe	16	16	5	No...	No...	No...	.....	Apprentices are shown every attention.
Wag'n. & Car. Mkr.	Racine	14	16	5	No...	No...	No...	His own choice	
Wag'n. & Car. Mkr.	Racine	20	.....	4 to 5	No...	No...	No...	Wire weaver	
Wire weaver	Milwaukee	17	17	3 to 3	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Good schooling	
Woodworker	Hudson	21	21	3	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Machinist	
Woodworker	Milwaukee	23	15	5	No...	No...	No...	.....
Woodworker	Milwaukee	13	.....	3	.....	.....	No...	Not woodworker	
Woodworker	Milwaukee	16	14	3	.....	.....	No...	Upholsterer	
Woodworker	Milwaukee	20	18 to 15	.....	No...	No...	No...	Plumber	Children are employed at filling and sandpaper- ing.
Woodworker	Milwaukee	20	13 to 15	3 to 3	No...	No...	Yes...	.....	It requires only a few months to learn some branch of the trade, except turning. Some of the larger factories employ about 30 per cent. child labor.
Woodworker	Racine	16	10 upw'd	.....	No...	No...	Yes...	His own choice	

TABLE V.—TRADE STATISTICS—Showing Peculiarities of Occupations, Ailments of Workmen, Predominating Nationalities in Different Branches, Cost of Tools, Etc.
(COMPILED FROM REPORTS MADE BY WORKMEN.)

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Cost of outlay for tools, ex- tra clothing and other items.	Are you subject to loss of wages by errors, waste, breakage or otherwise?	Does your trade afford op- portunities for graduation into foremen, superinten- dents, or business men?	Are you compelled to exer- cise more than ordinary care to prevent accidents to self and others?	What bodily ailments are peculiar to your trade?	At what age do persons be- gin to decline physically so as to affect their work and wages?	Of what nationality are the majority of work- men at your trade?	Remarks.
Baker	Darlington ..	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lung diseases .....	.....	England .....	.....
Barber	Janesville ..	Yes.	Yes.	Employer ..	No.	Over exertion	50	Germany .....	.....
Barber	Milwaukee ..	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Lung troubles	46	England and Scotland ..	.....
Blacksmith, shoer ..	Baraboo	Yes.	No.	Foreman ..	Yes.	Weak eyes, lame back ..	40	England .....	.....
Blacksmith	Bloom City ..	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Lame back and rheu- matism	45	United States	5 per cent. of earnings for tools, etc. Horse shoeing is very wearing on the back.
Blacksmith	Chippewa Falls ..	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Chest troubles and lame back .....	.....	Canada and Norway	A few tools. Danger from kicking horses.
Blacksmith	Elkhorn	None.	No.	.....	.....	Cough .....	.....	All nationalities .....	.....
Blacksmith	Hudson	None.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	None	60	Norway and Sweden .....	.....
Blacksmith	Kenosha	None.	No.	Yes.	No.	.....	56	Germany	A blacksmith's outfit for tools and stock cost \$600 to \$1,000.
Blacksmith	Kenosha	None.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	.....	.....	Germany and Ireland ..	A blacksmith makes all his own tools.
Blacksmith	Kilbourn City ..	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	55	Holland	Apron, \$1.25. 4 leather aprons per year at \$1 apiece.
Blacksmith	Lodi .....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmith	Marinette	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	45	Germany and Sweden ..	.....
Blacksmith	Menomonee ..	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Rheumatism	70	All nationalities .....	.....
Blacksmith	Milwaukee ..	None.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	All nationalities .....	.....
Blacksmith	Milwaukee ..	\$4.00	No.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	Germany .....	.....

TABLE V.—Trade Statistics—Peculiarities, etc.—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Cost of outfit for tools, extra clothing and other items.	Are you subject to loss of wages by error or waste, breakage or otherwise?	Does your trade afford opportunity for advancement into foreign or business men?	Are you compelled to exercise more than ordinary care to prevent accidents to self and others?	What bodily ailments are peculiar to your trade?	At what age do persons begin to decline physically and what age?	Of what nationality are the majority of workmen at your trade?	Remarks.
Blacksmith.....	Milwaukee..	\$2.50	No.	No.	No.	None		Germany	Hammer and apron, \$2.50.
Blacksmith.....	Milwaukee..		No.	No.	No.			Germany	Leather apron, \$2.00.
Blacksmith.....	Milwaukee..	2.00	No.	Yes.	No.		50	All nationalities	Aprons, \$4.00.
Blacksmith.....	Milwaukee..	2.00	No.	Foreman.	No.		50	All nationalities	
Blacksmith.....	Milwaukee..		No.	Foreman.	No.		65	Germany and Poland	
Blacksmith.....	Milwaukee..	None	No.	No.	No.		45	Germany and U. S.	
Blacksmith.....	Milwaukee..	None	No.	Yes.	No.			Ireland, Germany, Norway	
Blacksmith.....	Milwaukee..	None	No.	No.	No.		60	Germany	Aprons.
Blacksmith.....	Mineral Point.	None	No.	Yes.	Yes.	None	60	All nationalities	Accidents of horse shoeing.
Blacksmith.....	Monroe.	None	No.	No.	No.	Weak back.	50	English	
Blacksmith.....	Montford.	None	No.	No.	Yes.	Lame back.	60	United States	
Blacksmith.....	New Lisbon.	Yes	Yes	Yes.	No.	None	50	All nationalities	
Blacksmith.....	Racine.	None	No.	Yes.	No.	None	50	All nationalities	
Boiler-maker.....	Baraboo.		Yes	Yes.	Yes.	Deafness, rheumatism	Old age	England, Ireland, Scotland	Extra over clothing. Boiler maker's outfit \$20 to \$40.
Boiler-maker.....	Eau Claire..		Yes		Yes			Irish.	
Boiler-maker.....	Milwaukee..	None	No.	Yes.	Yes	Deafness	50	All nationalities	
Boiler-maker.....	Milwaukee..	None	No.	Yes.	Yes	Deafness, weak eyes.	50	Irish, English, Scotch	Eyes affected by flying particles of steel in riveting.
Boiler-maker.....	Milwaukee..	None	No.	Yes.	No.	Deafness, weak eyes.	45	Americans, English	
Boiler-maker.....	Milwaukee..	None	No.	Yes.	Yes	Rheumatism	45	English.	Loss of fingers quite common.
Boiler-maker.....	Janesville..	None	Yes.	No.	Yes				

[illegible]

TABLE V.—Trade Statistics — Peculiarities, etc.—Continued.

Subdivision of Trade.	Location.	Cost of outfit for tools, extra clothing and other items.	Are you subject to loss of wages by errors, waste, breakage or otherwise?	Does your trade afford opportunities for gratification to foremen, superintendents or business men?	Are you compelled to exercise more than ordinary care to prevent accidents to self and others?	What bodily ailments are peculiar to your trade.	At what age do persons begin to decline physically so as to affect their work and wages.	Of what nationality are the majority of workmen at your trade?	Remarks.
Bricklay'r and Mason.	Necedah	\$25 00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	40	Norwegian, German	<p>Outfit \$100. Generally healthy trade \$3 per year per aprons. Liable to rupture by heavy lifting. New tools and repairs \$35 per year. A first-class outfit of tools \$150; trade healthy. All drivers are responsible for car and team. No tools; but extra warm clothing. Have to be very careful to prevent accidents. Drivers are mainly young men. Outfit \$1 per month, mostly for clothing.</p>
Bricklay'r and Mason.	Platteville	None	Yes	Yes	No	None	45	Americans	
Broommaker	Baraboo	None	Yes	Yes	No	None	45	Americans	
Broommaker	Hudson	None	Yes	Yes	No	None		Americans	
Broommaker	Milwaukee	None	No	No	No	Weak back		German	
Broommaker	Waukegan	None	No	Yes	No	None		All nationalities	
Butcher	Blom City	\$10 00	No	Yes	No	Sprains and ruptures	40	German	
Butcher	Hudson	5 00	No	Yes	Yes	None	40	German	
Butcher	Milwaukee	3 00	No	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	30	Americans, Irish, Germans	
Butcher	Milwaukee	None	No	No	Yes	None		German	
Putt-hole maker.	Milwaukee	None	No	No	No	Catarrah and consup'n	45	German	<p>German and Hebrews</p>
Cabinetmaker.	Baraboo	\$25 00	Yes	No	No	None		German	
Cabinetmaker.	Milwaukee	50 00	No	Yes	Yes	None		German	
Cabinetmaker.	Oshkosh	150 00	No	Yes	Yes	None		German	
Car driver.	Milwaukee		Yes	No	Yes	Colds	55	German	<p>Americans, Norwegians</p>
Car driver.	Milwaukee		No	No	Yes	None		German	
Carpenter	Allen's Grove	40 00	No	Yes	Yes	Costiveness, piles		Americans, Norwegians	

Carpenter.	Argyle	10 00	No.	No.	No.	None.	60	Norwegians	\$5 to \$10 per year to keep tools in repair.
Carpenter.	Baldwin	200 00	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	50	Germans, Norwegians.	Good outfit of tools \$200.
Carpenter.	Baraboo	250 00	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	40	English, Scotch, Germans, Americans.	Good outfit of tools \$250.
Carpenter.	Baraboo.	50 00	No.	Yes.	Yes.	None.	50	All nationalities.	Good kit of tools \$250. Expenses and overalls \$10 per year.
Carpenter.	Bangor.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Loss of sight, rupture, rheumatism.	50	All nationalities.	Tools \$50 per year. Clothing about double that of a farm hand.
Carpenter.	Barre Mills.	175 00	No.	Yes.	Yes.	None.	50	All nationalities.	\$150 to \$175 worth of tools necessary to do good work; \$25 per year for new tools and repairs.
Carpenter.	Boscobel	400 00	No.	No.	Yes.	Whiskey	50	Americans	Outlay of \$100 for tools, and the annual expense of repair.
Carpenter.	Boscobel	100 00	No.	Yes.	No.	None.	55	Europeans.	Extra clothing and tools to lend to poor mechanics.
Carpenter.	Centralla.		No.	Yes.	No.	None.		Canadians.	Kit of tools \$150; extra clothing \$50 per year.
Carpenter.	Centralla.	50 00	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Rheumatism, colds.	50	American, Canadian, German	\$10 to \$20 per year for tools lost, burnt or stolen.
Carpenter.	Centralla.	200 00	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Catarrah, consumption	10	Norwegian, Canadians.	\$25 per year for extra clothing.
Carpenter.	Chippewa Falls	20 00	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	None.		All nationalities.	Accidents generally due to poor scaffolding.
Carpenter.	Colby	25 00	No.	No.	No.	None.		Norwegians	Requires \$100 worth of tools to begin with and about \$15 annually additional.
Carpenter.	Doerfeld	10 00	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Rheumatism, cramps	60	Norwegians, Germans.	10 per cent. of total earning for repair of tools.
Carpenter.	Eau Claire		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Catarrah, lung troubles	50	Norwegians, Germans.	
Carpenter.	Eau Claire	25 00	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Lame back.	40	Norwegians, Germans, Americans	
Carpenter.	Eau Claire		No.	Yes.	Yes.	None.		Norwegians	
Carpenter.	Eugerton	20 00	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	None.	50	All nationalities	
Carpenter.	Eugerton		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	None.	55	All nationalities	

TABLE V.—Trade Statistics — Peculiarities, etc. — Continued.

Stratification of Trade	Location	Cost of outlay for tools, extra clothing and other items	Are you subject to loss of wages by error, waste, breakage or otherwise?	Does your trade afford opportunities for graduation into foremen, superintendents or business men?	Are you compelled to exercise more than ordinary care to prevent accidents to self and others?	What bodily ailments are peculiar to your trade?	At what age do persons begin to decline physically so as to affect their work and wages?	Of what nationality are the majority of workmen at your trade?	Remarks
Carpenter	Mill	.....	Yes	No	Yes	None	.....	Germans	Annual expense trifling.
Carpenter	Ida	.....	.....	Yes	No	.....	Old age	All nationalities	Annual expense for wear and loss of tools
Carpenter	Florence	\$15.00	No	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	55	Swedes, French, Germans	\$15 for breakage and wear of tools
Carpenter	Fond du Lac	25 00	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	50	Foreigners	Danger from poor scaffolding.
Carpenter	Fond du Lac	5 00	No	.....	No	.....	80	Europeans	\$5 per year will keep a kit of tools in repair
Carpenter	Ft. Atkinson	20 00	Yes	No	No	.....	.....	Americans, Germans	Tools \$15 to \$20 pr year.
Carpenter	Ft. Atkinson	50 00	No	.....	Yes	.....	55	Germans	Extra expense \$50 to \$100 per year.
Carpenter	Ft. Atkinson	50 00	No	Yes	Yes	.....	45	Germans	Kit of tools \$125.
Carpenter	Grand Rapids	125 00	No	.....	Yes	Rheumatism, weak eyes	60	Americans	Tools, extra clothing, etc., \$25 per year.
Carpenter	Grand Rapids	25 00	No	Yes	Yes	.....	45	All nationalities	Tools, \$25 per year.
Carpenter	Grand Rapids	25 00	No	No	No	Apoplexy, stoop shoulders	50	Irish, Poles, Norwegians	Trade requires outfit of tools of \$75 to \$125.
Carpenter	Hammond	125 00	No	Yes	No	.....	.....	Americans, Danes	Good kit of tools \$200.
Carpenter	Hartland	200 00	No	Yes	Yes	Back ache	50	Scandinavians	Tools \$75. Nationality applies to one particular shop.
Carpenter	Independence	.....	No	No	No	.....	70	English, Norwegians	
Carpenter	Janesville	75 00	No	Yes	No	Round shoulders	63	Germans	
Carpenter	Janesville	.....	No	No	Yes	.....	55	Germans	

Carpenter.....	Jefferson.....	15 00	Yes.....	Yes.....	Lumbago.....	50	German All nationalities.....	\$15 per year for wear on tools. One-half of the would-be carpenters have but very few tools; they steal and "borrow."
Carpenter.....	Kilbourn City.....		Yes.....		Lame back and stoop shoulders.....	55	German.....	Continual outlay for wear and breakage of tools.
Carpenter.....	La Crosse.....	50 00	No.....	Yes.....	None.....		Norwegians, Germans, Germans, Norwegians.....	Tools \$30 to \$50 per year. Trade requires an outlay of at least \$100 for tools.
Carpenter.....	La Crosse.....	100 00	No.....	No.....	None.....		All nationalities.....	Heathful trade; \$10 to \$25 per year for tools.
Carpenter.....	Louisville.....	25 00	No.....	Yes.....	None.....		German, Scandinavians.....	\$15 to \$20 per year to keep tools in order.
Carpenter.....	Madison.....	30 00	No.....	Yes.....	None.....		Scandinavians.....	Tools, extra clothing, etc., \$30 per year.
Carpenter.....	Madison.....	30 00	No.....	Yes.....	None.....		Norwegians.....	\$20 to \$30 per year for extra clothing.
Carpenter.....	Marquette.....	100 00	No.....	Yes.....	None.....		All nationalities.....	Tools, \$100.
Carpenter.....	Merrill.....	30 00	Yes.....	Yes.....	None.....	50	Foreigners.....	Tools \$10, extra clothing \$30 per year.
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....	10 00	No.....	Yes.....	Rheumatism.....	45	German.....	Tools and clothing \$10 per year.
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....		No.....	Yes.....	None.....		German and Irish.....	
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....		Yes.....	No.....	Rheumatism.....	40	German and Poles.....	
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....	150 00	No.....	No.....	Rheumatism.....	50	German.....	Extra expense, \$30 a yr.
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....	80 00	Yes.....	Yes.....	None.....		German.....	Tools shoes, \$25.
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....	25 00	No.....	Yes.....	Lame back.....	40	Americans.....	Kit of tools \$200.
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....	200 00	Yes.....	Yes.....	Rheumatism.....	45	German, Irish.....	Kit of tools \$150.
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....	150 00	Yes.....	Yes.....	None.....	45	German.....	Kit of tools \$300.
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....	200 00	Yes.....	Yes.....	None.....	45	Scandinavians.....	Last year's bill for over- all a and tools, \$34.
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....	34 00	No.....	No.....	Rheumatism.....		German.....	Extra expense in keep- ing tools in order and shop clothing.
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....		No.....	Yes.....	None.....		German.....	Tools, clothing, etc., \$30 per year.
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....	30 00	No.....	Yes.....	None.....		German.....	Breakage of tools \$15 to \$30; overalls and jack- ets, \$5.
Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....	25 00	No.....	Yes.....	None.....		German.....	

TABLE V.—Trade Statistics—Peculiarities, etc.—Continued.

DIVISION OR TRADE	Location.	Cost of outfit for tools, ex- tra clothing and other items.	Are you subject to loss of wages by errors, waste, breakage or otherwise?	Does your trade afford op- portunities for graduation into foremen, superinten- dents, or business men?	Are you compelled to exer- cise more than ordinary care to prevent accidents to self and others?	What bodily ailments are peculiar to your trade?	At what age do persons be- gin to decline physically so as to affect their work and wages?	Of what nationality are the majority of work- men at your trade?	Remarks.
Carpenter	Milwaukee ..	\$150 00	No...	Yes...	Yes...	None	45	Germans	Kit of tools. Tools and clothing, in- side work, \$90 to \$95 per year, outside work more for clothing. A carpenter is always in need of some tools; say \$5 to \$10 per year; Kit of tools \$300. Extra expenses \$50 to \$75 per year. Extra expense \$20 a y. Trade expense \$35 to \$50 per year. Outlay for kit of tools \$150.
Carpenter	Mineral Point	25 00	No...	Yes...	No...	None	50	English and Germans..	
Carpenter	Monroe	10 00	No...	Yes	Yes	None	50	Germans, Americans..	Tools clothing, etc., \$50 per day. Mach. carpenters need no tools. Tools \$5 to \$20 per year. Expense for wear and breakage of tools. \$75 to \$100 for kit of tools. Kit of tools \$100; \$35 per year to keep tools in order.
Carpenter	Madison	200 00	Yes...	Yes	Yes	None	50	Germans	
Carpenter	Nellisville ..	75 00	No...	Yes	Yes	None	50	Germans	Germans
Carpenter	Nellisville ..	30 00	No...	Yes	Yes	None	40	Norwegians, Germans..	
Carpenter	Nellisville ..	30 00	Yes...	Yes	Yes	None	60	Americans, Germans...	Germans
Carpenter	Oconomowoc.	150 00	No...	Yes	Yes	None	60	Scandinavians	
Carpenter	Oconto .....	.....	No...	Yes	No...	None	45	Germans	Tools clothing, etc., \$50 per day. Mach. carpenters need no tools. Tools \$5 to \$20 per year. Expense for wear and breakage of tools. \$75 to \$100 for kit of tools. Kit of tools \$100; \$35 per year to keep tools in order.
Carpenter	Oshkosh	None.	No...	No	Yes	Rheumatism	50	Germans	
Carpenter	Oshkosh	20 00	Yes...	Yes	No...	None .....	.....	Germans	Germans
Carpenter	Peabigo .....	.....	No...	Yes	Yes	None	50	Swedes and Norwegians	
Carpenter	Plainfield ..	.....	No...	Yes	No...	.....	.....	All nationalities	Germans
Carpenter	Prospect	100 00	Yes...	Yes	Yes...	Cuts and bruises .....	.....	Americans, Germans...	
Carpenter	Prospect	100 00	No..	Yes	No...	None ..	40	Germans	

Carpenter	Racine	10 00	No	Yes	No		All nationalities	\$10 per year to keep tools in good order. Kit of tools from \$100 to \$250.
Carpenter	Ripon		Yes	Yes	No	55	Germans, Americans	Ordinary expense of keeping tools in order, \$30 per year for tools, extra clothing, etc.
Carpenter	Tomah		No	Yes	No	45	Americans, Germans	Ordinary expense of keeping tools in order.
Carpenter	Twin Grove	80 00	No	Yes	Yes	40	Germans	Extra expense for tools, Germans predominate.
Carpenter	Unity		No	No	Loss of sight		Scandinavians	A kit of tools cost from \$50 to \$300.
Carpenter	Unity		No	Yes	None	55	Americans	A carpenter needs from \$30 to \$150 worth of tools.
Carpenter	Unity		No	Yes	None	45	Foreigners	Requires quite a little outlay to keep tools in repair.
Carpenter	Wauburn	200 00	Yes	Yes	Yes	50		Extra expense \$5 to \$10 per year.
Carpenter	Waupun	150 00	No	Yes	No			Full kit of tools \$75. Continual expense for tools and clothing, \$50 to \$100 worth of tools.
Carpenter	Wausau		No	Yes	Yes	35	Yankee, English descent	\$10 to \$15 per year for tools.
Carpenter	West Salem	15 00	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	55	Germans, Norwegianians	Kit of tools \$150. Tools and advertising \$15 per year.
Carpenter	White Creek		Yes	Yes	Yes	45	Americans	Overalls \$3 per year. Breakage and loss of tools \$10 per year.
Carpenter	Whitewater	50 00	Yes		No		Americans, Germans, Norwegianians	
Carpenter	Whitewater	10 00	Yes	Yes	Yes		All nationalities	
Carpenter	Whitewater	75 00	No	Yes	No	40	Germans, Irish	
Carpenter	Whitewater		Yes	Yes	Yes	50	Germans, Norwegianians	
Carpenter	Whitewater	100 00	No	Yes	No	55	Americans	
Carpenter	Wilson	15 00	No	No	No			
Carpenter	Wonewoc	150 00	Yes	No	Chest troubles	60	Americans	
Carpenter	Fond du Lac	15 00	Yes	No	No		Germans	
Carpet weaver	Milwaukee		No	Yes	No		Germans	
Car repairer	Hudson		No	Yes	Yes	60	Scandinavians	
Car repairer	Milwaukee	5 00	No	Yes	Rheumatism	40	Germans and Poles	
Calder	Milwaukee		No	Yes	Yes	55	Norwegianians	
Calder	Milwaukee	10 00	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism		All nationalities	
Carriage painter	Centralia	10 00	Yes	No	Painter's colic	45	All nationalities	
Carriage painter	Delaun		No	No	Painter's colic		Germans, Scandinavian	
Carriage painter	Green Bay	8 00	No	No	No		Germans, Irish	

TABLE V.—Trade Statistics—Peculiarities, etc.—Continued.

Subdivision of Trade	Location	Cost of outlay for tools, extra clothing and other items	Are you subject to loss of wages by errors, & also, breakage or otherwise?	Does your trade afford opportunities for gradation into foreman, superintendent or business men?	Are you compelled to exercise more than ordinary care to prevent accidents to self and others?	What bodily ailments are peculiar to your trade.	At what age do persons begin to decline physically and wages?	Of what nationality are the majority of workmen at your trade?	Remarks
Carriage painter	Madison			Yes	No	Kidney and liver complaints	45		Expenses for clothes and trunks.
Carriage painter	Milwaukee		No	Yes	No	Painter's colic		German	Considerable outlay for extra clothing.
Carriage painter	Milwaukee		No	Yes	No	Painter's colic	55	Americans and English	Workmen must guarantee marketable goods.
Chairmaker	Milwaukee		No	Yes	No	Overheating		English	
Chairmaker	Milwaukee	\$35.00	No	Yes	No	Strained eyesight	45	German, Danes	
Cheesemaker	Fond du Lac		Yes		No	None		Americans	
Cigar-maker	Beloit		No	Yes	No	Lung and kidney troubles	35	German, Americans	Tools \$2.25.
Cigar-maker	Janesville	2 25	Yes	Yes	No	None	40	German	Tools \$3.
Cigar-maker	Milwaukee	3 00	Yes	Yes	No	Nervousness and consumption	30	German	Outlay for tools small.
Cigar-maker	Milwaukee		Yes	Yes	No	Nose	35	German	
Cigar-maker	Milwaukee		No	No	No	Consumption, general debility	35	German	Tools \$3. Very few aged cigarmakers.
Cigar-maker	Milwaukee	3 00	No	Yes	No			German	Tools \$2.
Cigar-maker	Milwaukee	2 00	No	Yes	No		35	German, Poles, Bohemians	Cost of apron, overalls, Employers furnish tools.
Coffinmaker	Milwaukee		No	Yes	No	Lameness	55	German, Irish	
Coffinmaker	Oak Creek	50 00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Colds	60	German	Hand coopers furnish their own tools; \$4 to \$6 per year.
Cooper	Darlington	6 00	No	Yes	Yes	Catarth and pleurisy	45	German, Scandinavians	

Cooper	Green Bay	No	Yes	Yes	Bowel complaints	50	All nationalities	A cooper furnishes his own tools; some outlay for extra clothing.
Cooper	Green Bay	No	Yes	Yes	Lung disease	45	All nationalities	Tools \$3 per year.
Cooper	Milwaukee	No	No	No	Chest troubles	35	German-Americans	Tools \$15 to \$30 per year.
Cooper (flour)	Milwaukee	No	Yes	No	None	55	Americans, English	Subject to loss by dishonest insurance companies.
Cottonmill employe	Janesville	No	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	50	Americans	
Diver	Milwaukee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	50	Americans	
Doorman	Oshkosh	No	No	Yes	Lung diseases	45	All nationalities	Outlay for a few drawing tools.
Draughtsman	Milwaukee	Yes	Yes	No	None	50	German	Outfit of drawing tools \$10 to \$20.
Draughtsman	Milwaukee	No	Yes	No	Chest troubles	50	German's, Prussia's, Sweden's	
Dyer	Milwaukee	No	Yes	No	Rheumatism	50	German	Danger from use of acids.
Electroplater	Milwaukee	No	Yes	Yes	Defective sight	45	Americans	Many engineers have outfit of machinist's tools.
Engineer (stat'y)	Appleton	No	No	No	Healthful trade	55	Europeans	
Engineer (stat'y)	Berlin	No	Yes	Yes	Granulated eyes	40	Americans	Extra clothing \$40 per year.
Engineer (stat'y)	Boscobel	No	Yes	Yes	Granulated eyes	40	Americans	Trifling outlay for tools.
Engineer (stat'y)	Eagle River	No	Yes	Yes	Heart disease	45	Americans	Tools \$30 to \$50 per year.
Engineer (stat'y)	Fond du Lac	Yes	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	50	All nationalities	Tools \$25 every 6 mos.
Engineer (stat'y)	Fox Lake	No	No	Yes	Rheumatism	40	Americans	Outfit of tools \$25 to \$30.
Engineer (stat'y)	La Crosse	Yes	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	40	Americans	Tools \$25 per year.
Engineer (stat'y)	Madison	Yes	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	50	Americans	Tools \$35 per year.
Engineer (stat'y)	Menomonie	No	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	50	Americans	Employers generally furnish tools.
Engineer (stat'y)	Milwaukee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	50	Americans	
Engineer (stat'y)	Milwaukee	No	No	Yes	Rheumatism	55	German	Engineers generally have their pet tools, to the amount of \$50.
Engineer (stat'y)	Milwaukee	No	Yes	No	None	60	Scottish and German	Tools \$10 per year.
Engineer (stat'y)	Milwaukee	No	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism and kidney troubles	50	All nationalities	Outfit of tools of \$125 will last a life time.
Engineer (stat'y)	Milwaukee	No	Yes	Yes	Constipation	50	German, English	Tools \$3 for a beginner; very little afterwards.
Engineer (stat'y)	Milwaukee	No	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	20	English	
Engineer (stat'y)	Rossville	No	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	60	Americans	
Engineer (marine)	Superior	No	Yes	Yes	None	45	Americans, Canadian	
Engineer (stat'y)	Unity	No	Yes	Yes	General debility	45	All nationalities	
Engineer (stat'y)	Wausau	No	Yes	Yes	Kidney complaints	60	Americans	
Engineer (stat'y)	Wausau	No	Yes	Yes	Kidney complaints	60	Americans	

TABLE V.—Trade Statistics—Peculiarities, etc.—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Cost of outlay for tools, extra clothing and other items.	Are you subject to loss of wages by errors, waste, breakage or otherwise?	Does your trade afford opportunities for graduation into foremen, superintendents or business men?	Are you compelled to exercise more than ordinary care to prevent accidents to self and others?	What bodily ailments are peculiar to your trade?	At what age do persons begin to decline physically so as to affect their work and wages?	Of what nationality are the majority of workmen at your trade?	Remarks.
Fireman.....	Milwaukee...	.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	.....	50.....	Germans.....	Tools \$5 per year.
Furniture trimmer.....	Hudson.....	\$5 00	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	.....	45.....	Scandinavians.....	Trifling outlay for tools.
Furrier.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	Consumption.....	.....	Germans.....	Small outlay, knives, combs, hair m'or, pinchers and rule.
Furrier.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	None.....	.....	Germans.....	
Furrier.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	None.....	.....	Germans.....	
Gas and st'm fitter.....	Janesville.....	30 00	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Consumption.....	45.....	English, Scotch, Irish.....	Tools, \$25 to \$30 per year. In most cases employers furnish tools.
Gas and st'm fitter.....	Janesville.....	30 00	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Consumption and blood poisoning.....	45.....	English, Germans.....	Some outlay for extra clothing.
Gas and st'm fitter.....	Madison.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Rheumatism.....	.....	Irish, Scotch, Germans.....	Expense for extra clothing. Must pay for tools lost.
Gas and st'm fitter.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	None.....	35.....	Germans.....	
Glovesmaker.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	None.....	55.....	Germans.....	A good workman requires \$25 worth of tools.
Harnessmaker.....	Berlin.....	25 00	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	None.....	.....	All nationalities.....	Tools \$15.
Harnessmaker.....	Edgerton.....	15 00	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	None.....	50.....	Germans.....	Tools \$25.
Harnessmaker.....	Green Bay.....	25 00	No.....	No.....	No.....	None.....	45.....	Germans.....	Set of tools \$10.
Harnessmaker.....	Milwaukee.....	10 00	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	Consumption.....	45.....	All nationalities.....	Tools about \$4 per year.
Harnessmaker.....	Milwaukee.....	4 00	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	Lung diseases.....	.....	Germans.....	Tools and extra clothing, \$30 per year.
Harnessmaker.....	Milwaukee.....	20 00	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	Weak eyes.....	40.....	Germans.....	

Harnessmaker	Milwaukee	5 00	No.	Yes.	No.	Healthful trade.	German	Tools, \$5 per year. "I can do, and expect to hold out 10 years longer."
Harnessmaker	Nellville	30 00	Yes	No	No	None	German	Outlay of bench tools, \$15 to \$20.
Harnessmaker	Tomah					Bleache	German, English	
Hatter	Milwaukee		No	Yes	No	None	All nationalities	No tools, but heavy expense for extra clothing.
Hatter	Milwaukee		No	Yes	No	Burnt seals	Americans	Extra clothing \$5 per month. Loss by waste.
Hatter (Roll'g Mill)	Milwaukee		Yes	Yes	No	Healthful trade	English	Very few aged hatters here. Expense of extra clothing.
Hatter	Milwaukee	5 00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	English, Germans	Hod and shovel, \$2.50.
Hod carrier	Madison		No	No	No	Exposure	All nationalities	Tools, \$10 to \$15.
Hod carrier	Milwaukee	2 50	No	Yes	Yes		German	
Hod carrier	Milwaukee		No	Yes	Yes		German, Poles	
Horse collar maker	Milwaukee	15 00	Yes	Yes	Yes		All nationalities	
Horse collar maker	Milwaukee		Yes	No	No		Foreigners	
Lithographer (press)	Milwaukee	20 00	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	German, Ger-Americans	
Lithographer	Milwaukee		No	Yes	No	Indigestion, headache	German	
Lithographer	Milwaukee	20 00	Yes	Yes	No	Consumption (w/ eyes)	Americans	
Lithographer (trans)	Milwaukee	15 00	Yes	Yes	Yes		German	
Lithographer	Milwaukee	20 00	No	Yes	No	Consumption, w/ eyes	German	Good eyes and strong body chief requirement of the trade.
Lithographer (eng)	Milwaukee		Yes	Yes	Yes		German	Outfit of tools, \$30. Workmen furnish their own special tools.
Machinist	Arcadia	30 00	Yes	Yes	No	Piles and backache	German	Special tools \$25, and extra clothing.
Machinist	Baraboo	25 00	No	Yes	No	Throat and lung troubles	German, Irish, Norweg	
Machinist	Baraboo		No	No	No	None	All nationalities	Outfit of small tools about \$20.
Machinist	Baraboo	50 00	No	No	Yes	None	Americans	Outfit of tools, \$25, extra clothing, \$5 per year.
Machinist	Baraboo	25 00	No	No	No	None	Americans	Tools, \$1 per year.
Machinist	Baraboo	4 00	No	Yes	Yes	Kidney and lung troubles	German, Norwegians	Considerable outlay for tools.
Machinist	Beloit		No	Yes	Yes		English	Outfit of tools, \$40.
Machinist	Beloit	40 00	No	Yes	No	Rheumatism, bronchial troubles	Irish and English	Ave. set of tools, \$35.
Machinist	Beloit	35 00	No	Yes	Yes	Lung diseases	English, Scandinavians	Tools, \$5 to \$25, extra clothing.
Machinist	Berlin	25 00	Yes	No	Yes		German, Scandinavians	
Machinist	Berlin		Yes	Yes	Yes	Lung troubles	German, Polish	

TABLE V.—Trade Statistics—Peculiarities, etc.—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Cost of outfit for tools, extra clothing and other items.	Are you subject to loss of wages by errors, waste, breakage or otherwise?	Does your trade afford opportunity for advancement, or business men?	Are you compelled to exercise more than ordinary care to prevent accidents to self and others?	What bodily ailments are peculiar to your trade?	At what age do persons begin to decline physically so as to affect their work and wages?	Of what nationality are the majority of workmen at your trade?	Remarks.
Machinist	Dancy .....	.....	No...	No	Yes ..	Lung and eye trouble's	45	German, English	My kit of tools worth \$300.
Machinist	Fort Howard .....	.....	No...	Yes	No...	None	50	All nationalities	Expense of extra clothing.
Machinist	Grafton	50 00	No...	Yes	No...	Liver and kidney troubles	45	English	Outfit of tools \$50.
Machinist	Grand Rapids	80 00	No...	Yes	Yes ..	Rheumatism	40	American, English	Outfit of small tools \$300. Considerable outfit for tools and solid clothing.
Machinist	Madison	300 00	Yes...	Yes	Yes ..	Loss of fingers	20	German	Furnish our own tools.
Machinist	Madison	50 00	No...	No	Yes ..	None	50	German	Annual expense for extra clothing.
Machinist	Marquette	35 00	No...	Yes	No...	None	50	English	\$15 for expense of extra clothing and washing would be a low estimate.
Machinist	Marquette	10 00	No...	Yes	Yes ..	None .....	.....	Americans	Extra expense \$35 to \$40 per year.
Machinist	Marquette	25 00	No...	Yes .....	.....	.....	.....	Americans	Ordinary kit of tools \$15. Two or three suits of overalls per annum.
Machinist	Marquette	40 00	No...	Yes	No...	None	50	American, Sweden, Germans	
Machinist	Marquette	45 00	No...	No	Yes ..	None .....	.....	German, Americans, Swedes	

Machinist	Marquette	25 00	No....	Yes ..	.....	Catarh ..	65	All nationalities.....	\$25 per year will buy all necessary tools and extra clothing
Machinist	Marquette .....	.....	No....	No....	No....	.....	.....	Americans	Tools and extra clothing \$15 per year.
Machinist	Marquette	15 00	No....	Yes ..	Yes ..	Catarh colds ..	50	Scandinavians	A good machinist ought to have \$100 worth of tools; but only a few have them.
Machinist	Milwaukee ..	100 00	No ..	Yes ..	Yes ..	None	55	All nationalities	Extra expense \$10 per year.
Machinist	Milwaukee ..	10 00	No....	Yes ..	No....	None	50	Germans	Extra expense \$5 per year.
Machinist	Milwaukee ..	5 00	No....	Yes ..	No....	.....	45	.....	"I have about \$30 worth of tools, and need more," overalls, 4 pairs per year.
Machinist	Milwaukee ..	.....	No....	Yes ..	No....	.....	.....	Germans	Extra expense \$3 per month.
Machinist	Milwaukee ..	24 00	No....	Yes ..	Yes ..	Overwork	40	Germans	All tools furnished except hand hammer.
Mach'nt (roll'g m's)	Milwaukee ..	.....	No....	Yes ..	Yes ..	Rheumatism ..	50	English, Germans	Outfit of tools \$20.
Machinist	Milwaukee ..	50 00	No....	Yes ..	Yes ..	Asthma	50	All nationalities	Extra expense \$ 5 per year. Subject to loss by errors.
Machinist	Milwaukee ..	25 00	Yes..	No....	Yes ..	.....	40	Americans, Germans	Tools and extra clothing \$3 to \$5 per month.
Machinist	Milwaukee ..	60 00	No....	Yes ..	Yes ..	.....	.....	Irish, Germans	Tools \$45.
Machinist	Milwaukee ..	25 00	No....	Yes ..	Yes ..	.....	55	English, Irish	Average outfit of tools \$100.
Machinist	Milwaukee ..	100 00	No....	Yes ..	No....	None	50	Americans, English, Swedes	Kit of tools \$10. Two suits of overalls at \$3 per suit every six months.
Machinist	Milwaukee ..	.....	No....	Yes ..	Yes ..	Rupture.....	45	Americans, Germans, English.....	Tools \$20. Extra clothing \$10 per year.
Machinist	Milwaukee ..	30 00	No....	No....	No....	Piles	60	.....	Outfit for tools \$20.
Machinist	Menomonee ..	.....	Yes..	Yes ..	Yes ..	Indigestion.....	50	All nationalities	Trifling outlay for repairing tools
Machinist	Oakbush	20 00	No....	No....	Yes ..	Consumption ..	.....	Germans	Extra expense \$75 per year.
Machinist	Racine .....	.....	Yes..	No....	No....	None .....	.....	All nationalities	Tools and extra clothing \$3 to \$5 per mo.
Machinist	Unity	75 00	Yes..	No....	Yes ..	Lung disease ..	40	Americans	
Machinist	Whitewater ..	.....	No....	No....	No....	.....	50	Norwegians	
Machinist	Whitewater ..	60 00	No....	Yes ..	Yes ..	.....	.....	Norwegians	

TABLE V. — Trade Statistics—Peculiarities, etc.—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Cost of outfit for tools, extra clothing and other items.	Are you subject to loss of breakage or otherwise?	Are you subject to loss of wages by errors, waste, etc.	Does your trade afford opportunities for graduation into foreman, superintendent, or business men?	Are you compelled to exercise more than ordinary care to prevent accidents to self and others?	What bodily ailments are peculiar to your trade?	At what age do persons begin to decline physically so as to affect their work and wages?	Of what nationality are the majority of workmen at your trade?	Remarks.
Machinist	Wilson	\$25 00	No	No	Yes	Yes	Pleurisy	40	Norwegians, Germans, Americans	Outfit of tools, \$75; extra expenses, \$25 per year.
Marble cutter	Madison	1 00	No	No	Yes	Yes	Generally healthy	45	Germans, Irish	Workmen furnish a few tools. Repairs \$1 per year.
Marble cutter	Madison	50 00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lung troubles, dyspepsia	50	All nationalities	Have over \$50 worth of tools.
Marble cutter	Madison	8 00	No	No	Yes	No	Loss of sight, consumption	60	Germans, Irish	Extra expense \$3 per year.
Marble cutter	Milwaukee	60 00	No	No	Yes	No	Lung troubles, dyspepsia	45	Germans	Good outfit of tools, \$20.
Marble cutter	Milwaukee		No	No	Yes	No	Consumption	45	All nationalities	
Marble cutter	Blk. Riv. Falls		No	No	Yes	Yes	Liver, throat and lung troubles	40	Germans, Irish	
Miller	Boast		No	No	Yes	No	Lame back	30	Americans	
Miller	Fox Lake		No	No	Yes	No	Asthma	55	All nationalities	
Miller	Hausen		No	No	Yes	No	Brochial troubles	55	All nationalities	
Miller	Memomnie		No	No	Yes	No	None	45	Germans, Americans	
Miller	Memomnie		No	No	Yes	No	None	50	Americans, Germans	
Miller	Milwaukee		No	No	Yes	No	None	50	Americans	
Miller	Wausau		No	No	Yes	No	None	40	Germans	Outfit of tools, \$20; extra clothing.
Millwright	Centralia	50 00	No	No	Yes	Yes	None		Americans	
Millwright	Dancy	5 00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			All nationalities except Germans and Irish	Tools, \$5 per year.

Millwright	Merrill	50 00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	55	All nationalities	Tools, extra clothing, etc., \$50 per year.
Millwright	Milwaukee		No	Yes	No		50	All nationalities	Millwrights furnish their own tools
Millwright	Milwaukee	75 00	No		Yes	None		Americans	Outfit of tools \$50 to \$75.
Millwright	Milwaukee	150 00	No	No	No	None	50	Europeans	Outfit of tools, about \$150; annual expense for brokerage and new tools, \$15.
Millwright	Washburn	50 00	No	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	50	Germana, Canadians, Americans	Annual expense for tools, extra clothing, etc., \$50.
Millwright	White Creek		No		Yes	Rheumatism	45	Americans	Subject to loss in piece-work.
Millwright	Baraboo		Yes		Yes	Rheumatism		Europeans	\$5 will pay for all needed tools.
Moulder	Beaver Dam	5 00	Yes	Yes	No	None		All nationalities	Few tools needed; considerable extra clothing; accidents of casting.
Moulder	Janesville		Yes	Yes	Yes		45	American, Irish	Tools \$5 per year. Extra clothing.
Moulder	Madison	5 00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	40	All nationalities	Expense of burned clothes.
Moulder	Marquette		No	Yes	Yes	None	45	Scandinavians	
Moulder	Milwaukee		Yes		Yes	Burns		Europeans	
Moulder (stone)	Milwaukee	50 00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Burns	40	Europeans	Tools and extra clothing \$50 per year.
Moulder (stone)	Milwaukee		No	No	Yes	Rheumatism, burns	35	Germana	Trifling outlay for tools.
Moulder (bench)	Milwaukee	7 00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lane Deck, burns	55	Germana, Poles	Tools \$3, extra clothing \$5 per annum.
Moulder	Milwaukee		No	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	45	Germana	Subject to loss in piece work.
Moulder	Milwaukee		Yes	Yes	Yes	Consumption	45	Germana, Irish, Americana	Workmen must pay for broken or lost cores.
Moulder	Milwaukee		Yes	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism		Germana	Heavy outlay for extra clothing.
Moulder	Milwaukee		Yes	Yes	Yes	Overheating		Germana, Irish, Americana	Workmen furnish all tools except sieve and shovel.
Moulder	Milwaukee		No	Yes	Yes	Severe colds	45	Germana	
Moulder	Milwaukee		Yes	Yes		Consumption		German-Americana	
Moulder	Milwaukee		Yes	Yes		Rheumatism		Germana	
Moulder	Milwaukee	80 00	No	Yes	Yes	Sciatica	55	Germana, Britons	Tools \$5, extra clothing \$35 per year.
Moulder (stone)	Milwaukee		Yes	No	Yes	Rheumatism	40	Germana, Irish	

TABLE V.—*Trade Statistics — Peculiarities, etc. — Continued.*

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Cost of outlay for tools, extra clothing and other items.	Are you subject to loss of wages by errors, waste, breakage or otherwise?	Does your trade afford opportunities for advancement into foreman, supervision, or business men?	Are you compelled to exercise more than ordinary care to prevent accidents to self and others?	What bodily ailments are peculiar to your trade?	At what age do persons begin to decline physically so as to affect their work and wages?	Of what nationality are the majority of workmen at your trade?	Remarks.
Moulder (stove) ..	Milwaukee ..	\$30 00	Yes..	No...	No...	Lame back.....	25	Germans, Irish.....	Tools \$8 to \$25 extra clothing \$10 to \$15 per year.
Moulder	Oshkosh	—	No...	Yes...	Yes...	None .....	...	Yankees	Small expense for tools.
Moulder	Racine	—	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Rheumatism	30	Irish, Germans	Very little for tools, considerable for extra clothing.
Moulder	Racine	—	Yes...	No...	Yes...	Rheumatism	40	Germans, Irish.....	Extra expense \$15 per year.
Moulder's helper..	Milwaukee ..	15 00	No...	Yes...	Yes...	None	45	Polish	No tools; about 1 per cent of earnings for clothing.
Nailer	Milwaukee ..	—	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Consumption.....	45	Irish, Americans.....	Tools and overalls \$1 to \$3 per year.
Painter	Allen's Grove.	25 00	No...	No...	No...	Painter's colic	45	Americans	About \$15 for brushes.
Painter	Berlin	5 00	No...	No...	No...	Painter's colic .....	...	All nationalities	Tools and overalls \$1 to \$3 per year.
Painter	Black Earth ..	—	No...	No...	Yes...	None .....	...	Scandinavians, Americans.....	Tools extra clothing, \$20 per year.
Painter	Bloomer	30 00	No...	No...	Yes...	Painter's colic .....	...	Scandinavians, Americans.....	Small outlay for brush's Small stock of paints and painter's materials, \$300.
Painter	Brodhead	—	No...	No...	Yes...	Klinery troubles.....	50	Europeans	Workmen furnish brush's; spot considerable clothing.
Painter	Dodgeville ..	—	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Lead poisoning.....	40	Europeans	Extra expense \$35 per year.
Painter	Grand Rapids	—	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Painter's colic	40	All nationalities	
Painter (shop)....	Hudson	25 00	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Painter's colic .....	...	...

Painter	Lake Mills	25 00	No...	Yes...	No...	None	German, Norwegians	Extra expense \$25 per year.
Painter	Merrill .....	...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Painter's cold	German, Norwegians	Overalls \$1 per year.
Painter	Milwaukee	4 00	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Consumption	German, Dutch	Tools and overalls \$2 to \$7 per year.
Painter	Milwaukee	7 00	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Painter's cold	German, English	A year's work will wear out \$10 worth of brushes.
Painter	New Lisbon	40 00	No...	No...	No...	Kidney troubles	German	Overalls \$3 to \$5 per year.
Painter	Platteville	5 00	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Lung, bowel troubles	Canadian, English	Tools, \$50 per year.
Painter	Unity	50 00	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Cold	All nationalities	Extra clothing, \$1 per month.
Paperhanger	Whitewater	12 00	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Dyspepsia	Norwegians	Employers furnish tools.
Papermaker	Milwaukee .....	...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Rheumatism	German	Employers furnish all tools.
Papermaker	Appleton .....	...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Rheumatism	English, Scotch, Irish	Employers furnish all tools.
Papermaker	Marquette .....	...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Headache	French, German, Irish	Employers furnish all tools.
Papermaker	Neenah .....	...	No...	No...	Yes...	Lameness	Irish, Germans	Employers furnish all tools.
Paper ruler	Milwaukee .....	...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	None	German-Americans	Outfit tools, \$100.
Paylor	Milwaukee	100 00	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Lung, kidney troubles	All nationalities	Formerly more tools were needed; majority of workmen now are specialists at the trade.
Patternmaker	Milwaukee	100 00	Yes...	No...	Yes...	None	German, English, Irish	Tools, \$10 per year.
Patternmaker	Milwaukee .....	...	No...	Yes...	No...	None	Americans, Germans	Complete outfit of too's \$100.
Patternmaker	Milwaukee	150 00	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Dyspepsia	German	Good outfit of tools, \$150
Placer	Milwaukee .....	...	No...	Yes...	No...	Lung disease	Americans	
Placer	Necedah .....	...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Eye and lung troubles	German	
Placer	Wausau .....	...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Healthful trade	All nationalities	
Plasterer	Milwaukee	25 00	No...	Yes...	Yes...	None	German	Tools and overalls, \$3 each per year
Plasterer	Milwaukee	6 00	No...	No...	Yes...	Consumption	German-Americans	Some outfit for extra clothing, none for tools.
Pressman	Janesville .....	...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	None	Irish, Scotch, English	Extra, early exp., \$40.
Plumber	Madison	40 00	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Lead poisoning	Americans Britons	"Know of no old men at the trade."
Plumber	Milwaukee	5	No...	Yes...	Yes...	"Drink"	All nationalities	
Printer	Beloit .....	...	No...	Yes...	No...	Whisky	Americans	
Printer	Brookfield .....	...	No...	Yes...	No...			
Printer	Chippewa Falls .....	...	No...	Yes...	No...			

TABLE V.—*Trade Statistics—Peculiarities, etc.—Continued.*

Division of Trade.	Location.	Cost of outfit for tools, extra clothing and other items.	Are you subject to loss of wages by errors, waste, breakage or otherwise?	Does your trade afford opportunities for graduation into foreman, superintendents or business men?	Are you compelled to exert more than ordinary care to prevent accidents to self and others?	What bodily ailments are peculiar to your trade?	At what age do persons begin to decline physically so as to affect their work and wages?	Of what nationality are the majority of workmen at your trade?	Remarks.
Printer.....	Darlington.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	Lung troubles.....	40.....	Yankees.....	Composing rule 25 cts.
Printer.....	Darlington.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	Trade generally unhealthful.....	50.....	Americans.....	
Printer.....	Darlington.....	25.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	Lung troubles.....	45.....	Americans.....	
Printer.....	Janesville.....	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	Belgium tremans.....	55.....	Yankees.....	
Printer.....	Lake Mills.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	Consumption.....	.....	All nationalities.....	
Printer.....	Madison.....	.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	Consumption and "snakes".....	.....	.....
Printer.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	No.....	No.....	.....	Drunkenness.....	40.....	All nationalities.....	
Printer.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	Intemperance.....	.....	House of correction at present.....	
Printer.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	Consumption.....	.....	German-Americans.....	
Printer.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	Lung and heart troubles.....	40.....	German-Americans.....	
Printer.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	Consumption, weak eyes.....	.....	English, Germans, Irish, Germans.....	
Printer.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	Lung troubles.....	40.....	.....
Puddler.....	Whitewater.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	None.....	45.....	German Yankees.....	
Pump repairer.....	Milwaukee.....	8.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Lumbago.....	60.....	English, Welsh, Scotch, Americans.....	
Roller (iron).....	Milwaukee.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	Burns.....	50.....	English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh.....	Outfit of tools \$1 to \$8. Heavy expense for extra clothing; shoes especially. "I don't know of any old men in the entire works of the N. C. R. M. Co."
Roller (iron).....	Milwaukee.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	Burns.....	45.....	Britons.....	

Roller (mill plate.)	Milwaukee	20	Yes...	Yes.	Yes.	45	Britons	Skilled men generally, Britons; unskilled from all European countries. Tools extra \$50 per year. Loss by waste, a ton being 2,240 pounds.
Roller (iron)	Milwaukee		Yes.	No.	Yes.	60	Britons	Loss by waste in ton measurement.
Rougher(roll'g mill)	Milwaukee	50 00	No.	Yes.	Yes.	40	Americans	Extra clothing \$50 per year. "Small uncles of promotion unless you are first cousin to the manager."
Rougher(roll'g mill)	Milwaukee		Yes.	No.	Yes.	40'	English, Scotch, Irish	Our trade an outlay for clothing five times as great as any ordinary trade.
Rougher(roll'g mill)	Milwaukee		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	40	Britons and their sons	Outfit of tools \$10.
Sailmaker	Hardland	10 00	No.	No.	No.	60	Norwegians	
Sailmaker	Milwaukee		No.	No.	No.	40	Norwegians	
Sailor	Milwaukee		No.	No.	Yes.	40	Scandinavians	
Sailor	Milwaukee		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	45	Scandinavians	
Sailor	Milwaukee	50 00	No.	Yes.	Yes.	45	Scandinavians	
Saw filer	Milwaukee	40 00	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	40	Scandinavians	Extra clothing \$10 to \$50 per season.
Saw filer	La Crosse.	50 00	No.	Yes.	No.	40	Americans	\$50 worth of tools will last a lifetime.
Saw filer	Marquette	100 00	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	60	Germans, Americans.	Outfit of tools \$100.
Saw filer	Menomone		No.	Yes.	Yes.	50	Norwegians	
Saw filer	Noscoe		No.	Yes.	No.	50	Americans	
Saw filer	Wausau	50 00	No.	No.	Yes.	50	Americans	Outfit of tools \$50.
Saw filer	Wausau	50 00	No.	Yes.	No.	50	All nationalities	Outfit of tools \$50.
Saw filer	Wausau	15 00	No.	Yes.	Yes.	45	Canadians	Tools \$15 per year.
Saw filer	Wausau	25 00	No.	Yes.	Yes.	40	Americans	Outfit of tools \$35.
Saw filer	Wausau	10 00	No.	Yes.	Yes.	40	Americans	
Sawyer	Boscobel		No.	Yes.	Yes.	50	Americans	All tools furnished by employer.
Sawyer	Dancy		Yes.	No.	Yes.	50	Americans	Expenses of extra clothing, loss by breakage.
Sawyer	Green Bay		No.	Yes.	No.		Germans, Belgians.	
Sawyer (lath)	Hudson		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	50	Swedes, Irish.	
Sawyer (supl.)	Hudson.	50 00	No.	Yes.	Yes.	50	Americans	
Sawyer	La Crosse		No.	Yes.	Yes.	50	Americans	

TABLE V.—*Trade Statistics — Peculiarities, etc.*—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE	Location.	Cost of outfit for tools, extra clothing and other items.	Are you subject to loss of wages by errors, waste, breakage or otherwise?	Does your trade afford opportunity for graduation into foreman, superintendent or business man?	Are you compelled to exercise more than ordinary care to prevent accidents to self and others?	What bodily ailments are peculiar to your trade?	At what age do persons begin to decline physically so as to leave their work and wages?	Of what nationality are the majority of workmen in your trade?	Remarks.
Sawyer	La Crosse		No	Yes	Yes	None	40	All nationalities	
Sawyer	Merrill		No	Yes	Yes	None		Irish, French	
Sawyer	Superior		Yes	Yes	Yes	Healthful trade		Americans, Canadians	
Sawyer	Wau-sau		Yes	Yes	Yes	Healthful trade		Europeans	
Settler	Neco-dah		No	Yes	Yes	Loss of fingers	60	Irish, Americans	
Shingle packer	Dancy		No	Yes	Yes	Loss of fingers	85	Canadians, Irish	
Shingle packer	Hudson		Yes	Yes	Yes	Consumption		Scandinavians	
Shingle packer	Washburn		Yes	Yes	Yes	Consumption	45	All nationalities	
Shingle packer	Wausau		No	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	50	Scandinavians	Kit of tools, \$60; \$10 per year for repairs, etc.
Ship carpenter	La Crosse	\$30 00	No	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism		Scandinavians	Repairs of tools, \$12 per year
Ship carpenter	Manitowoc	12 00	No	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	40	Germans, Norwegians	Kit of tools, \$100.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee		No	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	50	Norwegians	Repairs of tools, \$12 per year
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	100 00	No	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	50	Germans, Norwegians	Kit of tools, \$100.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	100 00	No	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	45	English	Kit of tools, \$75 to \$100.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	100 00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	40	Norwegians	Extra clothing, \$10 to \$12 per year
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	12 00	No	Yes	Yes	Kidney complaint	40	Germans	Workmen suffer much from exposure.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee		No	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	45	Norwegians	Average kit of tools, \$100.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	100 00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Rheumatism	40	Norwegians	Tools and extra clothing from \$50 to \$75 per year.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	75 00	No	No	Yes	Rheumatism		Norwegians	Good kit of tools, \$100.
Ship carpenter	Milwaukee	200 00	Yes	No	No		50	All nationalities	
Ship carpenter	Brandon	75 00	No	Yes	No			All nationalities	

Shoemaker	Darlington	No.	No.	5 00	No.	No.	Consumption	45	Irish	Trifling expense for tools.
Shoemaker	Grand Rapids	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	Lung troubles	50	Foreigners	
Shoemaker	Madison	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	Back ache .....	.....	Germans, Norwegians	
Shoemaker	Monroe	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Lung troubles	85	Americans	Very few tools needed in any branch - about \$5 per year; some of our best men are over 60.
Shoemaker (fact'y)	Milwaukee	No.	No.	5 00	No.	No.	None	85	Germans	
Shoemaker (fact'y)	Milwaukee	Yes.	No.	.....	No.	No.	None	40	All nationalities	Tools \$3 to \$5 per year for piece workers.
Shoemaker (fact'y)	Milwaukee	Yes.	No.	5 00	No.	No.	Headache	50	All nationalities	
Shoemaker	Milwaukee	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	Chest troubles	45	Germans	Kit of tools, \$15
Shoemaker	Milwaukee	No.	No.	15 00	No.	No.	.....	50	Americans	It is customary in some shops to charge workmen for goods, the value of which is decreased through their mistake.
Shoemaker (outlet)	Milwaukee	No.	Yes.	.....	No.	No.	None	40	Germans	
Shoemaker (fact'y)	Milwaukee	No.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Consumption	40	All nationalities	
Shoemaker (fact'y)	Milwaukee	Yes.	No.	10 00	No.	No.	Painter's colic	40	Germans, Poles	
Sign painter	Milwaukee	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	No.	Painter's colic .....	.....	Dutchmen	
Sign painter	Milwaukee	No.	Yes.	.....	No.	No.	Lead poisoning .....	.....	Germans, Americans	
Stereotypist	Milwaukee	No.	Yes.	.....	No.	No.	Lung troubles .....	.....	English, French, Am'n	
Stone cutter	Madison	Yes.	No.	30 00	No.	No.	Consumption	50	English, Scotch	Outfit of tools \$30 to \$50.
Stone cutter	Milwaukee	No.	No.	50 00	No.	No.	Consumption	50	English, Scotch	Outfit of tools \$30 to \$50.
Stone cutter	Milwaukee	No.	Yes.	50 00	Yes.	Yes.	Consumption	50	English, Scotch	\$50 worth of tools good for ten years. At 50 stone cutters are pretty well played out.
Stone cutter	Milwaukee	No.	Yes.	15 00	No.	No.	Consumption	35	Scotch, English	Tools \$15 per year.
Stone cutter	West Salem	Yes.	Yes.	100 00	Yes.	Yes.	Lung troubles	40	Irish	Complete outfit of tools \$100.
Tailor	Areadia	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	Germans	Sewing machine and appliances.
Tailor	Marquette	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	No.	Consumption	40	Germans, Scandinavians	Tailors must dress better than other mechanics.
Tailor	Milwaukee	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	None	85	Germans	
Tailor	Milwaukee	No.	No.	25 00	No.	No.	Lung & chest troubles	70	Germans	
Tailor	Milwaukee	Yes.	Yes.	10 00	Yes.	Yes.	Dyspepsia	45	Germans	Extra expense about 50 cts. per week.
Tailor	Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	Germans	Extra expense \$10 per year.

TABLE V.—*Trade Statistics, Peculiarities, etc.*—Continued.

SUBDIVISION OF TRADE.	Location.	Cost of outlay for tools, extra clothing and other items.	Are you subject to loss of wages by errors, waste, breakage or otherwise?	Does your trade afford opportunities for advancement into foreman, supervision, or business men?	Are you compelled to exert more than ordinary care to prevent accidents to self and others?	What bodily ailments are peculiar to your trade?	At what age do persons begin to decline physically so as to affect their work and wages?	Of what nationality are the majority of workmen at your trade?	Remarks.
Tailor (cutler)....	Milwaukee...	\$10 00	Yes...	No....	No....	None.....	45.....	Germans.....	Shears, \$10; yard stick, etc. These tools will last 6 to 8 years.
Tailor.....	Waldo.....	.....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	.....	.....	Germans, Americans...	- Extra clothing to look like a tailor.
Tanner.....	Milwaukee...	No....	No....	No....	No....	None.....	55.....	Germans, Irish.....	Trifling outlay for tools.
Tanner.....	Milwaukee...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Rheumatism.....	40.....	Germans, Poles.....	Employers furnish all tools.
Tanner.....	Milwaukee...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	None.....	50.....	Germans.....	No diseases peculiar to cutters; but beam-sters and yardmen are subject to rheumatism.
Tanner.....	Milwaukee...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Rheumatism.....	45.....	Germans, Poles.....	
Tanner.....	Milwaukee...	No....	No....	No....	No....	None.....	50.....	Germans.....	Kit of tools \$5.
Tanner.....	Milwaukee...	5 00	No....	No....	No....	Rheumatism.....	.....	All nationalities.....	Outfit for small shop \$60
Tinner.....	Darlington...	850 00	No....	No....	No....	None.....	40.....	Yankees.....	Shops furnish all tools.
Tinner.....	Edgerston...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	None.....	60.....	Americans.....	Expense of tools to small shop \$50 per yr.
Tinner.....	Fairchild...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	None.....	.....	Germans, Belgians.....	Expense of apron and overalls only.
Tinner (roofer)....	Green Bay...	50 00	No....	Yes...	No....	None.....	.....	Americans.....	Good mechanics generally have their own hand tools.
Tinner.....	Hudson.....	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	None.....	50.....	Americans.....	Few tools and overalls.
Tinner.....	Menomonie...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	None.....	.....	Germans.....	Employers furnish all tools.
Tinner (factory)...	Milwaukee...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	None.....	.....	Germans.....	
Tinner (furnace)...	Milwaukee...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	None.....	.....	Germans.....	

Trusser (factory)	Milwaukee	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	45	All nationalities	
Tinner	Milwaukee	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sprains	No	No	50	Americans	
Tinner (roofer)	Milwaukee	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	50	All nationalities	
Tinner	Milwaukee	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		Germans, Americans	
Tinner	Milwaukee	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		Germans	
Tinner	Nashville	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lung troubles	No	No		Germans	
Tobaccoist	Milwaukee	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		Germans	
Tobaccoist	Milwaukee	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		Germans	
Tobaccoist	Milwaukee	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		Germans	
Trunkmakers	Milwaukee	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Constipation	No	No		Germans	
Trunkmakers	Milwaukee	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		Poles, Bohemians	Trifling outlay for tools. Tools \$6.
Trunkmakers	Milwaukee	5	No	No	No	No	No	No		Poles, Bohemians	Trifling outlay for tools. Tools \$6.
Trunkmakers	Milwaukee	6	No	Yes	Yes	Consumption	No	No		Bohemians	Trifling outlay for tools. Outfit of tools \$6.
Tunnel	Racine	6	No	No	No	Consumption	No	No		Poles, Bohemians	
Typewriter	Milwaukee	No	No	No	No	Rheumatism	Yes	Yes	45	Bohemians	
Upholsterer	Milwaukee	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	45	Poles	
Upholsterer	Milwaukee	No	No	No	No	Consumption	No	No	50	English, Scotch, Germ'n	Outfit of tools \$12.
Upholsterer	Milwaukee	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Consumption	No	No	50	Americans	Disease caused by dust.
Upholsterer	Milwaukee	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Consumption	No	No	50	Germans	Trifling outlay for tools.
Upholsterer	Milwaukee	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Consumption	No	No	50	Germans	Workmen furnish tools to the amount of about \$5.
Upholsterer	Milwaukee	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Consumption	No	No		Americans	
Wag'n & Car.makr	Boscobel	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	45	Americans, Germans	Workmen furnish tools. Tools, extra clothing, etc. \$50 per year.
Wag'n & Car.makr	Fond du Lac	Yes	No	No	No	Chest troubles	No	No	50	Germans	Tools \$10 to \$20 per year.
Wag'n & Car.makr	Milwaukee	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		Germans	Good kit of tools \$50 to \$100.
Wag'n & Car.makr	Monroe	20	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	60	Germans, Scandinavians	Trifling outlay for tools. A very strong man may stand shop work for 35 years.
Wag'n & Car.makr	Racine	100	No	No	No	No	No	No		Scandinavians, Germ'n's	Trifling outlay for tools. Trifling outlay for tools. Tools \$10 per year.
Wag'n & Car.makr	Racine	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		Scandinavians	
Woodworker	Hudson	No	No	No	No	General debility	Yes	Yes	45	Scandinavians	
Woodworker	Milwaukee	No	No	No	No	Consumption	Yes	Yes	65	Scandinavians, Germans	
Woodworker	Milwaukee	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		Germans	
Woodworker	Racine	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		Danes, Germans	
Woodworker	Baraboo	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		English	



CHAPTER III.

EMPLOYERS' STATISTICS.

TABLE VI.—AVERAGE DAILY WAGES AND ANNUAL EARNINGS.

TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYES, AGGREGATE WAGES PAID,
HORSE-POWER, CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE
EMPLOYED.

TABLE VI. — TRADE STATISTICS — *Showing the Average Daily Wages, Average Annual Earnings, in all branches of labor; also, the average number of days employed and number of workdays lost in 1887.*

THE YEAR BASED UPON 310 WORKDAYS.

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS —					
Foremen.....	64	\$3 11	\$308 12	292	18
Grinders	2	2 50	650 00	260	50
Plowfitters	4	2 00	600 00	300	10
Polishers.....	2	2 00	520 00	260	50
Painters.....	98	1 76	459 86	261	49
Woodworkers.....	282	1 60	435 20	272	38
Hoopmakers.....	3	1 60	481 60	301	9
Packers.....	17	1 50	459 00	306	4
Sawyers.....	6	1 46	382 52	262	48
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS (steam) —					
Foremen.....	6	2 58	797 22	309	1
Candymakers.....	37	2 22	672 66	308	7
Drivers.....	4	1 96	607 60	310	.....
Bakers.....	60	1 67	497 66	298	12
Weighters.....	2	1 26	375 00	300	10
Packers.....	50	64	190 72	298	12
Boys.....	49	61	179 34	294	16
Girls.....	68	47½	135 83	289	21
BASKET FACTORIES (splint) —					
Basketmakers.....	39	1 88	521 55	286	25
Boys.....	10	80	228 00	286	25
Blacksmiths.....	708	2 01	576 87	287	23
Blacksmith's helpers.....	421	1 38	391 92	284	26
BOILERS (steam) —					
Boilermakers.....	145	2 58	766 26	297	13
Boilermaker's helpers.....	71	1 49	442 53	297	13
Boys.....	16	70	200 20	286	24

TABLE VI. — *Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
BOOKBINDERIES—					
Foremen.....	6	\$3 04	\$336 32	308	2
Finishers.....	7	2 81	362 67	307	3
Rulers.....	27	2 22	681 54	307	3
Cutters.....	4	2 00	620 00	310	.....
Binders.....	74	1 90	568 10	290	11
Pagers and numberers.....	8	1 35	448 50	310	.....
Blockers.....	1	1 00	325 00	325	.....
Folders and stitchers.....	113	66	201 96	306	4
Feeders (ruling machines).....	20	51	156 57	307	3
Boys.....	2	35	108 50	310	.. ..
Bookkeepers.....	766	2 87	852 89	297	13
BOOTS AND SHOES—					
Foremen.....	26	3 08	393 85	295	15
Triers.....	2	3 00	846 00	282	28
Edge trimmers.....	6	2 51	760 58	303	7
Peggers.....	2	2 50	775 00	310	.....
McKay stitchers.....	5	2 45	737 45	301	9
Edge setters.....	15	2 43	726 67	299	11
Standard screwers.....	3	2 38	721 14	303	7
Heelers.....	16	2 30	676 20	294	16
Trimmers.....	9	2 21	567 97	287	58
Bottom finishers.....	16	2 16	628 56	291	19
Finishers.....	6	2 12	614 80	290	20
Bottomers.....	41	2 04	489 60	240	70
Tackers.....	11	2 03	590 73	291	19
Solecutters.....	12	2 00	620 00	310	.....
Scourers.....	2	2 00	620 00	310	.....
Outbeaters.....	4	2 00	606 00	308	7
Burnishers.....	13	2 00	606 00	308	7
Cutters.....	87	1 98	566 28	286	24
Stockfitters.....	18	1 77	531 81	303	7
Lasters.....	44	1 75	490 00	280	30

TABLE VI. — *Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.					
Stockcutters.....	5	\$1 72	\$493 64	287	23
Nailers and breasters.....	11	1 70	499 00	288	22
Benchmen.....	11	1 55	478 95	309	1
Second lasters.....	6	1 47½	451 29	307	3
Shoemakers.....	98	1 39	414 23	298	12
Handsliders.....	2	1 87½	422 12	307	3
Machine hands.....	12	1 09	300 84	276	34
Fitters.....	44	1 05	294 00	280	30
Heelmakers.....	7	1 00	310 00	310	.....
Stitchers.....	101	93	228 08	256	54
Cleaners.....	5	74	213 76	289	21
BOTTTLERS—(Beer, mineral and soda water).—					
Box repairers.....	5	1 50	485 00	290	20
Packers.....	8	1 50	435 00	290	20
Bottle rinsers.....	7	1 35	391 50	290	20
Calkers.....	3	1 10	319 00	290	20
Bottle washers.....	11	97	299 06	298	12
Wirers.....	12	72	167 04	282	78
Bottlers.....	170	67	204 35	305	5
Labelers.....	24	56	151 20	270	40
Bottle handlers.....	20	55	159 50	290	20
BOX FACTORIES (Cigar)—					
Foreman.....	1	2 00	600 00	300	10
Sawyers.....	1	1 17	351 00	300	10
Trimmers.....	36	86	264 88	308	2
Boxmakers.....	9	74	228 06	309	1
Boxmakers—packing. (See planing mills.)					
Boxmakers (paper).....	35	97	291 00	300	10
BREWERS AND MALTSTERS—					
Foreman.....	50	2 73½	868 58	317	.....
Peddlers.....	69	2 26	673 45	298	12

TABLE VI.—*Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
BREWERS AND MALTSTERS—Continued.					
Maltsters.....	385	\$2 15	\$640 70	298	12
Brewers.....	584	2 08	633 36	312	.....
Washhouse men.....	26	1 86	508 34	319	.....
Hostlers.....	7	1 62	581 58	359	.....
BRICK YARDS—					
Foremen.....	7	2 45	455 70	186	194
Woodworkers (brick moulds).....	6	1 88½	549 00	300	10
Brick wheelers.....	8	1 66	170 98	108	207
Kiln setters.....	11	1 65	246 85	149	161
Moulders.....	20	1 57	210 36	134	176
Burners.....	53	1 55	230 95	149	161
Yardman.....	22	1 54½	244 11	158	152
Pressers.....	4	1 50	235 50	157	158
Dumpers.....	16	1 50	220 50	147	168
Pitshovelers.....	28	1 49	220 52	148	162
Loaders.....	18	1 46½	222 98	150	151
Pitfillers.....	27	1 39	203 94	146	164
Truckers.....	33	1 29	197 37	153	157
Sanders.....	8	1 25	152 50	122	196
Sandwheelers.....	10	1 04	161 20	155	155
Hackers.....	15	97	147 44	152	158
Boys.....	18	90	125 10	139	171
Brickmakers.....	8	86½	120 90	130	180
Edgers.....	19	84	126 00	150	160
Takers-out.....	4	50	78 50	157	158
Putters-in.....	4	87½	58 87	157	158
BROOM FACTORIES—					
Broommakers.....	14	1 71	459 99	299	41
Sewers.....	6	1 04	304 72	208	17
Sizers.....	1	63½	171 87	275	35
Sorters.....	3	50	155 00	310	.....
Carpenters.....	911	2 00	542 00	271	39

TABLE VI.— *Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
<i>Carpet layers</i>	7	\$2 75	\$352 50	310	.....
CHAIR FACTORIES —					
Foremen	28	2 89	867 00	300	10
Shapers	12	1 50	450 00	300	10
Scoopers	1	1 50	375 00	250	60
Turners	32	1 37½	368 53	298	41
Scrapers	23	1 37½	343 75	250	60
Planers	2	1 37½	343 75	250	60
Benders	26	1 38	345 04	268	48
Sawyers	85	1 25	343 75	275	35
Borers	14	1 25	312 50	250	60
Setters-up	23	1 25	312 50	250	60
Mortisers	1	1 25	312 50	250	60
Chairmakers	14	1 20	280 00	300	10
Packers	19	1 19	294 87	273	37
Painters	152	1 17	253 89	217	98
Primers	20	1 12½	228 50	222	18
Gluers	7	1 12½	281 25	250	60
Veneerers	4	1 12½	259 88	231	79
Chuckers	2	1 12½	281 25	250	60
Sandpaperers	71	1 09	300 80	276	34
Finishers	134	1 08	307 97	299	11
Boys	161	83	346 00	300	10
Varnishers	30	75	187 50	250	60
Trimmers	7	70	210 00	300	10
Seaters	12	60	154 80	258	52
CIGARS —					
Foremen	12	2 99	875 07	293	17
Packers	40	2 37	637 73	269	41
Cigarmakers	352	1 77	438 96	248	62
Bunchers	115	1 00	260 00	260	50
Strippers	119	43	123 55	235	25

TABLE VI.—*Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
<i>Clerks</i>	1,009	\$1 95	\$559 65	287	38
CLOTHING —					
Foremen	13	4 72	1,457 78	309	1
Cutters	77	2 72	818 72	301	9
Tailors	37	2 22	688 20	310	.....
Trimmers	2	1 91½	545 77	285	25
Bushelmen	1	1 66	514 60	310	.....
Button-hole makers	4	1 37½	393 25	286	24
Pressers	7	1 28	362 24	283	27
Sewing girls	122	1 02	304 98	299	11
COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS —					
Foremen	2	2 90	899 00	310	.....
Roasters	1	3 00	939 00	313	.....
Weighers	1	2 50	775 00	310	.....
Mustard millers	1	2 50	775 00	310	.....
Essence millers	1	2 00	620 00	310	.....
Spice millers	4	1 70½	530 08	311	.....
Coffee millers	1	1 50	465 00	310	.....
Packers	53	90	279 90	311	.....
Labelers	1	83½	258 33	310	.....
COFFINS —					
Foremen	2	2 50	775 00	310	.....
Coffinmakers	16	1 81	508 78	278	32
Trimmers	4	1 75	437 50	250	60
Painters	4	1 75	437 50	250	60
<i>Coopers</i>	378	1 96	531 16	271	39
<i>Copper-smiths</i>	6	2 05	631 40	306	2
COTTON MILLS —					
Overseers, card room	3	2 12	636 00	300	10
Card grinders	4	1 50	450 00	300	10
Lappertenders	3	1 35	405 00	300	10

TABLE VI.—*Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
COTTON MILLS—Continued.					
Cardstrappers	5	\$1 12	\$336 00	300	10
Pickertenders	4	1 12	336 00	300	10
Speedertenders	25	98	279 00	300	10
Card strippers	7	90	270 00	300	10
Drawing tenders	9	67	201 00	300	10
Speedertenders (spare)	9	67	201 00	300	10
Waste boys	2	50	150 00	300	10
Overseers, spinning room	8	1 88	564 00	300	10
Slasher tenders	1	2 50	750 00	300	10
Dresser tenders	8	2 25	675 00	300	10
Head doffers	1	96	288 00	300	10
Warpers	6	90	270 00	300	10
Band boys	1	83	249 00	300	10
Slasher helpers	1	75	225 00	300	10
Spoolers	23	73	219 00	300	10
Spinners	41	65	195 00	300	10
Spare hands	4	68	189 00	300	10
Doffers	22	56	168 00	300	10
Banding machine boys	1	50	150 00	300	10
Overseers, mule room	2	2 12	636 00	300	10
Mule spinners	8	1 38	399 00	300	10
Doffers	8	67	201 00	300	10
Bobbin boys	8	46	148 00	300	10
Overseers, weaving room	2	2 70	810 00	300	10
Section hands	6	1 62	486 00	300	10
Filling men	2	1 25	375 00	300	10
Weavers and spare hands	123	1 15	345 00	300	10
Web drawers	10	95	285 00	300	10
Cloth balers	1	2 50	750 00	300	10
Cloth finishers	1	2 12	636 00	300	10
Cloth folders	1	1 88	564 00	300	10
Cloth inspectors	1	1 50	450 00	300	10
Cloth stitchers	1	1 20	360 00	300	10

TABLE VI.—*Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
<i>Drapers</i>	2	\$2 62	\$812 20	310	.....
<i>Draughtsmen</i>	56	3 33	989 01	297	13
ELECTRIC LIGHT—					
<i>Lineman</i>	3	2 00	626 00	313	.....
<i>Lamp lighters</i>	1	1 60	584 00	365	.....
<i>Lamp trimmers</i>	2	1 43	521 95	365	.....
<i>Engineers (stationary)</i>	707	2 21	608 33	273	37
<i>Firemen (stationary)</i>	460	1 60	476 58	282	28
<i>Florists</i>	4	2 50	775 00	310	.....
FLOUR—					
<i>First millers</i>	76	2 87	820 32	286	24
<i>Grain buyers</i>	5	2 79	686 34	246	64
<i>Dockmen</i>	1	2 25	697 50	310	.....
<i>Second millers</i>	114	1 93	537 77	289	21
<i>Weighers</i>	2	1 87½	581 25	310	.....
<i>Spoutmen</i>	2	1 75	542 50	310	.....
<i>Flour packers</i>	18	1 52	449 92	296	14
<i>Third millers (or helpers)</i>	30	1 53	370 88	244	66
<i>Oilers</i>	8	1 51½	484 80	320	.....
<i>Sweepers</i>	4	1 15	362 25	315	.....
FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS—					
<i>Foremen</i>	244	3 32	1,045 80	315	.....
<i>Electricians</i>	2	2 47	820 04	332	.....
<i>Moulders</i>	1,019	2 28	642 96	282	28
<i>Patternmakers</i>	139	2 24	672 00	300	10
<i>Benchmen</i>	9	2 19	657 00	300	10
<i>Polishers</i>	3	2 10¾	591 50	273	37
<i>Brass finishers</i>	87	2 14	659 12	308	2
<i>Machinists</i>	1,499	2 10	628 70	297	13
<i>Woodworkers</i>	261	1 84	561 20	305	5

TABLE VI.—*Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.*—Continued.

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS—Continued.					
Painters.....	206	\$1 83	\$547 17	299	11
Grinders.....	4	1 75	481 28	275	35
Stove mounters.....	33	1 69	451 23	267	43
Machinists' helpers.....	90	1 54	431 30	280	30
Car repairers.....	40	1 51	445 45	295	15
Carsmiths.....	156	1 49	457 43	307	8
Silver platers.....	6	1 42	428 84	302	8
Coremakers.....	28	1 42	401 86	283	27
Toolsmiths.....	49	1 40	394 80	282	28
Drillers.....	67	1 39	417 00	300	10
Moulder's helpers.....	253	1 35	380 00	280	30
Filemakers.....	15	1 25	160 00	128	132
Buffers.....	3	60	180 00	300	10
FURNITURE—					
Foremen.....	51	2 87	866 74	302	8
Designers.....	1	5 00	1,500 00	300	10
Dielayers.....	5	2 73	847 00	308	2
Carvers.....	37	2 50	742 50	297	13
Woodworkers.....	64	2 06	642 72	312	.....
Cabinetmakers.....	318	1 97	573 27	291	19
Turners.....	23	1 94	564 54	291	19
Benchmen.....	74	1 71	435 18	258	52
Upholsterers.....	190	1 68	510 72	304	6
Finishers.....	110	1 63	444 99	273	37
Sawyers.....	41	1 55	409 20	264	46
Painters.....	100	1 50½	439 46	292	18
Borers.....	1	1 50	387 50	295	85
Packers.....	8	1 44	447 44	311	.....
Planers.....	7	1 36	431 60	310	.....
Glueers.....	3	1 33½	340 00	255	55
Weavers.....	3	1 12½	348 75	310	.....
Varnishers.....	11	1 05	195 30	196	194

TABLE VII.—*Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
FURNITURE—Continued.					
Sandpaperers.....	2	\$1 00	\$225 00	225	85
Sewing girls.....	7	1 00	305 00	305	5
FURRIERS—					
Furriers.....	15	3 20	976 00	305	5
Glovemakers.....	15	2 00	610 00	305	5
Girls.....	87	1 31	309 55	305	5
Boys.....	10	50	152 50	305	5
GAS—					
Foremen.....	11	2 50	888 91	349	.....
Purifiers.....	1	2 18	788 40	365	.....
Retortmen.....	8	1 36½	438 16	331	.....
Lamplighters.....	2	1 00	264 00	264	46
GLOVEMAKERS—					
Sewers (waxed thread).....	2	3 00	325 00	275	35
Cutters.....	7	2 50	687 50	275	35
Fur cutters.....	4	2 25	607 50	270	40
Glove and mitten sewers.....	15	1 10	280 50	255	55
Fur sewers.....	5	1 00	270 00	270	40
Stakers (waxed thread).....	1	1 00	283 00	283	27
HARNESSES—					
Foremen.....	2	2 37½	736 25	310	.....
Harnessmakers.....	14	1 79	547 74	306	4
Collarmakers.....	9	1 59	492 90	310	.....
<i>Hod carriers</i>	15	1 50	465 00	310	.....
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING—					
Foremen.....	2	2 50	767 50	307	3
Sign painters.....	5	2 65	694 30	262	48
Paperhangers.....	13	2 35	556 95	287	73
Painters.....	147	2 08	343 40	170	140
Glaziers.....	2	2 00	520 00	260	50

TABLE VII.—*Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
KNITTING WORKS—					
Foremen.....	25	\$2 28	\$620 16	273	38
Foreladies.....	5	88	257 30	310	.....
Dyers.....	4	2 87½	851 00	396	14
Spinners.....	2	2 00	600 00	300	10
Packers.....	6	1 06	286 30	270	40
Knitters.....	585	61½	166 05	270	40
Finishers (inside).....	231	48	188 92	279	31
Finishers (outside).....	238	32	65 28	304	106
Girls.....	24	48	125 72	284	46
Boys.....	74	47	140 53	299	11
Laborers.....	18117	1 41	334 30	230	80
LAUNDRIES—					
Foremen.....	6	1 64	508 48	307	3
Foreladies.....	1	1 25	387 50	310	.....
Ironers.....	26	1 00	310 00	310	.....
Starchers.....	6	1 00	310 00	310	.....
Washers.....	2	1 00	310 00	310	.....
Markers and sorters.....	6	1 00	310 00	310	.....
Laundresses.....	78	87	260 13	299	11
LITHOGRAPHERS—					
Foremen.....	11	3 92	1,203 34	307	3
Designers.....	20	5 77½	1,728 27	301	9
Draughtsmen.....	6	4 00	1,240 00	310	.....
Transferrers.....	26	3 22	972 44	302	8
Pressmen.....	28	2 80	845 60	302	8
Engravers.....	27	2 61	788 22	302	8
Stockcutters.....	5	2 20	673 20	306	4
Feeders.....	26	1 07	323 14	302	8
LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES—					
Foremen.....	158	3 39	854 28	252	53
Supt. of camp.....	1	4 75	1,505 45	317	.....

TABLE VII.—*Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES—Continued.					
Cooks	1	\$3 84	\$1,901 92	318	.....
Filers	149	3 61	602 87	167	148
Sawyers.....	194	3 13	519 58	166	144
Setters	182	2 23	383 56	172	137
Lumber inspectors.....	6	2 23	360 45	162	148
Camp bosses.....	10	2 19	473 04	216	94
Boommen.....	15	2 01	219 09	109	201
Edgers.....	3	2 00	312 00	156	154
Lathmen	10	2 00	310 00	155	155
Lumber graders.....	71	1 87	289 20	160	150
Log canters.....	3	1 82	333 06	163	127
Slab pilers.....	3	1 80	270 00	150	160
Scalers.....	1	1 75	260 75	149	161
Rafters.....	24	1 75	250 25	155	155
Shingle weavers.....	50	1 62	230 24	142	168
Sorters.....	24	1 62	226 89	140	170
Trimmers.....	19	1 55	258 85	167	143
Knot sawyers.....	87	1 53	266 00	175	135
Tallymen	2	1 50	406 50	271	39
Bolt pilers.....	1	1 50	265 50	177	133
Logmen	13	1 50	234 00	156	154
Pressers.....	1	1 50	232 50	155	155
Woodpilers	4	1 50	225 00	150	160
Bolters.....	7	1 50	181 50	121	189
Jointers.....	4	1 50	127 50	85	226
Shingle packers	65	1 37	209 61	153	157
Pilers.....	13	1 14	247 38	217	88
Binders.....	1	1 00	85 00	85	226
Girls	8	99	162 36	164	146
Boys	3	91	194 74	214	96
Masons.....	20	2 23	681 30	310	.....
Millwrights	112	2 50	562 50	225	85

TABLE VII.—*Trade Statistics — Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
<i>Paint mixers</i>	2	\$2 00	\$620 00	310	.....
PAPER AND PULP MILLS —					
Foremen.....	27	3 97	1,222 76	308	2
Machine tenders.....	38	2 97	955 86	288	22
Grinders.....	42	1 62	510 30	315	.....
Packers.....	20	1 56	482 04	309	1
Pulpmakers.....	20	1 55	491 36	317	.....
Beaters.....	2	1 50	345 00	230	80
Sizemakers.....	2	1 37½	426 25	310	.....
Bleachers.....	4	1 37½	423 50	308	2
Machine tender's helpers.....	34	1 36	421 60	310	.....
Finishers.....	17	1 11	334 11	301	9
Cutter hands.....	59	87	276 66	318	.....
Folders.....	33	80	245 60	307	2
Rag pickers.....	225	75	231 80	308	2
PORK AND BEEF PACKERS —					
Foremen.....	8	3 04	918 08	302	8
Stockbuyers.....	4	2 87½	722 18	255	55
Butchers.....	41	1 94	496 50	225	85
<i>Photographers</i>	14	2 14	781 10	365	.....
PICTURE FRAMERS —					
Framers.....	6	2 16½	678 16	313	.....
Gilders.....	3	1 92	600 96	313	.....
PLANING MILLS, SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS —					
Foremen.....	153	2 75	682 00	288	23
Glaziers.....	3	2 16½	648 88	299	11
Sorters and shippers.....	12	2 05	604 75	225	15
Laddermakers.....	1	2 00	600 00	300	10
Carvers.....	4	2 00	620 00	310	.....
Paving block makers.....	1	2 00	600 00	300	10
Filers.....	1	2 00	370 00	185	125

TABLE VII.—*Trade Statistics — Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.— Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
PLANING MILLS, SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS — Continued.					
Shapers	25	\$1 02	\$498 44	257	58
Benchmen	55	1 91	504 24	264	45
Turners	70	1 90	511 10	269	41
Finishers	22	1 76½	544 50	308	9
Setters	1	1 75	323 75	185	125
Tallymen	6	1 71	519 84	304	6
Sawyers	223	1 71	495 90	290	30
Moulders	75	1 67	449 23	269	41
Matchers	28	1 66	403 88	243	67
Planers	127	1 62½	446 88	275	35
Tenoners	75	1 53	424 99	263	27
Packers	4	1:50	465 00	310	.....
Sandpaperers	48	1 42	389 08	274	36
Stickers	73	1 36	390 15	269	21
Painters	29	1 33	292 60	290	90
Boxmakers (packing)	94	1 32	331 96	253	57
Mortisers	79	1 31	400 73	263	27
Woodworkers	29	1 27	331 00	300	10
Tailors	5	1 07	293 18	274	36
Blindmakers	10	1 00	300 00	300	10
Boys	170	80	179 40	299	11
Girls	55	59	159 30	270	40
PLUMBERS —					
Foremen	4	3 19	912 34	296	24
Plumbers	40	2 42	682 44	282	26
Gas and steam fitters	13	2 06	624 18	303	7
Boys	45	56	171 36	306	4
Potters	18	1 25	337 50	310	.....
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING —					
Foremen	21	2 99	920 92	308	2
Designers (wood)	1	4 50	1,227 50	295	15

TABLE VII.—*Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—Continued.					
Proofreaders.....	2	\$2 75	\$358 00	312	.....
Reporters.....	30	2 61	809 10	310	.....
Editors.....	47	2 51	780 61	311	.....
Stereotypers.....	5	2 48	823 36	332	.....
Draughtsmen (wood).....	2	2 25	436 50	194	116
Compositors.....	456	2 19	659 19	301	9
Pressmen.....	63	2 16	669 60	310	.....
Electrotypers.....	3	2 08	629 30	310	.....
Engravers (wood).....	5	1 65	462 00	280	30
Mallers.....	11	1 15	368 00	330	.....
Feeders.....	109	92	282 44	307	3
Carriers.....	85	74	247 16	334	.....
Mallpackers.....	7	57	178 41	313	.....
Pumpmakers.....	3	2 00	550 00	275	35
QUARRIES (granite)—					
Foremen.....	2	3 37½	722 25	214	96
Paving cutters.....	94	2 06	273 96	183	177
Drillers.....	31	1 93	347 40	180	130
ROLLING MILLS—					
Foremen.....	18	4 25	1,317 50	310	.....
Rollers.....	10	10 00	3,100 00	310	.....
Heaters.....	30	7 00	2,170 00	310	.....
Nallers.....	25	6 00	468 00	78	232
Roughers.....	28	4 50	1,395 00	310	.....
Puddlers.....	48	4 25	961 75	231	79
Catchers.....	14	4 00	1,240 00	310	.....
Furnace keepers.....	4	3 10	961 00	310	.....
Dockmen.....	50	3 00	234 00	78	232
Hookers.....	20	2 75	852 50	310	.....
Bollertenders.....	15	2 65	821 50	310	.....

TABLE VII.—*Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
ROLLING MILLS—Continued.					
Heater's helpers.....	28	\$3 50	\$775 00	310	.....
Brakemen.....	6	2 50	775 00	310	.....
Puddler's helpers.....	48	2 10	485 10	231	79
Furnacemen.....	95	2 00	620 00	310	.....
Stockers, or pliers.....	27	2 00	620 00	310	.....
Nail feeders.....	40	2 00	186 00	78	222
Nail packers.....	5	2 00	156 00	78	222
Millmen.....	250	1 65	511 50	310	.....
Track repairers.....	8	1 40	424 00	310	.....
Scrap pliers.....	75	1 00	310 00	310	.....
Boys.....	30	70	217 00	310	.....
ROOFERS—					
Foremen.....	3	2 38½	798 00	342	.....
Roofers.....	10	1 95	428 75	225	85
<i>Ropemakers</i>	4	97	221 00	300	10
SAILS—					
Sailmakers.....	12	2 25	704 25	312	.....
Bolters.....	10	1 75	441 00	252	58
Sewing girls.....	10	1 00	140 00	140	170
SHIPBUILDERS—					
Foremen.....	6	3 47	898 73	259	51
Caulkers.....	12	2 17	473 06	218	92
Ship carpenters.....	28	2 07	509 22	246	64
SOAP—					
Foremen.....	5	3 40	930 24	306	4
Pressers.....	5	1 32	399 00	300	10
Soapmakers.....	3	1 22	340 71	277	22
Packers.....	7	78	240 02	309	1
Girls.....	5	65	201 50	310	.....
Wrappers.....	28	54	156 06	239	21

TABLE VII.—*Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
<i>Stenographers</i>	9	\$1 78	\$551 80	310	.....
STREET RAILWAYS —					
Foremen	10	2 15	784 75	365	.....
Horseshoers	11	2 41	754 33	313	.....
Painters	7	2 34	732 42	313	.....
Conductors	40	1 80	216 00	120	190
Drivers	105	1 80	657 00	365	.....
Stablemen	127	1 53	558 45	365	.....
Hill boys	7	1 00	365 00	365	.....
TANNERIES —					
Foremen....	29	2 90	898 20	308	2
Splitters.....	36	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	825 48	265	45
Shavers	56	2 57	747 57	291	19
Sorters	1	2 50	458 00	182	128
Whiteners	70	2 33	678 03	291	19
Greaseboilers	6	2 00	574 00	287	23
Finishers	339	1 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	566 61	299	11
Beamsters	298	1 73	517 27	299	11
Curriers	145	1 71	499 06	296	24
Porters	4	1 66	606 90	265	.....
Setters	51	1 65	454 80	282	26
Floormen	57	1 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	448 50	276	24
Dyers	4	1 50	465 00	310	.....
Table hands	10	1 50	462 00	308	2
Handlers	8	1 48	451 40	305	5
Yardmen	289	1 41	437 23	308	7
Barkmillers	1	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	423 50	308	2
Scourers	30	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	386 00	280	30
Ironers	4	1 00	310 00	310	.....
<i>Teamsters</i>	734	1 55	413 85	267	43

TABLE VII.—*Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
TINWARE—					
Foremen.....	15	\$2 40	\$734 40	306	4.
Tinsmiths.....	49	1 08	592 51	307	3
Tinsmith's helpers.....	14	1 35	413 10	305	5
Tinners.....	115	1 28	359 34	283	27
Machine hands.....	94	1 00	306 00	306	4
Packers.....	15	99	289 08	292	18
Wrappers.....	2	98	294 00	300	10
Japanners.....	8	75	232 50	310	.....
Solderers.....	192	71	215 13	308	7
Testers.....	30	70	309 30	299	11
Cutters.....	34	69	208 38	302	8
TOBACCO—					
Foremen.....	3	5 00	1,550 00	310	.....
Cutters.....	5	2 75	852 25	310	.....
Grinders.....	2	2 50	775 00	310	.....
Packers.....	46	1 71	375 10	310	.....
Strippers.....	15	67	307 70	310	.....
Pasters.....	26	45	139 50	310	.....
TRUNKS AND VALISES—					
Foremen.....	14	2 47	755 82	306	4
Tallymen.....	1	2 00	598 00	299	11
Paper cutters.....	2	1 87½	563 50	300	10
Stock cutters.....	21	1 75	539 00	308	2
Lumber cutters.....	8	1 63½	487 50	300	10
Boxmakers.....	106	1 60	484 80	308	7
Traymakers.....	4	1 58½	475 50	300	10
Bagmakers.....	65	1 58	489 30	310	.....
Finishers.....	17	1 51	448 37	297	13
Iron cutters.....	3	1 50	450 00	300	10
Stock carriers.....	1	1 50	450 00	300	10
Strip cutters.....	2	1 50	450 00	300	10
Trunkmakers.....	175	1 41	424 25	306	2

TABLE VII.—*Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
TRUNKS AND VALISES — Continued —					
Millhands	20	\$1 25	\$387 50	310	.....
Boys	47	51	158 10	310	.....
TUG LINES —					
Captains	4	3 29	766 54	233	77
Engineers	4	2 17	505 61	233	77
Cooks	3	1 33	340 43	256	54
Line and deck hands	16	1 28	276 43	216	94
Firemen	5	1 25	285 00	223	82
Coalpassers	2	1 00	205 00	205	105
TYPE FOUNDRIES —					
Foremen	1	3 50	1,085 00	310	.....
Matrixmakers	1	3 67	1,137 70	310	.....
Engravers	1	2 50	775 00	310	.....
Electrotypers	3	2 26	700 60	310	.....
Dressers	4	2 00	620 00	310	.....
Type casters	7	2 00	620 00	310	.....
UPHOLSTERING —					
Foremen	1	2 50	775 00	310	.....
Upholsterers	11	1 98	608 90	305	5
Finishers	2	1 75	542 50	310	.....
Packers	1	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	516 66	310	.....
Sewing girls	6	90	270 00	300	10
Boys	18	43	133 30	310	.....
WAGONS AND CARRIAGES —					
Foremen	39	3 09	914 64	296	14
Carriagemakers	48	1 79	531 63	297	13
Trimmers	138	1 76	489 38	278	32
Wagonbox makers	22	1 72	517 72	301	9
Painters	100	1 63	476 59	293	17

TABLE VII.—*Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
WAGONS AND CARRIAGES—Continued.					
Woodworkers.....	318	\$1 63	\$436 84	268	42
Wheelwrights.....	16	1 48	439 56	297	18
Watchmen.....	100	1 49	473 82	318	.....
WILLOW WORKS—					
Foremen.....	4	2 31	698 00	300	10
Finishers.....	14	1 90	570 00	300	10
Trimmers.....	35	1 11	333 00	300	10
Willow workers.....	54	99	296 01	299	11
Painters.....	8	71	213 00	310	10
Packers.....	20	55	165 00	300	10
Upholsterers.....	27	45	135 00	300	10
WIRE MATTRESSES—					
Weavers.....	18	1 50	457 50	305	5
Woodworkers.....	30	1 50	457 50	305	5
WOODENWARE—					
Foremen.....	2	3 17	982 70	310	.....
Painters.....	4	2 00	630 00	310	.....
Woodworkers.....	12	1 75	542 50	310	.....
Turners.....	4	1 54	374 22	243	67
WOOLEN MILLS—					
Foremen.....	25	3 33	1,002 33	301	9
Boss carder.....	3	2 47	718 77	291	19
Boss finishers.....	2	2 44	736 88	302	8
Boss weavers.....	2	2 44	736 88	302	8
Boss spinners.....	1	2 25	697 50	310	.....
Second finishers.....	1	2 00	630 00	310	.....
Loom fixers.....	5	1 73	491 25	276	34
Sorters.....	6	1 73	452 32	257	53
Dressers.....	1	1 75	542 50	310	.....
Dyers.....	8	1 52	434 73	286	24

TABLE VII.—*Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
WOOLEN MILLS—Continued.					
Dyer's helpers.....	1	\$1 44	\$374 40	280	50
Second carders	2	1 35	387 75	285	25
Finishers.....	12	1 32	399 36	303	7
Warpers	3	1 28	354 56	277	33
Second spinners	1	1 25	337 50	310	.....
Self-acting mule spinners.....	5	1 19	357 00	300	10
Weavers	91	1 06	299 98	283	27
Cloth washers	1	1 00	294 00	294	16
Pickers	3	99	233 64	236	74
Card grinders.....	1	96	288 00	300	10
Card feeders	1	96	288 00	300	10
Card strippers	1	96	288 00	300	10
Card tenders.....	1	96	288 00	300	10
Cloth pressers	2	90	264 60	294	16
Carders	12	84	233 52	278	23
Reelers	3	81	243 61	301	9
Twisters	4	79	237 00	300	10
Drawers-in	1	75	228 00	304	6
Card boys.....	8	75	231 00	308	2
Burlers and speckers	22	75	198 50	278	22
Spinners	24	72	198 72	276	34
Spoolers	16	61	176 90	290	20
Custom cards.....	1	50	180 00	260	50
Hemmers	1	50	180 00	260	50
Carriers.....	4	47½	147 25	310	.....
WORSTED MILLS—					
Foreman.....	4	3 67	1,115 68	304	6
Sorters.....	7	2 00	594 00	297	13
Kettlers.....	4	1 12½	331 75	286	24
Second hands.....	2	1 12½	331 75	286	24
Yarn scourers.....	3	22	263 12	286	24
Wool scourers	3	76¾	219 36	286	24

TABLE VII.—*Trade Statistics—Average Daily Wages, Annual Earnings, Number workdays lost, etc.—Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF TRADE.	No. reported.	Average daily wages.	Average earnings in 1887.	Average number of days worked in 1887.	Average number of days lost in 1887.
WORSTED MILLS—Continued—					
Twisters	4	70	\$300 20	286	24
Combers.....	9	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	190 66	286	24
Packers.....	8	65	185 90	286	24
Reelers	8	65	185 90	286	24
Cardboys	6	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	178 85	286	24
Spinners	80	50	148 00	286	24
YEAST—					
Foremen.....	2	1 92	326 40	170	140
Yeast rollers.....	10	1 41 $\frac{1}{4}$	498 65	310	.....
Labelers	2	75	232 50	310	.....
Packers.....	88	65	123 50	190	120

TABLE VIII—EMPLOYERS' STATISTICS—Showing Number of Establishments Reported; Number of Employees; Aggregate Wages Paid in 1887; Time of Payment of Wages; Horsepower, and Children under 14 Employed.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments reporting.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Total wages paid in 1887.	WAGES: HOW PAID—				Horse power.	Children under 14.
		Male.	Female.	Total.		Weekly.	Monthly.	Semi-Monthly.	Irregular.		
Agricultural impl's.	25	2,805	30	2,835	\$1,251,818 29	6	13	4	2	1,767	8
Apiarian appliances	1	33		33	7,897 77		1			90	
Barb wire	1	8		8	1,130 00		1			4	
Bakeries and confectionaries (steam)	8	248	117	365	*148,028 82	8				113	
Baskets	2	110	2	112	28,625 00	1	1			50	
Bedding	2	38	8	46	17,188 00	2				8	
Boilers (steam)	3	104		104	56,737 94	1	2			25	1
Bookbinderies	8	111	100	211	71,883 99	6	2			4	2
Boots and shoes	19	1,170	599	1,769	757,433 32	16	1	2		235	1
Bottlers	3	279	171	450	105,748 88	3				195	
Boxes (cigar)	6	132	132	264	67,518 33	1	3	3		115	
Boxes (paper)	3	19	77	96	17,934 09	3				2	
Breweries	36	927	78	1,005	540,358 04	5	20	3	7	1,128	5
Brickyards	13	1,189	1	1,190	495,934 92	3	4	0		1,584	
Brooms	2	20		20	7,600 00	1	1				
Cement and pipe	1	16		16	9,600 00		1				
Chairs	11	2,360	256	2,516	776,904 75	2	8	1		1,870	
Cigars	15	420	256	676	259,314 14	15					
Cloaks	1	30	75	105	19,032 00	1					
Clothing	15	807	1,504	2,311	694,922 85	13		2		71	
Coffee and spice mills	5	151	25	176	108,875 77	5				250	
Coffins and caskets.	1	42		42	15,490 22			1		60	
Cooperage	6	346		346	115,943 90	5				235	
Coppersmithing	2	25		25	10,355 22	1	1			18	
Cotton bats and twine	1	7	9	16	4,650 40		1			25	
Cotton mills	1	133	233	366	104,477 00			1		450	
Dairy goods	1	37	1	38	15,357 52	1				65	
Distilleries	2	31		31	14,879 04		2			125	
Drug mills	1	12	2	14	4,956 27		1			30	
Electric light and power	3	30		30	13,928 75	1	1	1		475	
Elevators (carrying)	2	54		54	20,500 00	2				55	
Excelsior	1	22		22	7,412 50	1				65	
Flour mills	57	723	1	723	392,904 57	41	9		8	7,172	
Foundries and machine shops	75	3,767	21	3,788	1,898,081 15	43	20	5	2	2,473	
Furniture	22	1,498	30	1,498	563,341 18	10	7	5		1,077	
Furriers	3	139	110	249	146,487 62	2		1		11	
Galvanized iron	3	42		42	18,157 70	3					
Gas	11	249	1	250	153,688 70		10	1		689	
Hair mats	1	4	1	5	1,176 00	1					
Harness	2	82		82	15,330 04	2				4	
Heating and ventilating	2	22		22	12,322 55	2				13	
Hubs and spokes	1	29		29	10,173 91		1			60	2
Inner soles (leather)	1	10	124	134	35,734 14	1				20	
Knitting works	16	295	1,738	2,033	295,177 64	9	4	2	1	391	
Laundries (steam)	13	32	194	226	61,891 19	12				172	
Linen mills	2	21	17	38	3,679 24		1	1		68	
Lithographers	4	211	7	218	127,781 05	2	2			84	
Lumber, lath, shingles, etc.	81	14,472	164	14,636	3,734,092 39	19	48	7	7	25,365	7
Lye (concentrated)	1	10	11	21	6,860 99	1					
Malleable iron	2	443	8	446	134,674 00		2			115	
Maltsters	4	77		77	45,171 50	3	1			185	

* One firm reporting 87 employees "have no memorandum of wages."

† Several firms could only estimate number of employees.

TABLE VIII—Employers' Statistics—Showing Number of Establishments, Number of Employees, Aggregate Wages Paid, etc.—Continued.

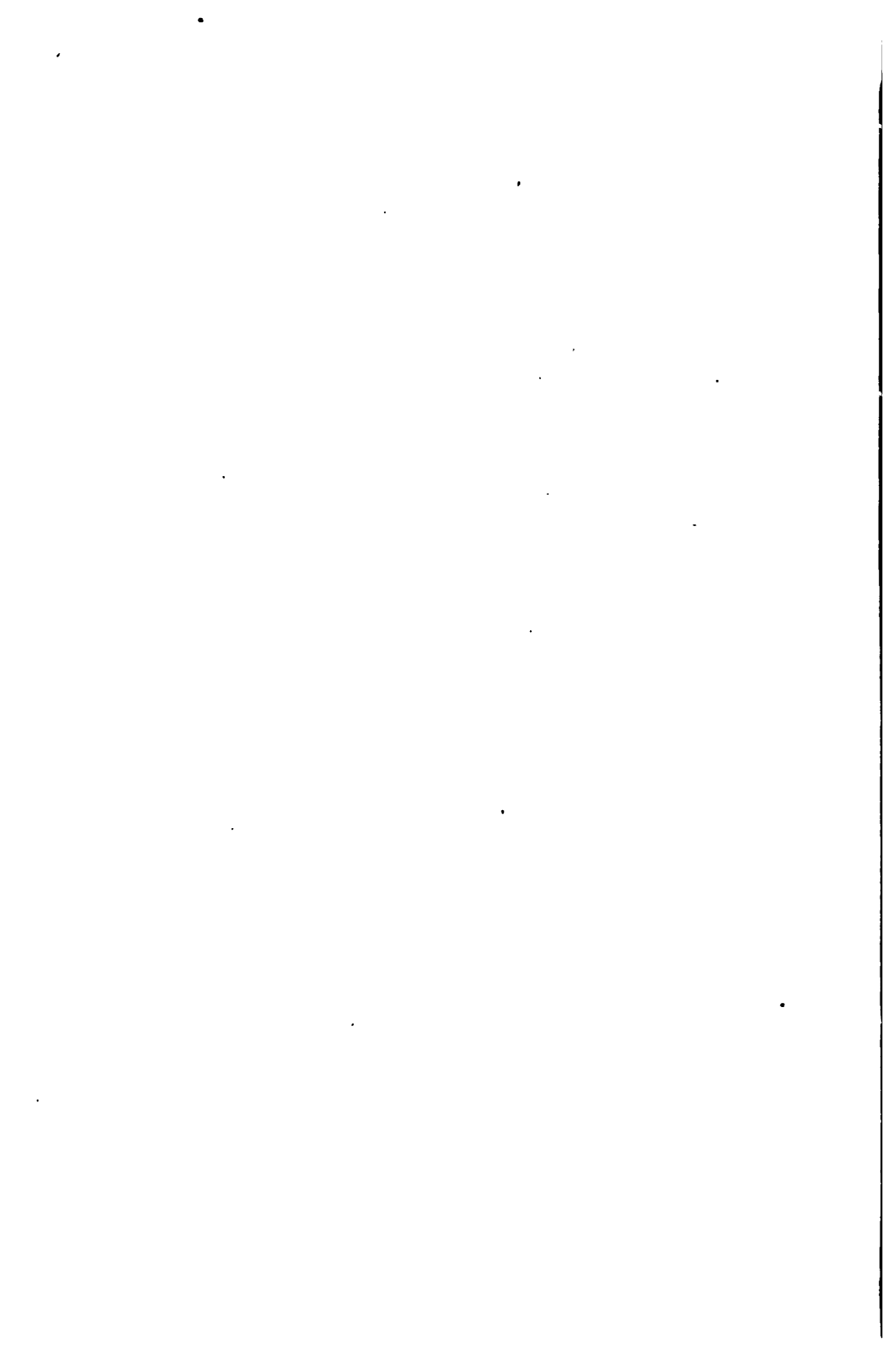
INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments reporting.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Total wages paid in 1887.	WAGES: HOW PAID—				Horse power.	Children under 14.
		Male.	Female.	Total.		Weekly.	Monthly.	Semi-monthly.	Irregular.		
Mfg. chemistry.....	2	18	3	21	9,806 36	2					
Marble.....	2	135	1	136	42,740 73	2				218	
Matches.....	1	28	55	83	25,462 80	1				75	
Merchant tailoring.....	5	165		165	85,580 81	4	1				1
Oils, greases, etc.....	3	45	1	46	22,554 00	1	1		1	150	
Oxide of zinc.....	1	53	2	55	28,318 33		1			100	
Paint.....	1	7		7	3,600 00	1				10	
Painting.....	6	199		199	71,823 02	5		1			
Paper and pulp.....	21	965	303	1,368	481,782 75	4	14	3		11,760	
Paper pails.....	1	4	4	8	334 00	1				12	
Pianos.....	1	4		4	1,053 24	1					
Picture frames.....	2	36	1	39	21,500 00	2					
Pig iron.....	2	101		101	50,616 82	2				230	
Planing mills, sash, doors, blinds, etc.....	80	4,100	38	4,147	1,461,461 62	29	31	12	3	7,309	10
Plumbing.....	7	108		108	53,414 98	5		2		4	
Pork and beef packers and abattoirs.....	5	531		531	263,183 17	4	1			255	4
Post office fixtures.....	2	76	4	80	14,063 76	1	1			35	
Potteries.....	1	21		21	7,848 84	1				10	
Powder (blasting).....	1	19		19	12,695 00		1			75	
Printing.....	54	1,145	124	1,269	724,069 99	51	1	1	1	468	4
Quarries (granite).....	2	169		169	77,150 08		2			5	
Quarries (stone).....	2	102		102	50,019 00	1	1				
Railway shops.....	9	3,595	6	3,601	1,067,049 16		9			1,277	
Refrigerators.....	2	127		127	43,566 13		2			115	
Rolling mills (brass and copper).....	1	90		90	47,932 50	1				250	
Rolling mills (iron and steel).....	1	1,315		1,315	796,585 40		1			2,000	
Roofers.....	2	45		45	12,250 75	1		1		4	
Rope.....	1	10		10	2,915 00	1					
Rubber goods.....	1	3	2	5	949 00	1					
Sails.....	1	27		27	13,065 00	1					
Seeds (growers).....	1	39		39	7,000 00	1					
Ship building.....	3	414		414	214,941 74	2		1		189	
Soap.....	7	109	22	131	53,815 00	7				123	
Stoves.....	3	234		234	108,000 00	1	2			127	
Straw works.....	1	107	144	251	90,000 00			1		125	
Street railways.....	4	464		464	238,395 51	1	1	2		80	
Suspenders.....	3	31	36	67	23,295 22	2	1				
Tacks, small nails.....	2	21	10	31	7,539 70	2				41	
Ta-ineries.....	25	1,861	4	1,865	898,367 74	24	1			1,448	
Tinware.....	3	475	41	516	146,522 23	3				120	
Tobacco.....	2	186	54	240	120,000 00	2				150	
Trunks and valises.....	7	580	9	589	255,475 50	1	1	5		174	
Type foundries.....	1	48	28	76	23,815 04					15	
Vinegar and pickles.....	8	57	77	134	37,954 90	2	1			85	
Wagons and carriages.....	27	2,066	31	2,097	913,581 05	17	4	6		1,510	15
Willow ware and toys.....	4	241	34	275	85,722 00	1	1	2		210	
Windmills, pumps.....	4	297	3	300	152,274 74	4				255	
Wire works.....	3	148		148	47,127 82	3				105	
Woodenware.....	5	542	2	544	178,670 01	1	3	1		565	
Wood type.....	1	31	2	33	13,931 74		1			20	
Woolen mills.....	12	295	433	728	225,085 44	8	8	1		600	1
Worsted mills.....	1	37	43	80	23,118 96		1			75	2
Yeast.....	1	42	32	74	20,102 58	1				35	
Grand total.....	845	55,228	7,707	62,935	\$23,710,865 52	456	361	36	32	75,995	63

TABLE IX—EMPLOYERS' STATISTICS—*Showing Number of Employees and Aggregate Wages Paid in 1887, in Forty-four Wholesale Establishments in the City of Milwaukee.*

Wholesale Establishments.	No. reported.	No. Employes.	Aggregate wages paid 1887.
Carpets.....	2	54	\$46,672 56
Commission.....	7	56	39,606 93
Crockery, etc.....	4	66	42,436 22
Coal and wood.....	3	157	75,136 83
Drugs.....	3	67	46,307 13
Drygoods.....	2	66	54,228 86
Flour & feed.....	1	4	1,500 00
Groceries.....	6	142	126,841 45
Hardware.....	6	215	144,930 77
Hops, etc.....	1	7	5,976 00
Ice.....	1	191	19,487 89
Lime, sand, cement, etc.....	1	43	14,046 27
Men's furnishing goods.....	2	9	3,793 09
Millinery.....	1	8	3,432 00
Pianos & organs.....	1	6	5,000 09
Toys & fancy goods.....	1	27	15,127 36
Woodenware.....	2	29	14,046 23
Total.....	44	1,149	\$658,759 54

TABLE X. — *Wage Aggregates by Localities.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1886.	No. establishments reported.	No. of employees.	Aggregate wages paid in 1887.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1886.	No. establishments reported.	No. of employees.	Aggregate wages paid in 1887.
Ahnapee.....	1,063	2	14	\$4,655 50	Milladore.....	1	21	\$3,542 87	
Alma.....	1,521	1	530	65,851 61	Milwaukee....	168,509	307	25541	11871848 33
Altoona.....	1	1	142	20,400 00	Mineral Point..	2,918	2	64	32,612 22
Antigo.....	1,972	7	256	91,421 03	Monroe.....	8,596	5	97	27,421 72
Appleton.....	10,227	29	1,296	451,280 10	Montello.....	683	1	26	4,000 00
Ashland.....	4,844	7	410	174,196 56	Neenah.....	4,910	6	433	162,506 68
Baraboo.....	4,168	4	534	332,859 73	New London....	2,167	3	32	16,032 76
Barron.....	1	8	103	29,146 36	New Richmond..	1,208	3	62	23,467 48
Barronett.....	1	1	171	69,828 11	Oconomowoc....	2,714	1	4	1,670 00
Beloit.....	5,359	19	676	267,714 53	Oconto.....	4,880	4	716	224,967 66
Berlin.....	4,007	6	305	131,047 75	Omro.....	1,510	1	12	2,338 00
Bloomer.....	693	1	38	27,027 93	Onalaska.....	1,140	2	544	100,578 64
Burlington.....	1,666	3	14	6,977 40	Oshkosh.....	22,064	26	1,796	647,319 98
Cedarburg.....	1,293	4	179	49,790 28	Ostrander.....	1	1	78	17,155 94
Chippewa Falls.	8,719	1	269	118,576 45	Peshtigo.....	1,647	1	1,367	218,132 00
Clayton.....	168	1	62	22,874 73	Platteville.....	2,765	1	19	12,695 00
Clintonville.....	1,117	1	33	7,326 50	Plymouth.....	1,189	3	64	10,991 73
Cumberland.....	1,432	2	833	100,702 00	Portage.....	5,501	5	191	63,051 44
Delavan.....	1,730	1	12	8,998 70	Pt. Washington.	1,518	5	56	21,296 00
Depere.....	2,149	7	257	99,009 06	Pra. du Chien..	3,326	2	106	40,398 70
Douglas Center.	1	1	1	525 00	Racine.....	19,636	41	3,546	1888,016 33
Eau Claire.....	21,666	13	1,296	444,522 36	Reedsburg.....	1,361	3	73	25,166 14
Evansville.....	1,512	2	57	22,106 03	Rice Lake.....	1,145	2	221	38,308 91
Fairchild.....	503	1	212	53,679 38	Richardson.....	51	1	65	21,569 50
Fond du Lac.....	12,726	21	1,310	398,626 89	Ripon.....	8,507	5	93	20,219 77
Ft. Atkinson.....	2,118	4	265	97,229 52	River Falls.....	1,726	2	58	31,772 25
Ft. Howard.....	3,749	6	251	103,138 87	Sawyer.....	1	1	6	2,014 00
Grafton.....	519	2	86	23,798 96	Schofield.....	2	2	160	69,459 97
Green Bay.....	7,111	6	534	239,935 85	Shawano.....	1,237	1	8	1,716 75
Horicon.....	1,270	1	134	28,860 00	Sheboygan.....	11,727	23	2,127	660,680 61
Hudson.....	2,821	4	352	151,320 04	Sheboygan Falls.	1,132	3	98	42,968 04
Janesville.....	9,941	35	1,146	355,116 34	Shell Lake.....	1	1	464	170,000 00
Jefferson.....	2,441	8	120	46,363 40	Sparta.....	2,796	1	20	7,163 71
Kaukauna.....	3,239	8	403	222,856 06	Stevens Point..	6,510	2	22	9,896 50
Kelly.....	1	1	71	19,685 65	Stoughton.....	2,105	1	150	69,676 64
Kenosha.....	5,067	9	843	341,482 66	Sturgeon Bay... Superior.....	1,760	5	303	58,514 70
Kewaunee.....	1,324	4	32	13,970 80	Two Rivers.....	2,500	3	111	35,539 74
La Crosse.....	21,740	37	3,468	879,928 24	Watertown.....	8,487	12	376	124,462 13
Lake Geneva.....	2,261	4	120	21,594 26	Waukesha.....	4,125	6	710	297,823 16
Lancaster.....	1,410	1	8	2,200 00	Waupaca.....	1,810	3	30	11,449 33
Madison.....	12,064	19	532	263,872 76	Waupun.....	2,012	8	84	41,128 36
Manitowoc.....	6,881	16	819	115,649 40	Wausau.....	8,810	15	1,015	281,856 98
Marquette.....	4,100	11	915	320,270 34	Wauwatosa.....	7,829	4	118	59,104 00
Mazomanie.....	1,024	3	188	18,488 64	West Bend.....	1,234	4	123	13,874 21
Menasha.....	3,823	7	865	271,446 87	West Depere....	2,068	1	29	9,600 00
Menokaunee.....	3,062	1	276	88,796 66	West Superior..	5	5	245	117,681 63
Menomonie.....	5,403	4	1,716	339,004 54	Weyauwega.....	753	2	20	6,065 00
Meridian.....	1	1	197	54,707 00	Whitewater....	4,158	5	460	195,677 56
Merrill.....	3,948	13	916	312,476 43					



CHAPTER IV.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF INSPECTION.

A.—Factories, Shops and Wholesale Stores.

B.—Hotels, Boarding Houses, Hospitals and other Institutions.



CHAPTER IV.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF INSPECTION.

A.

NOTE.—Establishments unaccompanied by remarks were found in good condition, and to be complying with the law.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
AHNAPEE.				
H. DETJEN, planing mill; 2-st. frame; engine and boiler house, 2-st. brick; insp. Oct. 26, '87, by Claymier	6	.....	6	20
J. MEVERDEN, tannery; 2-st. frame; engine house, 1-st. brick; insp. Oct. 26, '87, by Claymier.....	4	.....	4	15
A. HAMACEK, foundry and machine shop; shop, 2-st. frame; foundry, 1-st. frame; insp. Oct. 26, '87, by Claymier.....	8	.....	8	10
ALMA.				
FRED LAUE, saw mill; 1-st. frame; insp. Sept. 23, '87, by Moore..	12	.....	12	40
MISSISSIPPI RIVER LOGGING CO., FRED'K WEYER-HAUSER, prest.; insp. Sept. 23, '87, by Moore.....	750	.....	750	.....
This company's works extend for a distance of six or seven miles along the Mississippi river. Logs are sent from Northern Wisconsin here, rafted together and sent down stream to be sawed into lumber. The company is more generally known as the "Beef Slough Co." A number of boarding houses are connected with the works; all 2-story frame.				
ALTOONA.				
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA R. R. repair shop; 1-st. brick; insp. Aug. 10, '87, by Moore.....	22	.....	22	60
ANTIGO.				
HERMAN, BECKLINGER & HERMAN, mfrs. chairs; factory, 2-st. frame; dry-kiln, 1-st frame; engine house, 1-st. brick; insp. Nov. 14, '87, by Claymier.....	12	.....	12	30
Ordered rail around stairway on 2d floor.				
HERMAN, BECKLINGER & HERMAN, mfrs. lumber; saw mills, 2-st. frame; engine house, 1-st. frame, 1 hand elevator; insp. Nov. 14, '87, by Claymier.....	26	.....	26	45
Ordered guard on elevator.				
T. D. KELLOGG, mfr. lumber; saw mill, 2-st. frame; engine house, 1-st. frame; insp. Nov. 14, '87, by Claymier	14	.....	14	100
Ordered guard around fly-wheel. Complied.				
JOHNS & KELLOGG, iron works; foundry, 1-st. frame; blacksmith shop, 1-st frame; machine shop, 1½-st. frame; insp. Nov. 14, '87, by Claymier	8	.....	8	40
J. H. WEED, saw mill, 2-st. frame; insp. Nov. 15, '87, by Claymier	75	.....	75	160
HOXIE & MILLER, planing mill; 1-st. frame; insp. Nov. 15, '87, by Claymier.....	19	.....	19	53
R. M. GOODWIN & CO., mfrs. handles; factory, 1-st. frame; dry-house, 1-st. frame; insp. Nov. 15, '87, by Claymier.....	20	.....	20	50

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
F. HERMAN, planing mill; 2-st. and 1-st. frame, insp. Nov. 15, '87, by Claymier.....	4	.....	4	20
P. J. MILLARD, printer; 2-st. frame; insp. Nov. 15, '87, by Claymier.....	3	1	4	6
OGDEN BROTHERS, printers, 1-st. frame; insp. Nov. 15, '87, by Claymier.....	3	1	4	4
J. E. CLANCY, planing mill; 2-st. frame; insp. Nov. 15, '87, by Claymier.....	4	.....	4	24
APPLETON.				
APPLETON MACHINE CO.; 1-st. frame; insp. Nov. 18, '87 by Claymier.....	10	.....	10	20
CHAMPION HORSE NAIL CO., mfrs.; $2\frac{1}{4}$ -st. frame; insp. Nov. 18, '87, by Claymier.....	20	10	30	.....
Three outer doors on ground floor; stairway on second, and roof adjoining. Third floor unoccupied.				
APPLETON BOOT AND SHOE MFG. CO.; 2-st. frame; insp. Nov. 18, '87, by Claymier.....	37	10	47	8
Ordered modification of fire escape and new cable on elevator. Ground floor has three outer doors; second floor outside, stairway and easy access to adjoining roof; 3d floor stairway, and ladder leading to adjoining roof. Complied.				
ATLAS PAPER CO., mfrs.; six buildings, one 2-st., two 1-st. brick; two 2-st., one 1-st. frame; insp. Nov. 18, '87, by Claymier.....	76	45	121	1,850
Provided with fan.				
APPLETON PAPER AND PULP CO., mfrs.; seven buildings, none over two stories in height. 1 hyd. elevator; insp. Nov. 18, '87, by Claymier.....	37	5	42	300
Mill provided with fan.				
KIMBERLY, CLARK & CO., mfrs. book and print paper; six buildings:—one 4-st. and attic; one 2-st.; three 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame. Two hyd. elevators; insp. Nov. 18, '87, by Claymier.....	101	26	127	w450
Fire escapes on high buildings. Provided with fans.				
FOX RIVER PAPER CO., mfrs.; 2-st. brick; iron escape; insp. Nov. 19, '87, by Claymier.....	36	35	71	w450
Ordered guard on elevator on first floor. Complied.				
G. M. SPAULDING & CO., flour mill; 4-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 19, '87, by Claymier.....	8	.....	8	w150
None regularly employed above ground floor.				
S. K. WAMBOLD & SON, flour mill; 2-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 19, '87, by Claymier.....	9	.....	9	w100
None regularly employed above ground floor.				
WILLY & CO., merchant millers; three buildings; mill $2\frac{1}{4}$ -st. frame. Insp. Nov. 19, '87, by Claymier.....	10	.....	10	w100
None regularly employed above ground floor.				
MORGAN & BASSETT, founders and machinists; three buildings; one 2-st., two 1-st., frame. Insp. Nov. 19, '87, by Claymier.....	25	.....	25	w100
Ordered ventilator in foundry. Complied.				
APPLETON MANUFACTURING CO., "Modern Hero" horse power and grinding mills; ten buildings, one 2-st. brick; four 2-st. frame; five 1-st. frame. 1 hyd. elevator. Insp. Nov. 19, '87, by Claymier.....	180	.....	180	w4

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
A. D. FLEMMING & CO., linen mills; six buildings, one 2-st.; five 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 21, '87, by Claymier.....	30	.....	30	w800
Ordered door leading to fire escape changed on second floor. Has one outside stairway.				
PATTEN PAPER CO., pulp mfrs.; one 2-st., one 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 21, '87, by Claymier.....	17	.....	17	w850
PATTEN PAPER CO., mfrs. paper; five buildings; one 2-st., four 1-st., 2 hyd. elevators. Insp. Nov. 21, '87, by Claymier...	44	65	109	w500
In conversation with superintendent in regard to dust in picking-room, he said the firm were willing to do anything for the benefit of their employes. The latter said that the condition of the picking department was as good as it could be made. Outside stairway escape.				
APPLETON NOVELTY WORKS, foundry and machine shop; 2-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 21, '87, by Claymier.....	3	.....	3	w15
MARSTON & BEVERIDGE, mfrs. hubs and spokes; two 2-st. frame buildings. Insp. Nov. 21, '87, by Claymier.....	23	.....	23	w75
GEM TOY CO., mfrs.; four buildings; one 1½-st., one 2-st., two 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 21, '87, by Claymier.....	11	.....	11	w25
Firm is building a new factory, and will move in about Jan., '88. Condition fair.				
APPLETON FURNACE CO., mfrs. pig iron; three 1-st. frame buildings. 1 hyd. elevator. Insp. Nov. 21, '87, by Claymier...	40	.....	40	w100
VALLEY IRON WORKS, foundry and machine shop; five buildings; two 2-st., two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 21, '87, by Claymier.....	35	.....	35	w45
APPLETON WOOLEN MILLS, three buildings; one 2-st. stone and brick; two 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 21, '87, by Claymier....	32	18	50	w100
Ordered railing around opening in floor of picking room. Completed.				
APPLETON STRAW BOARD CO., mfrs. building, straw, rag and wrapping papers; three buildings; one 2-st. brick; two 1 st. frame. Insp. Nov. 21, '87, by Claymier.....	18	.....	18	w150
APPLETON LINEN WORKS, linen mills; 2-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	3	9	12	w40
NORTHSIDE WOOLEN MILLS CO.; 2 and 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	4	3	7	w60
EAGLE FORK CO., foundry and machine shop; 2- and 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	4	.....	4	w25
GEORGE WALTER, brewery; six buildings; one 4-st., one 3-st. brick; three 2-st., one 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	8	.....	8	4
None regularly employed above second floor.				
A. GRIMBERG, sheepskin tannery; 2-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	2	.....	2	8
SYME & JONES, mfrs. cooperage; six buildings; three 2-st., three 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	130	.....	130	45
BUM & GUNTHER, flour mill; 2-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	1	.....	1	w40
THE CHAMPION WOOD PULP CO., mill, 2-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 23, '87, by Claymier.....	15	.....	15	w500

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
MAUSER & KLINE, mfrs. furniture moulding; three buildings; one 2-st., two 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 22, '87, by Claymier..... Buildings also occupied by George McArthur, mfr. of portier curtains, employing 8 males.	5	.....	5	w30
L. B. BATTEN, flour mill; 2-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 22, '87, by Claymier	2	.....	2	w50
APPLETON GAS WORKS; three buildings; one 2-st., two 1-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 23, '87, by Claymier.....	2	.....	2	15
APPLETON WATER WORKS; 1-st. brick, 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 23, '87, by Claymier.....	4	.....	4	{ w200 s150
MUENCH BREWING CO., five buildings; two 8-st. brick; two 2-st., one 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 23, '87, by Claymier..... None regularly employed above second floor.	9	.....	9	15
"APPLETON VOLKSFREUND"; 2-st. brick; 1 hand elevator. Insp. Nov. 23, '87, by Claymier..... Forbade use of elevator for passengers, and posted notice to that effect.	9	.....	9	.....
"APPLETON WEEKLY CRESCENT"; 2-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 25, '87, by Claymier	4	.....	4	2
POST PUBLISHING CO., printing; 2-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 25, '87, by Claymier.....	12	2	14	w5
J. & M. ROSSMEISL, mfrs. boots and shoes; 2-st. and attic, brick. Insp. Nov. 25, '87, by Claymier..... Third floor unoccupied.	3	1	4	.....
ASHLAND.				
"ASHLAND PRESS"; 2-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 8, '87, by Moore..	9	.....	9	w5
D. J. SEYLER, machine shop; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 8, '87, by Moore.....	15	.....	15	30
SUPERIOR LUMBER CO.; 2 sawmills, 1 planing mill, 1 machine shop, 1 sash and blind shop—all 2-st. frame; insp. Aug. 8, '87, by Moore..... Manager would like to see a boiler inspector added to the force of the Bureau.	280	.....	280	400
F. M. NASH & SON, planing mill; 2-st. frame; insp., Aug. 8, '87, by Moore.....	6	.....	6	65
D. W. MOWALT & Co., saw-mill; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 8, '87, by Moore..... Ordered guard around fly wheel. Complied.	180	.....	180	100
W. R. SUTHERLAND; saw-mill, 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 8, '87, by Moore.....	20	.....	20	60
ASHLAND CIGAR AND TOBACCO CO., mfrs.; 3-st. and basement brick; 1 hand elevator. Insp. June 19, '88, by Claymier..... None employed on third floor. Ordered six children under 12 discharged. Complied.	35	5	40	.....
"ASHLAND DAILY NEWS"; 3-st. and basement brick. Insp. June 19, '88, by Claymier..... Third floor unoccupied.	13	1	14	2

Report of Inspection—A—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
MIL., LAKE SHORE & WESTERN RY. SHOPS; three 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame. Insp. June 20, '88, by Claymier..... Buildings erected 1887. General condition good.	87	.....	87	30
<i>BARABOO.</i>				
VANDEVEER & McFARLAND, contractors; 2-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 5, '87, by Moore..... This firm employs 20 hands, of whom about one-fifth work in the shop, making sash, doors, blinds and frames, such as carpenters and contractors use.	20	.....	20	12
ISLAND WOOLEN CO., mfrs.; mill, 2-st. frame. Insp. October 5, '87, by Moore..... Ordered a shaft covered. Mill is new and in good condition. Machinery, belts, etc., are guarded in the best manner. Complied.	22	23	45	w110
F. EFFINGER, brewery; 2-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 5, '87, Moore...	4	.....	4	6
HOYT BROTHERS, milling; 3-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 5, '87 by Moore..... This mill is like most other small mills—no one works on third floor.	4	.....	4	w100
W. F. WACKLER, foundry and machine shop; 2-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 5, '87, by Moore.....	9	.....	9	50
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY SHOPS, 1-st. brick Insp. Oct. 5, '87, by Moore..... I did not find anything wrong with these works. There is not much machinery—a few lathes and drills, which are as safe as such machinery usually is. Of the 106 men here employed, about twenty are machinists.	106	.....	106	60
<i>BARRON.</i>				
GEORGE PARR; 1-st. saw mill. Insp. Sept. 14, '87, by Moore. Mill idle at time of inspection.	25	...	25	w100
J. W. TAYLOR, flour; 3-st. mill. Insp. Sept. 14, '87, by Moore.. None regularly employed above second floor.	5	.....	5	w50
BARRON WOOLEN MILL CO., mfrs.; 2-st. frame. Insp. Sept. 14, '87, by Moore..... Belt ordered covered. Complied.	6	10	16	w25
W. B. JUDD, mfr. lumber and barrel stock; 2-st. saw mill. Insp. Sept. 14, '87, by Moore..... Saw mill on upper floor. Stave factory and planing mill on ground floor.	50	.....	50	100
<i>BARRONETT.</i>				
BARRONETT LUMBER CO., mfrs.; 1-st. saw mill. Insp. Sept. 14, '87, by Moore..... The mill was found in good shape. It is the only manufacturing establishment here.	75	.....	75	125

Report of Inspection—A—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
BEAVER DAM.				
BEAVER DAM COTTON MILLS; 3-st. and basement brick; three 1-st. brick; iron escape and two wooden ladders with platforms; 1 steam elevator. Insp. Apr. 27, '88, by Claymier.	60	120	180	{ s350 w140
Found three children under 12 working here; ordered them discharged. Automatic sprinklers on every floor.				
BEAVER DAM WOOLEN MFG. CO., mill, 3-st. and basement brick; office and warehouse, 2-st. and basement, brick; dry-house, 1-st. brick. Two wooden escapes with platforms; 1 steam elevator. Insp. Apr. 27, '88, by Claymier.	53	53	106	{ s60 w70
Automatic sprinklers on all floors.				
BEAVER DAM WOOLEN MILLS; mill, 2-st. and basement frame; office and warehouse, 2-st. frame; boiler house, 2-st. brick. Insp. Apr. 27, '88, by Claymier.	22	20	42	w70
Automatic sprinklers on all floors.				
LEWIS BROTHERS, flour; mill, 3-st. and basement frame. Insp. Apr. 23, '88, by Claymier.	4	.....	4	w60
None regularly employed above second floor.				
J. S. ROWELL SONS & CO., mfrs. agricultural implements; eight buildings, main shops 2-st. and 3-st. brick; four 2-st., two 1-st. frame; 1 steam elevator. Insp. Apr. 27, '88, by Claymier.	40	1	41	50
Ladder to lower roof adjoining.				
BAY VIEW (Door Co.).				
BAY VIEW ROLLER MILLS, flour; mill 4-st. iron veneer; engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 25, '87, by Claymier.	3	.....	3	10
BELOIT.				
EUREKA LAUNDRY; 2-st. frame. Insp. June 8, '87, by Moore.	2	3	5	6
Business all done on lower floor. A complaint was made to me that the man who runs the engine was too careless. I did not have time at this inspection to see the proprietors, but sent postal card to them to see that the man be more careful. Personally I think engine safe; it blows at 60 and tested 90.				
JOHN THOMPSON & SON, plow works; main shop, 3-st. brick, all others 2-st. and 1-st. Insp. June 7, '87, by Moore.	50	.....	50	80
Ordered a belt covered. Complied.				
CHAM. INGERSOLL, printing; 3-st. brick. Insp. June 13, '87, by Moore.	6	4	10	4
This office is so situated that in spring, when water gets very high it comes into the office, as was the case this spring, making it uncomfortable and unhealthy. Work all done on lower floor.				
BELOIT IRON WORKS, paper mill machinery; 2-st. frame. Insp. June 13, '87, by Moore.	75	.....	75	100
Found main belt in an unprotected condition, and dangerous, indeed. Ordered to be fixed at once. Complied.				
BELOIT PAPER CO., mfrs. building and carpet paper; main buildings, 2-st. stone and brick. Insp. June 13, '87, by Moore.	20	.....	20	50
The sanitary condition is poor, owing to the nature of the work. I see no way to remedy it, as the building is well ventilated now. At a previous visit I found some machinery not guarded, and ordered it done; at this time I find it attended to in the most complete manner.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
AUGUST SCHLENCK, brewery; 2-st. brick and stone. Insp. June 13, '87, by Moore.	1	.....	1	10
F. V. KENZIE, saah, doors and blinds; 1-st. frame, covered with iron. Insp. June 13, '87, by Moore.	8	.....	8	40
REX. J. DOWD, knife works; 1-st. veneer; intended to be fire-proof. Insp. June 13, '87, by Moore. A very pleasant and airy shop.	7	.....	7	50
HOUSTON MILLING CO., flour; 3-st. frame. Insp. June 13, '87, by Moore. Work all done on first and second floors.	6	.....	6	50
N. P. GASTON & SON, mfrs. scales; 1-st. and 2-st. brick. Insp. June 13, '87, by Moore.	15	.....	15	18
JOHN BISHOP, custom mill; 2-st. frame. Insp. June 13, '87, by Moore.	8	.....	8	w50
BELOIT CITY MILLS, BLODGETT & NELSON; 4-st. and attic; stone. Insp. June 13, '87, by Moore. This firm employs 10 men, 5 of whom work in mill, and 5 in cooper shop, 1-st. building near the mill. The five men in mill work on lower floor almost exclusively.	10	.....	10	w50
GESLEY BROS., mfrs. agricultural implements; 2-st. stone. Insp. June 13, '87, by Moore.	12	.....	12	30
"BELOIT ARGUS"; 2-st. brick. Insp. June 8, '87, by Moore. Elevator in the building for use of all.	5	.....	5	.....
MRS. GEORGE WEILER, steam laundry; 3-st. brick. Insp. June 8, '87, by Moore. Business all done on lower floor.	3	5	8	6
S. FLORY, mfr. cigars; 3-st. brick. Insp. June 7, '87, by Moore. Work all done on ground floor.	2	4	6	.....
BELOIT PAPER PAIL WORKS, C. A. Anderson, owner; four buildings; 3 frame, 1 brick, all one story high. Insp. June 7, '87, by Moore. Works idle at time of inspection; but will start up within two or three days. Mr. Rathbun is much opposed to child labor; but the nature of his works demands young help. He employs none under lawful age.	9	9	18	12
BELOIT STRAW BOARD CO., mfrs.; 2-st. frame. Insp. June 7, '87, by Moore.	23	.....	23	{ s175 w150
ALLEN, McEVOY & CO., jobbing repair shop; 2-st. frame. Insp. June 7, '87, by Moore.	6	.....	6	10
JOHN FOSTER & CO., mfrs. shoes; 2-st. brick. Insp. June 7, '87, by Moore. This shop should be a model for many others to pattern from. Well lighted and plenty of air.	98	86	184	75
ECLIPSE WIND ENGINE CO., mfrs. windmills, pumps, pulleys, hose-reels and general machinery; all buildings 2-st. stone and frame. Insp. June 7, '87, by Moore. These works rank among the best anywhere in the state; it seems that everything is being done to make the life of their employes pleasant. Besides these works I would make special mention of another undertaking of the company. They have bought a plat of 40 acres and have started a building association among the men to help them get homes for themselves. They pay their men by the day, but are about to adopt the "piece" system.	200	.....	200	450

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
ROSENBLATT & SONS, mfrs. overalls and shirts; 2-st. and basement frame. Insp. June 13, '87, by Moore.....	10	40	50	75
<i>BIG WAUSAUKEE.</i>				
BIRD & WELLS LUMBER CO., one 2-st., two 1-st. frame. Insp. June 23, '88, by Claymiller.....	60	.....	60	75
Boarding house connected.				
BEACH & BISHOP, mfrs. lumber, turned chair stock, etc.; one 2-st., four 1-st. frame. Insp. June 23, '88, by Claymiller.....	61	.....	61	80
Boarding house connected.				
<i>BLACK EARTH.</i>				
BLACK EARTH KNITTING CO., 2-st., frame. Insp. Nov. 18, '87, by Moore.....	6	19	25	10
This enterprise is mostly among retired farmers. As near as I can learn, there is some dissatisfaction because of the unhealthy condition of the plant. The machinery is all right. It furnishes a good deal of home employment.				
<i>BERLIN.</i>				
BERLIN MACHINE WORKS; 1-st. and 2-st. brick. Insp. Jan. 28, '88, by Moore.....	50	.....	50	35
This is a nice factory; the only fault I could find is that too much is required of the engine; it is 35 H. P., but is expected to do the work of a 50 H. P. There is plenty of boiler room, however (230 H. P.), so that the strain is on engine, not the boiler.				
H. PUTNAM & SONS; mfrs. boot and shoe packs; 3-st. and basement brick; one steam elevator. Insp. Jan. 28, '88, by Moore.....	69	6	75	15
Fair condition; only one man employed on third floor.				
HENRY LUTHER, mfr. washboards; 2-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 28, '88, by Moore.....	6	.....	6	20
Fair condition; ordered guard around fly wheel. Complied.				
STILLMAN & WRIGHT, flour; 3-st. brick. Insp. Jan. 28, '88, by Moore.....	7	.....	7	40
None employed on third floor.				
C. S. MORRIS, flour; 2-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 28, '88, by Moore..	6	.....	6	60
Fair condition.				
NILS JOHNSON, machine shop; 2-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 28, '88, by Moore.....	3	.....	3	30
BERLIN GRANITE CO., paving stone. Insp. Jan. 30, '88, by Moore.....	50	.....	50	..
WISCONSIN GRANITE CO., paving stone. Insp. Jan. 29, '88, by Moore.....	150	.....	150	5
<i>BLOOMER.</i>				
RIGGS & ROTCH; 1-st. saw-mill. Insp. Aug. 9, '87, by Moore..	40	...	40	65

Report of Inspection—A—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
BOSCOBEL.				
RUKA BROS. MANUFACTURING CO., wagons, sleighs and agricultural implements; 2-st. brick; 2-st. frame; 1-st. frame; several frame stock sheds. Insp. Nov. 15, '87, by Moore.	40	.....	40	65
This firm employs an average of 30 men. Sometimes they employ as high as 70; at time of inspection 40. The shafting in this establishment is all underneath the floors; and belts are well guarded. Other conditions fair.				
BRODHEAD.				
ROSSITER BROTHERS, mfrs. windmills and tanks; 2-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 8, '87, by Moore.	6	.....	6	25
An accident occurred here, in Brodhead, a short time ago which threw about 40 men out of employment—perhaps permanently. The foundation of a mill across the race gave way, destroying the water power, and shutting down both grist mill and plow works.				
BURLINGTON.				
BURLINGTON MILLS, flour; 3-st. frame. Insp. Dec. 15, '87, by Moore.	4	.....	4	w100
W. J. FINK & CO., brewery; 3-st. and basement brick. Insp. Dec. 15, '87, by Moore.	6	.....	6	18
A. ZWEIBEL, foundry and machine shop; 2-st. stone. Insp. Dec. 15, '87, by Moore.	7	.....	7	20
CEDARBURG.				
CEDARBURG WOOLEN MILLS; mill, 3-st. and basement; warehouse, 2-st.; dye house 1-st. stone. Two iron escapes; one steam elevator. Insp. Mar. 13, '88, by Claymier.	50	50	100	{ s50 w40
HILGEN MANUFACTURING CO., sash, doors, blinds; factory, 2-st. and basement; warehouse, 2-st. frame; three 1-st. buildings. One steam elevator. Insp. Mar. 13, '88, by Claymier.	65	.....	65	75
"THE CEDARBURG WEEKLY NEWS"; 1-st. frame. Insp. Mar. 13, '88, Claymier.	3	.....	3	.....
KLUEBER & ZWICKER, knitting works; 3-st. brick. Insp. Mar. 13, '88, by Claymier.	3	5	8	.....
Third floor not occupied.				
SCHROEDER & TROTTMAN, flour; 3-st. and basement stone. Insp. Mar. 13, '88, by Claymier.	3	.....	3	w60
None regularly employed on third floor.				
THE WEHAUSEN CO., flour and saw-mills; flour mill, 3-st. and basement stone; saw-mill, 1-st. frame. Insp. Mar. 13, '88, by Claymier.	1	.....	1	w60
None regularly employed on third floor.				
JACOB ZAUN, flour; mill, 2-st. and basement, frame. Insp. Mar. 13, '88, by Claymier.	2	.....	2	w85
CENTRALIA.				
CENTRALIA PULP AND WATER POWER CO.; one 2-st., two 1-st., frame. 1 hyd. elevator. Insp. June 12, '88, by Claymier.	55	1	56	w4000

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
CENTRALIA HUB & SPOKE FACTORY; four 1-st. frame, and several sheds. Insp. June 12, '88, by Claymlier.....	68	.....	68	48
Ordered gears of edges guarded.				
THE JACKSON MILLING CO., flour; 3-st. and basement frame; $2\frac{1}{4}$ -st. frame, iron veneer. Insp. June 12, '88, by Claymlier	9	.....	9	w400
None employed on third floor.				
THE MARION L. BENSLEY PULP MILLS; 2-st. frame. Insp. June 12, '88, by Claymlier.....	17	.....	17	w648
THE WISCONSIN WOOD PULP CO., 2-st. and 1-st. frame. Insp. June 12, '88, by Claymlier.....	11	.....	11	w500
L. H. WOOD, planing mill; 2-st. and 1-st. frame. Insp. June 12, '88, by Claymlier.....	6	.....	6	35
Ordered hub on planer guarded. Complied.				
CHIPPEWA FALLS.				
CHIPPEWA LUMBER & BOOM CO.; two 1-st. planing mills, one 1-st. saw mill, and warehouses. Insp. Aug. 5, '87, by Moore.	300	.....	300	w1,500
This mill is the largest in the northwest, if not in the United States. It runs two gang, two circular and two band saws. It is a new mill and its machinery is guarded in fine shape. The men are employed 11 hours per day, and are paid by the hour.				
F. G. & C. A. STANLEY, mfrs. lumber; main building, 2-st. frame; three 1-st. buildings. Insp. May 9, '88, by Claymlier.....	35	.....	35	40
Ordered railing on stairways.				
CHIPPEWA FALLS WOOLEN & LINEN MILLS CO.; main building, 2-st and attic frame; picking room, 1-st. brick. Insp. May 9, '88, by Claymlier	8	12	20	25
None regularly employed on third floor.				
CHISTHOLM & KENNEDY, flour; 3-st. frame. Insp. May 9, '88, by Claymlier.....	7	.....	7	w80
None regularly employed on third floor.				
"THE DAILY AND WEEKLY INDEPENDENT;" $1\frac{1}{4}$ -st. frame. Insp. May 9, '88, by Claymlier	5	8	8	2
CLAYTON.				
HUMBIRD & CO.; one saw mill, one planing mill, frame. Insp. Sept. 16, '87, by Moore	57	.....	57	40
Ordered guard on edger, and over belts between engine room and mill. Complied.				
CLINTON.				
W. J. HARTSHORN, mfr. railroad trucks; 2-st. frame. Insp. June 17, '87, by Moore	5	5	10	4
CLINTONVILLE.				
L. ROHRER & SONS, saw and planing mill; 2-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 13, '88, by Moore.....	30	.....	30	s100 w
Closed at time of inspection.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
WALL & CLINTON, saw-mill; 1-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 13, '88, by Moore	10	.....	10	.....
Closed at time of inspection.				
<i>CUMBERLAND.</i>				
BEAVER LAKE LUMBER CO.; one saw-mill, one planing mill. Insp. Sept. 13, '87, by Moore.....	225	.....	225	215
This company's pay-day is on the 15th, and the men say it is the 15th every time. They work night and day shifts of 11 hours each. If the mill is stopped for any cause in the middle of the afternoon, men's wages are not deducted.				
W. L. HUNTER, mfr. lumber; 1-st. saw-mill. Insp. Sept. 13, '87, by Moore.....	45	.....	45	80
This mill was found in but fair condition. Only two factories here.				
<i>DELAVER.</i>				
O. W. STOWE, mfr. windmills; 1-st. frame. Insp. July 2, '87, by Moore.....	5	.....	5	6
DELAVER TACK CO., tacks, nails and paper boxes; three buildings; one 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame. Insp. July 2, '87, by Moore.....	13	10	23	25
<i>DEPERE.</i>				
J. E. POTTS SALT AND LUMBER CO., saw-mill; 2-st. frame; two 1-st. buildings. Insp. Oct. 24, '87, by Claymiller	86	.....	86	400
Lath and shingle mill connected.				
NATIONAL FURNACE CO., mfrs. pig iron; five 1-st. frame buildings; two offices, engine room, boiler room and casting room; one steam elevator. Insp. Oct. 24, '87, by Claymiller.....	70	.....	70	220
J. P. DOUSMAN, flour mill; 3-st. stone; two 1-st. buildings. Insp. Oct. 24, '87, by Claymiller	10	.....	10	w125
None regularly employed on third floor.				
DUNHAM, WELLS & CO., grain elevator and feed mill; 4-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 24, '87, by Claymiller	3	.....	3	60
No more than two or three persons employed above second floor at any time.				
DUNHAM, WELLS & CO., flour mill, 4-st. frame, brick-veneer front. Insp. Oct. 24, '87, by Claymiller.....	7	.....	7	w100
None regularly employed above second floor.				
NICOLLET SASH AND DOOR CO., mfrs.; four buildings; two 2-st.; two 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 24, '87, by Claymiller	27	.....	27	70
H. COLLETTE, saw-mill, 2-st. frame; shingle mill, 1-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 24, '87, by Claymiller	67	.....	67	150
E. E. BOLLES WOODEN WARE CO. (R. A. Melswinkel, successor), mfrs. wooden ware; six buildings; three 2-st., and three 1-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 24, '87, by Claymiller.....	200	.....	200	100
THE WINEGARD PERSONS CO., grain elevator; 3-st. iron veneer. Insp. Oct. 24, '87, by Claymiller.....	2	.....	2	20
C. A. LAWTON, foundry and machine shop; three 1-st. brick buildings. Insp. Oct. 24, '87, by Claymiller.....	10	.....	10	10

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
DODGEVILLE.				
F. W. STRATMAN & CO., mfrs. wagons and plows; 2-st. frame and stone. Insp. Nov. 12, '87, by Moore.....	12	.....	12	10
Blacksmith and wagon repair shop connected. Poor condition.				
DOWNING.				
COOP & CURTIS, saw mill. Insp. Sept. 20, '87, by Moore.....	25	.....	25	70
G. RUDSELL, mfr. lumber and feed; one saw and one feed mill. Insp. Sept. 20, '87, by Moore.....	15	.....	15	w50
Only two manufacturing establishments here.				
EAGLE RIVER.				
GERRY LUMBER CO., mfrs.; three 2-st., two 1-st. frame. Insp. June 21, '88, by Claymier.....	100	.....	100	200
Boarding house connected.				
EAU CLAIRE.				
ELISHA ROSS, mfr. cooperage; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 3, '87, by Moore.....	8	.....	8	10
Proprietor is putting in new machinery, which will increase the number of employes to about 20 men.				
EAU CLAIRE LUMBER CO., mfrs.; 3 saw mills, one machine shop, and store houses — all 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 3, '87, by Moore.....	275	.....	275	1,150
This firm employs about 600 men in different parts of the state. They pay every two weeks, keeping back three days' pay. Time is taken on Saturdays, and pay on Wednesday. There is a patent arrangement used in the edge saws, consisting of a ratchet which keeps the board from flying back and hitting the men. It should be used by all mills. The edge saw is the most dangerous saw in the mills, and something should be done to make them safe. Some minor changes were ordered, which the superintendent promised to do at once.				
PHENIX MANUFACTURING CO., foundry and machine shop, sash and door factory and warehouse — all 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 3, '87, by Moore.....	65	.....	65	40
EAU CLAIRE PULP AND PAPER CO., mfrs.; 2-st. brick; one steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 3, '87, by Moore.....	40	20	60	w500
Elevator provided with automatic falling doors.				
MADISON STREET MANUFACTURING CO., house furnishing material; 3-st. frame; 2-st. roof in rear. Insp. Aug. 3, '87, by Moore.....	10	.....	10	20
Belt ordered covered. Only one man working on the third floor. Completed.				
THE "FREE PRESS"; 2-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 4, '87, by Moore.	17	5	22	w5
E. M. FISH & CO., mfrs. sash, doors and blinds; 1-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 4, '87, by Moore.....	14	.....	14	40
WEST EAU CLAIRE MILL CO.; saw mill, 2-st.; planing mill, 1-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 4, '87, by Moore.....	75	.....	75	128

Report of Inspection—A—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
VALLEY LUMBER CO., saw and shingle mill; 2-st. frame. . . .	80	.....	80	600
EMPIRE LUMBER CO., mfrs.; two 2-st. saw mills. Insp. Aug. 4, '87, by Moore.....	200	.....	200	725
EAU CLAIRE ROLLER MILL CO., flour; two buildings; elevator, 3-st. frame; mill, 4-st. frame; iron escape on mill. Insp. Aug. 4, '87, by Moore.....	14	.....	14	150
This mill is in good shape. All gearing is guarded in good style. Ordered railing around head of stairs: superintendent promised to have it done at once. Complied.				
N. SHAW & CO., mfrs. saw and flour mill machinery; 1-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 4, '87, by Moore.....	30	.....	30	40
DANIEL SHAW LUMBER CO., mfrs.; saw mill, planing mill, machine shop, and several warehouses—all 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 4, '87, by Moore.....	240	.....	240	600
Edge saw supplied with ratchet to protect workmen.				
WESTVILLE LUMBER CO., mfrs.; five buildings; two 2-st., three 1-st.; four frame, one stone. Insp. May 10, '88, by Claymiller.....	150	.....	150	214
The boarding house connected with the mill is not run by the firm; employees are paid in cash.				
PIONEER FURNITURE CO., mfrs.; 3-st. frame; 1 steam elevator. Insp. May 10, '88, by Claymiller.....	140	.....	140	123
Factory built in 1887. Ordered two fire escapes, and doors to swing outward. Complied.				
EAU CLAIRE NEWS CO., printing; 2-st. brick veneer. Insp. May 10, '88, by Claymiller.....	8	1	4	.....
MISSISSIPPI RIVER LOGGING CO., seven buildings and several sheds; three 2-st. and four 1-st. buildings. Insp. May 11, '88, by Claymiller.....	143	.....	143	{ s420 w800
Employees are paid full cash.				
"WORKMAN'S GAZETTE"; 3-st. brick veneer. Insp. May 12, '88, by Claymiller.....	8	4	7	1
"THE DAILY AND WEEKLY LEADER": 2-st. and basement, brick. Insp. May 12, '88, by Claymiller.....	5	9	14	w6
<i>ELLIS JUNCTION.</i>				
BUTLER, MUELLER & CO., mfrs. lumber and railroad ties; three 2-st., two 1-st. frame. Insp. June 22, '88, by Claymiller... ..	70	.....	70	75
Boarding house and store connected.				
<i>EVANSVILLE.</i>				
EVANSVILLE MANUFACTURING CO., tacks and small nails; 2-st. frame, 1 elevator. Insp. June 18, '87, by Moore.....	5	8	8	.....
This firm, when running full, employs about 30 hands; will start up about August.				
BAKER MANUFACTURING CO., wind mills and pumps; main bldg., 2-st. stone; three 1-st. buildings. Insp. June 18, '87, by Moore.....	40	.....	40	65
Generally, this shop is in good condition. I ordered a few changes, viz.: Elevator well to be enclosed by gate or railing. A guard rail around engine, as the fly-wheel is undershot, and the least particle of clothing caught between belt and wheel means death to the wearer. I also ordered cover to the under wheel of belt or band saw to protect operator's feet.				

Report of Inspection—A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
FAIRCHILD.				
N. C. FOSTER, mfr. lumber; sawmill, planing mill, elevator, and two 2-st. stores --all frame. Insp. Sept. 24, '87, by Moore.	100	.....	100	190
I found a shaft in lower part of mill, on which there were several pulleys unprotected. Ordered them guarded, as also guard on edger. This company runs a store in connection with its mills.				
FOND DU LAC.				
HUBER & FUHRMANN, drug mills; 1-st. brick. Insp. Jan. 27, '88, by Moore	9	6	15	30
Employees are mostly children. Work is light.				
A. K. HAMILTON, saw mill; 1-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 27, '88, by Moore	75	.....	75	300
Closed at time of inspection.				
LA BELLE WAGON WORKS, mfrs.; main shops, 1-st, 2-st. and 3-st. brick; warehouse, 3-st. stone; office, 1-st. brick; 1 steam, 1 hand elevator. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Moore	148	2	150	150
Fair condition. Buildings are old and were built as the business grew. Lower roof adjoining 3-st. shop.				
CITY ROLLER MILLS, flour; 2-st. stone; iron veneer cupalo. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Moore	6	.....	6	60
NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO., mfrs.; 3-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Moore	33	32	65	35
All work on ground floor. Elevator and new engine being put in at time of inspection.				
WM. REUPING & SONS, tannery; two 3-st. brick; 2-st. frame; 1-st. brick. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Moore	65	.....	65	30
Ordered fire escape on new building. I found the engineer wheeling wood. He not only runs the engine, but does the firing and wheels the fuel to a distance of ten rods. I remonstrated, because of the danger to the other employes while he did not have his attention upon the engine and boiler. Complied.				
C. J. L. MEYER, saw mill; 1-st. frame; planing mill, 1-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Moore	75	.....	75	150
Operated in summer only.				
O. C. STEENBERG & BRO., mfrs. sash, doors and blinds; 3-st. frame; steam elevator. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Moore	33	2	40	100
Engine, machinery and elevator well guarded. Engine room dark. Factory clean and in general good condition.				
H. E. PETTERS, foundry and machine shop; 1 st. frame. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Moore	4	.....	4	6
HARRISON POSTAL BAG RACK CO., mfrs.; 2-st brick. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Moore	13	.....	13	.....
JUNG & BORCHERT BREWING CO., 2-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Moore	9	.....	9	.....
A. G. BECHAUD & BRO., brewery; 2-st. brick. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Moore	12	.....	12	20
G. S. BURROWS, mfr. carriages; 2-st. brick. Insp. Jan. '88, by Moore	34	.....	34	10

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
B. F. & H. L. SWEET, mfrs. sleighs; factory, 1-st. brick, and several small frame storehouses. Insp. Jan. 26, '88, by Moore.	40	.....	40	40
DEGROAT, GIDDINGS & LEWIS, machine shop; 1-st. brick. Insp. Jan. 26, '88, by Moore	50	.....	50	40
THE WHEEL & SEEDER CO., mfrs.; 2-st. frame; one steam elevator. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Moore.....	70	.....	70	40
Ordered elevator guarded. Complied.				
C. E. BATES, mfr. boxes; 1-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 27, '88, by Moore	6	.....	6	20
Poor condition.				
ALLEN & TRELEVAN, milling; 3-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 27, '88, by Moore.....	7	.....	7	60
STICKNEY SHOE CO., mfrs.; 3-st. brick; iron escape; steam elevator. Insp. Jan. 26, '88, by Moore.....	60	30	90	15
Condemned the fire escape put up in obedience to former orders, and ordered one to reach the cornice and provided with balcony on third floor. There can be no other excuse than its cheapness for putting up such traps as the present escape. S. B. Armory owns building. Complied.				
CHAS. J. L. MEYER, mfr. sash, doors and blinds; factory, 3-st. brick; and several small frame store and warerooms; steam elevator. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Moore	220	5	225	500
Ordered new cable in elevator, and a number of belts guarded. Promised to comply at once. Building also occupied by Fond du Lac Furniture Co. Complied.				
FOND DU LAC FURNITURE CO., mfrs.; 3-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Moore.....	115	.....	115	.....
The firm occupy one floor in the same building with C. J. L. Meyers; also a new 3-st. brick used as warehouse and finishing shop, which is built on the site of the old plant, burned in 1886. As yet there were no fire escapes on the new building; but one is ready to be put up as soon as the weather permits. Power furnished by the Meyer establishment.				
MOORE & GALLOWAY, saw mill, and mfrs. sash, doors and blinds; saw mill, 1-st. frame; factory, 2-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 26, '88, by Moore.....	90	.....	90	200
The greater part of the employees work only during sawing season.				
HELMER & COOK, milling; 4-st. brick. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Moore	4	.....	4	44
No one employed on upper floors.				
FORT ATKINSON.				
NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING CO., chairs, sleighs, carriages and wagons; chair factory, 2-st. brick and frame; carriage and wagon shop, 2-st. frame; several warehouses; stairs, and bridge escapes. Insp. Dec. 20, '87, by Moore.....	207	20	227	100
Machinery not dangerous, but the shops generally in untidy shape. The buildings are old and in poor condition.				
CORNISH, CURTIS & GREEN, mfrs. dairy implements; three shops; two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame, office and warehouse; one hand elevator. Insp. Dec. 20, '87, by Moore.....	33	.....	33	65
Ordered belt covered and key capped. Complied.				
CITY BREWERY; 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 19, '87, by Moore.....	2	.....	2	6

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
GEO. H. POUNDER, mfr. "Flexible Harrow," and jobbing shop; shop, 2-st. brick, and one smaller frame. Insp. Dec. 20, '87, by Moore.....	15	.....	15	20
<i>FORT HOWARD.</i>				
A. M. DUNCAN, foundry and machine shop; three 1-st. shops. Insp. Oct. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	8	.....	8	15
THEODORE KEMNITZ FURNITURE CO., mfrs.; factory, 2-st. frame; paint shop, 2-st. frame; engine and boiler room, 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	42	.....	42	40
JOHN M. VOIGHT, mfr. sash, doors and blinds; factory, 2-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	25	.....	25	45
MILWAUKEE & NORTHERN R. R. REPAIR SHOPS; four 1-st. frame shops; one 1-st. brick engine room. Insp. Oct. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	142	.....	142	40
MCDONALD & BILLINGS LUMBER CO., mfrs. shingles, lath and pickets; three 1-st. bldgs. Insp. Oct. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	22	1	23	40
W. W. CARGILE, grain elevator; elevator, 7-st. iron veneer; warehouse, 1-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	9	.....	9	60
None regularly employed above ground floor.				
A. McDONALD, mfr. lumber, lath and shingles; saw mill, 2-st. frame; engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	54	.....	54	160
<i>GREEN BAY.</i>				
KENDALL & ROBB, mfrs. sash, doors and blinds; three bldgs.: 3-st., 2-st. and 1-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	10	.....	10	25
None regularly employed on third floor.				
D. W. BRITTON, mfr. cooperage; six buildings; one 2-st. brick; one 2-st. iron veneer; one 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	92	.....	92	75
S. J. MURPHY, mfr. lumber; saw mill, 2-st. frame; engine room, 2-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	130	.....	130	540
J. NOFFZ & CO., flour mill; 3-st. brick veneer. Insp. Oct. 21, '87, by Claymier.....	6	.....	6	50
STRAUBEL & EBELING, flour; elevator, 3-st. iron veneer; flour mill, 4-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 21, '87, by Claymier.....	10	.....	10	100
Ordered guard on pulley and piston rod. None regularly employed above second floor. Rebuilt. Complied.				
GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL R'Y SHOPS; five 1-st. shops. Insp. Oct. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	75	.....	75	50
<i>GAGEN.</i>				
GRANE BROTHERS, mfrs. lumber; one 2-st., six 1-st. frame. Insp. June 21, '88, by Claymier.....	60	.....	60	195
Boarding house and store connected.				
<i>GRAFTON.</i>				
GRAFTON WORSTED MILLS; mills, 3-st. and basement, warehouse, 2-st. stone. 1 hyd. elevator. Insp. Mar. 13, '88, by Claymier.....	49	46	95	775
Outside stairway and platform to lower roof adjoining.				

Report of Inspection—A—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
GRAFTON MILLING CO., flour; 3-st. and basement stone. Insp. Mar. 13, '88, by Claymier.....	4		4	w107
None regularly employed on third floor.				
C. RIETZ, mfr. leather; 2-st. stone. Insp. Mar. 13, '88, by Claymier.....				16
JOHN WEBBER, brewer; 1½-st. stone. Insp. Mar. 13, '88, by Claymier.....	2		2	
GRAND RAPIDS.				
GRAND RAPIDS FLOURING MILL CO., one 3-st. and basement, one 2-st. frame. Insp. June 12, '88, by Claymier.....	7		7	w150
None regularly employed above second floor.				
PATRICK & MAHONEY, foundry and machine shop: 1-st. frame. Insp. June 12, '88, by Claymier.....	8		8	w80
PIONEER WOOD PULP CO., three 1-st. frame. Insp. June 12, '88, by Claymier.....	12		12	w500
HARTFORD.				
ADAM FREY, grain elevator; 2-st. frame. Insp. April 12, '88, by Claymier.....	3		3	20
HARTFORD PLOW WORKS, mfrs.; one 2-st., two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. stone. Insp. April 12, '88, by Claymier.....	16		16	20
J. O. KENDALL, mfr. flour: 2-st. and basement brick; 2-st. and basement frame. Insp. April 11, '88, by Claymier.....	5		5	{ s80 w75
T. NEHRBASS, mfr. wood burial caskets; one 2-st., one 1-st. frame; one 2-st. stone. Insp. April 11, '88, by Claymier.....	10		10	20
J. PORTZ, brewery; one 2-st. and basement, one 2-st. brick; one 3-st. frame, iron veneer; two 2-st. frame. Insp. April 11, '88, by Claymier.....	12		12	20
None regularly employed on third floor.				
HORICON.				
VAN BRUNT & DAVIS CO., mfr. agricultural implements; six buildings—one 3-st. and basement, stone; one 2-st. and four 1-st. frame, and several sheds. Platform escape; one steam elevator. Insp. April 11, '88, by Claymier.....	70		70	105
VAN BRUNT & WILKINS MFG. CO., agricultural implements; six buildings, four 2-st., two 1-st., frame, and several sheds; 1 steam elevator. Insp. April 11, '88, by Claymier.....	130	1	131	50
HORTONVILLE.				
A. WEISS, mfr. furniture; 2-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 17, '87, by Claymier.....	3		3	6
Ordered guard on flywheel and pulley.				
NYE & DISETLER, saw, planing and feed mill; three buildings; 2-st. and 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 17, '87, by Claymier.....	15		15	115
LOYSEN & FEHLHABER, flour mill; 2½-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 17, '87, by Claymier.....	2		2	{ s40 w40
None regularly employed on third floor.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
HUDSON.				
JAMES HILL, mfr. fence pickets and feed; 2-st. frame. Insp. Sept. 19, '87, by Moore.....	2		2	45
Fair condition.				
WILLOW RIVER MILLING CO., flour; mill, 3-st. and attic; two 1-st. cooper shops; one 2-st. mill; one 2-st. elevator. Insp. Sept. 19, '87, by Moore.....	21		21	w250
Not to exceed six men at work in mill, and never more than one on third floor, and then only for a few minutes at a time.				
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE ST. PAUL & OMAHA R. R. REPAIR SHOPS; three 1-st. buildings. Insp. Sept. 19, '87, by Moore.....	145		145	80
Fair condition.				
HUDSON FURNITURE CO., mfrs.; factory, 3-st. frame; warehouse, 4-st. frame; 1 steam elevator. Insp. Sept. 19, '87, by Moore.....	95		95	80
Elevator condemned for want of guards. Shaft ordered covered. Buildings bridged. Complied.				
HUDSON LUMBER CO., mfrs.; one saw-mill; one planing-mill. Insp. Sept. 19, '87, by Moore.....	57		57	210
Mill closed at time of inspection for want of logs.				
JANESVILLE.				
A. C. KENT, mfr. corn planters and cigar-box lumber; 2-st. frame; 1 hand elevator. Insp. June 20, '87, by Moore.....	17		17	30
This factory, though not extensive, is the cleanest, roomiest and nicest of any I have visited so far.				
H. BUCHHOLZ & JACKMAN, mfr. carriages; one 2-st. and one 3-st. brick; 1 elevator. Insp. June 20, '87, by Moore.....	28		28	
Three-story building used as store-room. Buildings bridged				
JAMES WHITTAKER, mfr. cigars; 4-st. brick. Insp. June 22, '87, by Moore.....	5		5	
Work done on second floor. Outside stairway.				
JANESVILLE MACHINE CO., mfrs. agricultural implements; main building 3-st. brick; three smaller buildings. Two elevators. Insp. June 20, '87, by Moore.....	144		144	75
In third story of 3-st. building, only two men working at any time, and only part of the year. Found one elevator in bad condition; posted and notified.				
JOHN BOUB, brewery; 1-st. and 2-st. frame. Insp. June 22, '87, by Moore.....	6		6	6
NEW DOTY MFG. CO., general machine works; 2-st. brick. Insp. June 20, '87, by Moore.....	21		21	w
J. L. SPELLMAN & CO., mfr. cigars; 3-st. brick. Insp. June 22, '87, by Moore.....	11		11	
Work done on second floor.				
M. HANSON & CO., mfrs. furniture; 2-st. frame. Insp. June 20, '87, by Moore.....	21		21	w20
Roof low and uncomfortable. Floor in unsafe condition; ordered it fixed. Complied.				
H. S. WOODRUFF & CO. mfrs. "Woodruff buckle"; 2-st. brick. Insp. June 22, '87, by Moore.....	9		9	12

Report of Inspection—A—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
SHOPBELL & NORRIS, mfrs. sash, doors and blinds; 2-st. frame. Insp. June 20, '87, by Moore.	18	.....	18	w
RICHARDS & MARZLAFF, mfrs. shoes; 3-st. brick. Iron escape; 1 elevator. Insp. June 20, '87, by Moore. I found some belting in unsafe condition; ordered it secured. Elevator in poor condition; it was posted, and Mr. Norcross, the owner, notified. Complied.	32	18	45	w
JANESVILLE CITY BREWERY; 2-st. brick and basement. Insp. June 22, '87, by Moore.....	6	.....	6	10
EMPIRE CROSS SPRING CO., mfrs. carriages; 2-st. frame. Insp. June 20, '87, by Moore.....	19	.....	19	4
NEW McLEAN MFG. CO., mfrs. woolens; 2-st. brick. Tower escape. Insp. June 23, '87, by Moore.....	21	29	50	w60
JANESVILLE BARB WIRE WORKS; 1-st. frame. Insp. June 20, '87, by Moore.....	3	.....	3	w4
NEW GAS LIGHT CO., 2-st. and 1-st. brick. Insp. June 20, '87, by Moore.....	35	.....	35	w
LAWRENCE CARRIAGE TOP CO., mfrs.; 2-st. and basement brick. Insp. June 20, '87, by Moore.....	14	5	19	w3
RECORDER PRINTING CO., 3-st. brick. Insp. June 21, '87, by Moore..... Work all done on lower floor.	16	.....	16	4
WALLIS MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. bathing cabinets; 2-st. brick. Insp. June 20, '87, by Moore.....	8	.....	8	15
H. A. DOTY BOX CO., mfrs. cigar boxes; 2-st. frame. Insp. June 20, '87, by Moore..... This shop is badly crowded; but, at time of inspection a new shop of brick was in course of construction.	3	22	25	w5
HEMMING & SON, mfrs. ale and porter; 2-st. brick. Insp. June 22, '87, by Moore.....	2	.....	2	5
JANESVILLE CIGAR BOX CO., mfrs.; 2-st. brick. Insp. June 20, '87, by Moore.....	21	19	40	w
FORD'S MILLS, flour; 2-st. and elevator attic. Insp. June 22, '87, by Moore.....	7	.....	7	70w
JANESVILLE HAY TOOL CO., mfrs.; 1-st. and 2-st frame. Insp. June 20, '87, by Moore.....	5	.....	5	.....
CITY ROLLER MILLS, flour; 2-st. brick. Insp. June 22, '87, by Moore.....	4	.....	4	w75
CHESTER BAILEY, mfr. cotton batten and twine; one 2-st., two 1-st. frame. Insp. June 23, '87, by Moore.....	7	9	16	w25
JANESVILLE OVERALL CO., mfrs.; 2-st. brick. Insp. June 22, '87, by Moore.....	2	16	18	4
JANESVILLE STEAM LAUNDRY; 3-st. brick. Insp. June 23, '87, by Moore..... Work on second floor.	3	7	10	w2
GAZETTE PRINTING CO.; 3-st. brick, one elevator. Insp. June 22, '87, by Moore..... I notified Mr. Bliss that in my judgment the elevator was not safe, and advised some changes to be made. This elevator had fallen twice within the last six weeks, the last time slightly injuring the owner, and very seriously injuring Mr. Ecklin, who may not recover. At present in fair condition. Complied.	19	6	18	10

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
H. J. LAWRENCE, book binding; mfr. paper boxes, and printing; 3-st. brick. Insp. June 23, '87, by Moore		8	8	w
Work all on second floor.				
JANESVILLE COTTON MFG. Co.; three buildings; one 3-st. brick, one 2-st. brick, and one 2-st. frame, two iron balcony escapes; one tower. Insp. June 23, '87, by Moore.....	200	205	405	w450
I went to these mills some time ago and found several children, whom I suspected to be under 12 years of age. The company promised to discharge them, and I have every reason to think they have done so. But there are some 800 women and children who are working 11¼ to 12 hours per day and night, the night being the time most of the children are employed. The work is principally piece-work; but some of them work by the day. It is a hard place to work. Young persons cannot stand the strain and long hours. Even now it is almost impossible to run the mill for lack of help. Child labor is the main feature; there are many of them under 14 years of age, and <i>all</i> have to work 11¼ hours. The thermometer (I am told by one of the employes), averages in the heated season about 108°. There are plenty of openings (windows) for light and air; but if there is too much air stirring, the windows must be kept closed on account of blowing the cotton. The dressing room thermometer (I am told) runs as high as 140° and averages 110 to 120°. (Men work here 8 to 10 hours.) I am told by employes that girls who have worked since last September are quitting on account of loss of health caused by hard work and long hours; they cannot stand the intense heat at night, and cannot get sufficient sleep in the day time. They tell me they are unanimous for a "10 hour law, pure and simple — like Massachusetts."				
THOMAS McKEIGUE, mfr. cigars; 3-st. brick. Insp. June 23, '87, by Moore.....	4		4	
Work all done on second floor.				
CHAS. W. HODSON, milling; 3-st. iron and frame. Insp. June 23, '87, by Moore.....	9		9	65w
Work all done on second and ground floors. Four of the number employed are drivers.				
JEFFERSON.				
CITY BREWERY, 3-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 20, '87, by Moore.....				
Building in process of construction at time of inspection. There being no provision made for fire escapes, and the doors swinging inward, I mailed marked copy of law upon the subject to the proprietors.				
C. STOPPENBACH'S SONS, pork packers; packing house, 2-st. and 3-st. brick; ham house 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 20, '87, by Moore	20		20	20
J. BRENING, brewery; 2-st. and 3-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 20, '87, by Moore	12		12	15
Nearly all work done on first floor.				
JEFFERSON CHAIR FACTORY, mfrs. furniture; 2-st. frame. Insp. Dec. 20, '87, by Moore	30		30	50
Shop low and old. Condition very poor.				
THE COPELAND & RYDER CO., mfrs. boots and shoes; 2-st. frame. Insp. Dec. 20, '87, by Moore	55	15	70	12
A good factory, somewhat crowded; but in all other respects in good condition.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse Power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
JEFFERSON WOOLEN MILLS; mill, 3-st. frame; office and warehouse, 2-st. brick, warehouse, 1-st. frame. Stairs and iron escape. Insp. Dec. 20, '87, by Moore.....	17	8	25	w80
<i>KAUKAUNA.</i>				
HENRY COLLETTE, planing mill; two 1-st. frame buildings. Insp. Nov. 26, '87, by Claymier.....	10	.....	10	40
BROKAW PULP CO., mfrs. 2-st. and 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 26, '87, by Claymier.....	15	.....	15	w400
BADGER PAPER CO., mfrs.; three buildings, mill, 2-st. stone; boiler house, 1-st. stone; office, 2-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 26, '87, by Claymier.....	75	25	100	w1,000
Firm was just setting up a new dust collector, and putting new cable in elevator. Ordered guard on elevator.				
KAUKAUNA PAPER CO., mfrs.; three 1-st. buildings; 2 hyd. elevators. Insp. Nov. 26, '87, by Claymier.....	77	.....	77	w1,000
Ordered guard around stairway. Complied.				
AMERICAN PULP CO., mfrs.; 2-st. and 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 26, '87, by Claymier.....	14	.....	14	w300
FOX RIVER PAPER CO., pulp mill; 2-st. and 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 26, '87, by Claymier.....	15	.....	15	w575
KAUKAUNA LUMBER & MFG. CO., planing mill; four buildings; two 2-st., two 1-st. Insp. Nov. 26, '87, by Claymier.....	44	.....	44	w40
Ordered door on trap hole. Complied.				
ATLAS IRON AND BRASS WORKS; two 1-st. frame buildings Insp. Nov. 26, '87, by Claymier.....	50	.....	50	w60
Firm building addition to works at time of inspection. Ordered chimneys to coke fires, on account of escaping gases. Complied.				
KAUKAUNA ROLLER MILLS, flour; 3-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 26, '87, by Claymier.....	10	.....	10	w40
None regularly employed on third floor.				
THE SUN PUBLISHING CO.; 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 26, '87, by Claymier.....	4	1	5	4
MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN RY SHOPS; twelve 1-st. buildings; three 2-st. buildings. Insp. Nov. 26, '87, by Claymier.....	270	.....	270	w100
<i>KELLY.</i>				
KELLY MILLS, saw and planing mill; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 15, '87, by Siebers.....	100	.....	100	w200
<i>KENOSHA.</i>				
N. R. ALLEN & SONS, mfrs. leather; four buildings: 5-st., 4-st., 3-st. and 2-st. frame. Ladder escapes; 4 steam elevators. Insp. Dec. 14, '87, by Moore.....	200	.....	200	120
Condition fair.				
THE BAIN WAGON CO., mfrs.; four large 2-st. and 3-st. shops, and several small warehouses. Iron escapes; 3 steam and 2 hand elevators. Insp. Dec. 14, '87, by Moore.....	350	.....	350	125
Condition fair. Buildings bridged.				
WHITTAKER ENGINE AND SKEIN CO., foundry and machine shop; 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 14, '87, by Moore.....	35	.....	35	40

Report of Inspection—A—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
CHICAGO BRASS CO., brass and copper rolling mills; 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 14, '87, by Moore	75	.....	75	300
This is a very fine shop. Work all done on ground floor.				
KENOSHA CITY MILLS, flour; 3-st. frame. Insp. Dec. 14, '87, by Moore	5	.....	5	140
MILWAUKEE MALT EXTRACT CO., mfrs.; 3-st. frame. Insp. Dec. 14, '87, by Moore	10	.....	10	35
Condition fair. No work on third floor.				
J. G. GOTTFREDSON & SON, brewery; 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 14, '87, by Moore	4	.....	4	8
Condition fair.				
M. H. PETTIT MALTING CO.; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Dec. 14, '87, by Moore	25	.....	25	75
Works night and day. Eight men in day time and four at night are employed in the building; balance work outside.				
ESTATE OF CHARLES GRANT, planing mill; 2-st. frame. Insp. Dec. 14, '87, by Moore	6	.....	6	50
NORTHWESTERN WIRE MATTRESS CO., mfrs.; three 2-st. buildings, 2 frame, 1 brick. Insp. Dec. 14, '87, by Moore	85	.....	85	45
Buildings bridged. Ordered two rapid running belts and two set screws covered. Complied.				
<i>KEWAUNEE.</i>				
FRANK HAMACHEK, foundry and machine shop; two 1-st. shops; 1 warehouse, 2-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 26, '87, by Claymier.	11	.....	11	15
L. J. CONWAY & SON, grain elevator; 4-st. iron veneer; insp. Oct. 26, '87, by Claymier	5	.....	5	.....
None regularly employed on upper floors.				
WENZEL SEYK, grain elevator; 3-st. frame; insp. Oct. 26, '87, by Claymier	2	.....	2	.....
None regularly employed on third floor.				
J. A. BALLORING, mfr. boots and shoes; 3-st. brick; store on ground floor factory on second; 1 hand elevator; insp. Oct. 26, '87, by Claymier	14	2	16	.....
Third floor unoccupied. Ordered guard around elevator. Complied.				
JOHN M. BORGMAN, mfr. fanning mills; 2-st. frame; 1 hand elevator; insp. Oct. 26, '87, by Claymier	7	.....	7	12
Ordered guard around elevator. Complied.				
<i>KILBOURN.</i>				
G. M. MARSHALL & SON, foundry and machine shop; 2-st. brick; insp. Nov. 28, '87, by Moore	6	.....	6	10
Condition fair.				
I. W. YORK & CO., milling and sash, doors and blinds; 3-st. frame; insp. Nov. 28, '87, by Moore	10	.....	10	w
<i>LA CROSSE.</i>				
CITY PLOW WORKS; 1-st. frame; insp. Oct. 8, '87, by Moore ..	3	.....	3	20
This is a sort of co-operative concern, the three employees being the owners.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
G. HEILEMAN, brewery; three buildings; malt house, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -st. stone; brewery, 4-st. stone; 1 hand elevator; insp. Oct. 8, '87, by Moore.....	36	.....	36	15
No one employed above second floor. Third and fourth floors used for dry storage.				
LA CROSSE SOAP CO., mfrs.; 2-st. brick; 1 hand elevator; insp. Oct. 8, '87, by Moore.....	10	.....	10	20
C. L. COLMAN, mfr. lumber; planing mill, 2-st.-frame; saw and shingle mill, 2-st. frame; and several 1-st. warehouses; insp. Oct. 8, '87, by Moore.....	290	10	300	770
These works are quite extensive, and run night and day shifts of ten hours each. The mills are in fine shape, and the yards and surroundings are the cleanest I have yet seen. The works, yards and all, cover possibly from ten to fifteen acres.				
JOHN GUND BREWING CO.; 5 buildings, malt and brew house, 3-st. stone; two 1-st., and one 2-st. buildings; insp. Oct. 8, '87, by Moore.....	40	.....	40	20
The upper floor of 3-st. building is used only as grain room. No one works there steadily, and no more than two men at any time.				
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., growers; 5-st. and basement, frame; 1 hyd. and 1 hand elevator. Insp. Oct. 8, '87, by Moore.....	20	55	75	.....
This establishment was being rebuilt, and nearly completed at time of inspection. The hand elevator was being taken out. The hydraulic elevator will be properly guarded. I ordered proper fire-escapes, the main doors to swing outward, and elevators enclosed. The firm will employ about 75 hands—20 males and 55 females. Complied.				
SEGELKE, KOHLHAUS & CO., mfrs. sash, doors and lumber; 3-st. frame and stone, 2 iron escapes, 2 steam elevators. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore.....	75	.....	75	100
Condition fair.				
MONS ANDERSON & SONS, mfrs. clothing; 4-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore.....	125	.....	125	.....
This establishment is pretty large; but I found it in good condition, both as to safety in case of fire and sanitary arrangements. The third and fourth floors are used as store-rooms. The firm are about to enlarge their plant, and occupy the next building, which, to use the proprietor's expression, "will be gridironed with escapes." No children under 15 years of age are employed.				
A. A. FREEMAN & CO., milling; 6-st. stone; 1 iron escape. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore.....	34	.....	34	250
Mill had been idle for some time, but will start up on Oct. 12.				
LA CROSSE CRACKER CO., mfrs.; 2-st. brick; 1 hand elevator. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore.....	14	4	18	15
Ordered guard on elevator; also a belt to be covered. Complied.				
WM. LISTMAN MILL CO., flour; 5-st. mill and elevator, frame and brick; 2 iron escapes. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore.....	35	.....	35	250
WISCONSIN LUMBER MFG. CO., mfrs. sash, doors and blinds; 3-st. frame, 2 iron escapes, 1 steam elevator. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore.....	117	.....	117	75
I pronounced the elevator unsafe, because, like so many others, the guards are not used, although they are provided. The foreman promised to give the matter personal attention				

Report of Inspection'—A—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
J. TORRANCE & SON, foundry and machine shop; 1-st. stone. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore.....	11	.....	11	25
JOHN PAUL, mfr. lumber; saw mill, 1-st. frame; planing mill, 1-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore.....	222	8	240	800
This firm runs day and night shifts of ten hours each. The employes are paid every Monday. Everything found in good shape about the mill, except some belting in engine room, which I ordered protected.				
EDDISON LIGHT & POWER CO.; 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore.....	10	.....	10	300
FUNK STEAM BOILER & IRON WORKS CO., mfrs.; 1-st. and 2-st. stone. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore.....	16	.....	16	12
JOHN JAMES & CO., foundry and machine shop; 1-st. and 2-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore.....	40	.....	40	20
DAVIS, MEDARY & PLATZ CO., tannery; 3-st. frame, outside stairs, 1 steam elevator. Insp. Oct. 11, '87, by Moore.....	64	.....	64	40
Tannery is in good shape. Comparatively clean for an establishment of the kind.				
GEO. ZEISLER, brewery; 4-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 11, '87, by Moore.....	9	.....	9	15
No one permanently employed above second floor.				
LA CROSSE KNITTING WORKS; 3-st. brick; 1 steam elevator. Insp. Oct. 11, '87, by Moore.....	10	65	75	25
There are a good many very young girls employed here; but I believe there are none under 12. The proprietor told me that on more than one occasion, finding out that some were not as old as stated in order to obtain work, had immediately discharged them. No work on third floor.				
LA CROSSE GAS LIGHT CO.; mfrs.; three buildings; all 1-st. stone; three gas tanks. Insp. Oct. 11, '87, by Moore.....	7	.....	7	6
LA CROSSE BRUSH ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.; 1-st. stone. Insp. Oct. 11, '87, by Moore.....	5	.....	5	120
LA CROSSE PLOW WORKS, mfrs.; 1-st. and 2-st. stone. Insp. Oct. 11, '87, by Moore.....	40	.....	40	50
LA CROSSE WALLIS CARRIAGE CO., mfrs.; 4-st. brick, one steam elevator. Insp. Oct. 11, '87, by Moore.....	50	.....	50	25
Only three men working on third floor. The third and fourth floors used as store rooms, also occupy Empire Skating Rink as such. Firm talk of enlarging their works.				
SAWYER & AUSTIN LUMBER CO., mfrs.; saw-mill, 2-st. frame; planing mill, 1-st. frame; several frame warehouses. Insp. Oct. 11, '87, by Moore.....	250	.....	250	550
MCDONALD BROS., mfrs. lumber and shingles; saw-mill, 2-st. frame; planing mill, 1-st. frame. Insp Oct. 11, '87, by Moore ..	98	17	110	75
Superintendent told me that he would under no circumstances employ a child under 15.				
LOVEJOY BROS & CO., mfrs., sash, doors and blinds; 2-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 11, '87, by Moore.....	25	.....	25	75
The mill was recently burned out, and is now rebuilding, and not yet ready for operation. Cannot make complete report. Ordered a belt covered, and some minor provisions of safety, with promise of prompt compliance. Complied.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
N. B. HOLWAY, mfr. lumber; saw-mill, 1-st. frame; planing mill, 1-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Moore.....	100	.....	100	350
LA CROSSE LUMBER CO., mfrs. lumber and shingles; 1-st. saw- and shingle mill. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Moore.....	140	10	150	600
P. S. DAVIDSON, mfr. lumber; two saw-mills, one machine shop — all frame. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Moore.....	105	10	115	1,600
<p>These mills are in very poor, tumble-down condition. Parts of seven steamboats have been used in its construction — pumps and engines. One engine, 22 inch cylinder, 6 feet stroke, is run by the man who stoked for the same engine 45 years ago, when it was part of a steamboat. To-day that engine furnishes power to cut as much lumber as any mill of the same capacity in the state.</p>				
PIERCE & BICE, mfrs. sash, doors and blinds; 2-4t. frame. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Moore.....	25	.....	25	50
FRANKLIN IRON WORKS, machinery; 1-st. stone. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Moore.....	10	.....	10	18
NORTH LA CROSSE BREWERY, 3-st. brick and frame. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Moore	4	.....	4	6
NORTH LA CROSSE HOSIERY CO., mfrs.; 1-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Moore.....	6	30	36	8
PAMPERIN & WIGGENHORN CIGAR CO., mfrs.; 3-st. brick. 1 hand elevator. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Moore.....	22	26	48	.....
<p>Windows of third floor open on each side on roof of second story building adjoining.</p>				
C. L. CROSBY, mfr. lumber; 1-st. saw-mill. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Moore.....	50	.....	50	25
A. S. TROW & CO., mfrs. lumber; 1-st. saw-mill. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Moore.....	75	.....	75	100
<i>LAKE GENEVA.</i>				
LAKE GENEVA MILLS, flour; 3-st. frame. Insp. July 8, '87, by Moore.....	6	.....	6	100
<p>Work done principally on lower floor.</p>				
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO., mfrs.; 2-st. brick. Insp. July 8, '87, by Moore.....	20	.....	20	200
<p>Company just moved into building; not yet in full operation.</p>				
FLORENCE MANUFACTURING CO., post-office fixtures; 3-st. frame; office, 2-st. frame; one elevator. Insp. July 8, '87, by Moore.....	50	.....	50	35
<p>New building. Doors open inward; elevator well not guarded; fly-wheel of engine naked; no fire escape on building; no railing around stairs; dangerous for any one to pass under elevator. Ordered to be fixed. Complied.</p>				
<i>LAKE MILLS.</i>				
T. B. FARGO & CO., mfrs. dairy supplies; 2-st. and basement frame; several small store houses. Insp. Mar. 30, '88, by Moore.....	14	1	15	25
<p>Found belt unguarded at foot of stairs, and stairways without railing. Ordered fixed. Complied.</p>				
<i>LANCASTER.</i>				
"LANCASTER HERALD"; 2-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 11, '87, by Moore.....	7	.....	7	.....

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
MADISON.				
MRS. PETER FAUERBACH, brewery; 2-st. and 3-st. stone and brick. Insp. Nov. 4, '87, by Moore.....	6		6	
MICHAEL J. CANTWELL, printer; 3-st. stone and brick; iron escape. Insp. Nov. 4, '87, by Moore.....	8		8	4
The escape is identical with the one ordered on W. J. Park's bookbindery, located in same building, just across the hallway. It is accessible and sufficient.				
CAPITAL BREWERY, Joseph Hausmann; 2-st. and 3-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 4, '87, by Moore.....	15		15	24
Plant consists of 3-st. brick brewery and ice-house, saloon and dwelling. The third floor is used for dry storage. Help employed principally on first floor.				
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RY REPAIR SHOPS; 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 4, '87, by Moore.....	20		20	25
ALFORD BROTHERS, steam laundry; 1-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 4, '87, by Moore.....	2	14	16	15
FREDRICKSEN & FISH, contractors; 2-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 4, '87, by Moore.....	20		20	40
Found shop in untidy condition on account of refuse, shavings, etc.				
M. BRECKHEIMER, brewery; 2-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 4, '87, by Moore.....	5		5	
MADISON CITY GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO., mfrs.; 1-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 4, '87, by Moore.....	6		6	10
M. ZWICKEY'S SONS, mfrs. soap; 2-st. and 1-st. stone and brick. Insp. Nov. 4, '87, by Moore.....	14		14	20
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY REPAIR SHOPS; 1-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 4, '87, by Moore.....	70		70	50
MADISON BOOKBINDERY; 3-st. stone. Insp. July 30, '87, by Moore.....	9	17	26	
In this bindery 26 persons are employed, 9 of whom are at present in the Wisconsin State Journal office, and the rest in the Madison Democrat office.				
WM. J. PARK & CO., bookbindery; 3-st. stone; hand elevator. Insp. July 30, '86, by Moore.....	3	6	9	
The ceilings are low, and if a greater number worked here I would order skylights. As it is, the work is done in two rooms—three persons in one room and six in the other. The latter room is provided with light shafts. No complaints from employes. Fire escape ordered. Complied.				
KOHN & LORCH, mfrs. cigars; 3-st. brick. Insp. July 30, '87, by Moore.....	6		6	
There are six persons employed here—three men and three boys; two flights of stairs lead from third to second story, and but one to street from second floor. Escape ordered. Modified order, allowing owner to cut a hole, affording ample safety. Complied.				
DAVID ATWOOD, Wisconsin State Journal, printing, publishing and stereotyping; 3-st. stone. Insp. July 30, '87, by Moore.....	49	1	50	20
Ordered balance wheels covered on one of the presses. Fire escape ordered. Complied.				

Report of Inspection—A—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fern.	Total	
MADISON DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO. ; 3-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. July 30, '87, by Moore.....	80	.....	80	10
Besides the regular employes of this firm, there are from twenty to thirty-six who are in the employ of the Madison Bookbindery—making about fifty persons working on the third floor. Balance-wheels ordered covered. Fire escape ordered. Complied.				
THE BOSS HARROW MFG. CO. , 1-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 1, '87, by Moore.....	30	.....	30	20
Fly wheel on engine ordered guarded. Complied.				
FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO. , agricultural implements; several 1-st. brick buildings; one elevator. Insp. Aug. 1, '87, by Moore.....	175	.....	175	140
Elevator is unsafe on account of not being properly guarded. Ordered enclosed. Complied.				
WISCONSIN WAGON CO. , mfrs.; 2-st. stone, 2-st. frame. Insp. July 31, '87, by Moore.....	10	.....	10	6
M. H. BALL , mfr. "Prouty" printing press; machine shop and foundry; 1-st. and 2-st. brick and frame. Insp. Aug. 1, '87, by Moore.....	35	.....	35	25
WARNES & SWENSON , contractors; planing mill, 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 1, '87, by Moore.....	25	.....	25	10
Firm employs about 25 in all. Only 4 or 5 working in factory.				
DEXTER CURTIS , mfr. collar pads and ankle boots; 2-st. and basement, frame. Insp. Aug. 20, '87, by Moore.....	1	4	5	12
Ordered fly wheel boxed. Complied.				
C. L. GIRSTENBREI , mfr. brick; shed and open field. Insp. Aug. 20, '87, by Moore.....	10	.....	10	.....
JOHN WIEDENBACH , mfr. brick; shed and open field. Insp. Aug. 20, '87, by Moore.....	8	.....	8	.....
ROBBINS & BALTZELL , milling; 4-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 20, '87, by Moore.....	3	.....	3	60
Use engine only when water is low. None employed on upper floors.				
FITCH BROS. , shirt factory, steam laundry and store; 3-st. stone. Insp. Oct. 4, '87, by Moore.....	4	23	27	8
Building on first floor is occupied by Fitch Bros. as store and office, and by American Express Co. The second floor as shirt factory, and third floor as laundry. A window leads from third story to second floor of another building, but is impracticable as a means of escape. The main stairway is located in center of building; should a fire occur, it would probably cut off all inside means of escape. Escape ordered. Complied.				
MANITOWOC.				
HUBBARD & NOBLE , mfrs. base ball bats, Indian clubs and novelties; factory, 3-st. and basement, frame; drying house, 1-st. frame; engine and boiler house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Feb. 6, '88, by Claymer.....	34	.....	34	35
Only two men employed on third floor. Factory new and in good condition.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
"NORTHWESTEN" PRINTING CO; 1-st. frame; insp. Feb. 6, '88, by Claymier..... Ordered hubs on printing press guarded.	11		11	4
L. SHERMAN & SON, tannery; 2-st. and basement frame; beam and hide house, 2-st. frame; engine and boiler house, 1-st brick; insp. Feb. 6, '88, by Claymier..... Fair condition.	6		6	10
HENRY VITS, tannery; 1-st. frame; engine and boiler house, 1-st. brick; insp. Feb. 6, '88, by Claymier..... Fair condition.	5		5	12
SCHNORR BROTHERS, tannery; 2-st. and basement brick; engine and store house, 2-st. and basement frame; insp. Feb. 7, '88, by Claymier.....	7		7	17
WISCONSIN CENTRAL FLOURING MILLS—Jacob Flegler; mill, 3-st. and basement brick; engine room, 1-st. and basement brick; insp. Feb. 7, '88, by Claymier..... None regularly employed on third floor.	10		10	100
G. DOBBERT & SON, tannery; 1-st. and basement frame; insp. Feb. 7, '88, by Claymier..... Fair condition.	4		4	15
J. SCHUETTE, flour; mill, 4-st. and basement brick; office and engine room, 1-st. and basement brick. Insp. Feb. 7, '88, by Claymier..... None regularly employed on upper floors.	8		8	75
WM. ROHR'S SONS, brewers and maltsters; malt house, 2-st. and basement brick; elevator, 4-st. and slate frame; brewery, 1-st. and basement frame; ice house, 1-st. frame; office 1-st. frame; insp. Feb. 7, '88, by Claymier..... Ordered fire escape on malt house. Complied.	28		28	25
SONDERMAN & MUELLER FURNITURE CO., mfrs. patent tables; 2-st. frame; insp. Feb. 7, '88, by Claymier.....	12		12	3
*THE MANITOWOC PILOT; " 3-st. and basement brick; insp. Feb. 7, '88, by Claymier..... Printing office in basement, store on first, offices on second, lodge room on third floor.	5		5	4
J. WILLOTT & SONS, mfrs. axes and edge tools; factory, 2-st. frame; blacksmith shop, 1-st. brick; office, 1-st. brick; insp. Feb. 7, '88, by Claymier.....	10		10	15
TRUMAN & COOPER, flour mill; 3-st. and basement brick; engine house, 1-st. brick; warehouse, 1-st. frame; insp. Feb. 7, '88, by Claymier..... None employed on upper floors.	6		6	45
WAGNER HARDWARE CO.; 3-st. and basement brick; hand elevator; insp. Feb. 8, '88 by Claymier..... Third floor occupied by office and lodge room.	18		18	3
BAKER & FEITGEN, hardware; 2-st. and basement brick; hand elevator; insp. Feb. 8, '88, by Claymier..... Tin shop and store room on second floor.	10		10	
*MANITOWOC POST; " 2-st. brick; insp. Feb. 8, '88, by Claymier.....	3		3	3

Report of Inspection—A—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
H. DROST & SON, mfrs. cigar and paper boxes; 2-st. brick and frame; insp. Feb. 8, '88, by Claymiller.....	4	10	14	6
KURZ & BLESER, brewers and maltsters; malt and brew-house, 2-st. frame; ice house, 2-st. brick; hand elevator; insp. Feb. 8, '88, by Claymiller.....	13	.....	13	12
Ordered railing on stairway. Complied.				
ED. ZANDER, planing mill; 2-st. brick. Insp. Feb. 8, '88, by Claymiller.....	7	.....	7	12
SMALLEY MANUFACTURING CO., agricultural implements; factory, 2-st. and basement brick; foundry, 1-st. brick; ware-house, 1-st. frame; office, 1-st. frame; steam elevator. Insp. Feb. 8, '88, by Claymiller.....	70	.....	70	45
Ordered belt guarded. Complied				
RAND & ROEMER HARDWARE CO., store and tin shop; 2-st. and basement brick; 3 small warehouses; hand elevator. Insp. Feb. 8, '88, by Claymiller.....	17	.....	17	.....
H. B. & C. B. BURGER, ship builders; four 1-st. frame buildings. Insp. Feb. 8, '88, by Claymiller.....	80	.....	80	
RICHARDS IRON WORKS, mfrs. steam engines and boilers; main shop, 2-st. brick; three 1-st. buildings. Insp. Feb. 8, '88, by Claymiller.....	20	.....	20	26
Ordered fly wheel guarded. Complied				
J. BOECHER, mfr. wagons, buggies, etc.; factory, 2-st. frame; blacksmith shop, 1-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 8, '88, by Claymiller...	5	.....	5	15
CARL ZANDER, planing-mill; 2-st. frame; dry kiln, 1-st. frame; engine room, 1-st. brick. Insp. Feb. 8, '88, by Claymiller.	7	.....	7	12
PROCHAZKA & CHLOUPEK, foundry and machine shop; main shop, 2-st. frame; foundry, 1-st. brick. Insp. Feb. 8, '88, by Claymiller.....	10	.....	10	15
Ordered guard on pulley. Complied.				
MANITOWOC GLUE WORKS; four 2-st. frame buildings. Insp. Feb. 8, '88, by Claymiller.....	15	.....	15	10
Just started.				
MARINETTE.				
HORNIBROOK & WITMEYER, mfrs. harness and saddlery; 2-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 15, '87, by Claymiller.....	5	.....	5	.....
Ground floor occupied as store, second floor as workshop.				
THE H. WITBECK CO., mfrs. lumber; saw-mill, 2-st. frame; boiler and engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 11, '87, by Claymiller.....	275	.....	275	200
Machinery well guarded.				
HAMILTON & MERRYMAN CO., mfrs. lumber; saw-mill, 2-st. frame; boiler and engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 11, '87, by Claymiller.....	140	.....	140	200
Machinery well guarded.				
HAMILTON & MERRYMAN CO., mfrs. shingles; mill, 2-st. frame; boiler and engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, Claymiller.....	11	.....	11	40
Machinery properly guarded.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
N. LUDINGTON CO., mfrs. lumber; saw-mill, 2-st. frame; boiler and engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 11, '87, by Claymier.. Machinery well guarded.	125	.....	125	230
N. LUDINGTON CO., mfr. shingles; 2-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 11, '87, by Claymier..... Interior condition fair.	13	2	15	30
SAWYER & GOODMAN CO., mfrs. lumber; saw-mill, 2-st. frame; boiler and engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Claymier..... Machinery well guarded.	100	.....	100	275
MENOMONIE RIVER LUMBER CO., mfrs.; saw-mill, 2-st. frame; boiler and engine house, 1-st. brick; machine shop, 1-st. frame; blacksmith shop, 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Claymier..... Machinery well guarded.	200	.....	200	410
MARINETTE LUMBER CO., mfrs.; sawmill, 2-st. frame; boiler and engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Claymier.. Machinery well guarded.	91	.....	91	160
R. W. MERRYMAN & CO., mfrs. lumber; saw-mill, 2-st. frame; boiler and engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Claymier..... Machinery all properly guarded.	40	.....	40	300
MARINETTE IRON WORKS, eight buildings; machine shop, pattern shop, warehouse and blacksmith shop, each 1-st. frame. Office and store located on opposite side of street, 2-st. frame; foundry, 1-st. brick; oil house, 1-st. brick; pattern store-house, 2-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 13, '87, by Claymier..... These shops, and in fact, whole works, are in admirable condition.	156	1	157	50
WATSON BROTHERS, hardware store and tin shop; 2-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Oct. 14, '87, by Claymier..... Ordered new guard on elevator. Complied.	10	.....	10	.....
MARINETTE & MENOMINEE PAPER CO., mfrs. print and wrapping papers; two mills, each 1-st. brick veneer, rag-mill, 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame warehouses; boiler house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 14, '87, by Claymier..... The pulp mill is located on the Michigan side of the Menominee river. Ordered guard on pulley. Other conditions good. The female employees are all working in the rag department, except four, who straighten, fold, and count the sheets into quires as they are delivered by the machine.	34	21	55	w100
H. MCGINTY FLOUR MILL; 3-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 14, '87, Claymier..... None employed on second and third floor.	5	.....	5	w100
EAGLE PRINTING CO.; 2-st. brick; Insp. June 25, '88, by Claymier.....	7	3	10	6
MENOMINEE RIVER SASH AND DOOR CO.; mfrs.; seven buildings—one 2-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; steam elevator. Insp. June 26, '88, by Claymier..... Found cable of elevator defective. I called president's attention to same, who said, they "have run that kind of cable in Oshkosh for years."	47	.....	47	50

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
MARSHFIELD.				
R. H. HOWARD, foundry and machine shop; 2-st. and 1-st. frame. Insp. May 5, '88, Claymlier	5	.....	5	25
MARSHFIELD MFG. CO., extra refined wood alcohol, etc.; 2-st. frame; retort, 1-st. brick. Insp. May 5, '88, by Claymlier.....	21	.....	21	12
MARSHFIELD STAVE CO., mfrs. cooperage; three 1-st. frame buildings and several sheds. Insp. May 5, '88, by Claymlier....	50	.....	50	60
Ordered guard on fly wheel.				
UPHAM MANUFACTURING CO., lumber, furniture and flour; two 3-st. frame; 2-st. frame; two 1-st-brick; two 1-st. frame; 1-st. elevator. Insp. May 5, '88, by Claymlier	325	.....	325	535
Ordered doors to swing outward, hub on shaft, and piston rod and crank in engine room guarded. None regularly employed on third floor. Complied.				
MAUSTON.				
MAUSTON MILLS, flour; one 3-st. and 2-st. frame. Insp. June 19, '88, by Moore.....	9	.....	9	w
None employed on third floor.				
MAZOMANIE.				
MAZOMANIE MILLING CO., flour; 2-st. and 3-st. stone. Insp. Nov. 16, '87, by Moore.....	8	.....	8	w60
AMBROSIUS LANG & SON, brewery; 2-st. stone. Insp. Nov. 16, '87, by Moore.....	6	.....	6	12
MAZOMANIE KNITTING CO., mfrs.; 2-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 16, '87, by Moore.....	15	60	75	10
While this firm employs an average of 75 persons at the factory, about 100 to 150 take work to their homes. These are mostly females.				
MENASHA.				
BEMIS HUELE, mfr. chairs; 4-st. frame.—one side iron; elevator. Insp. July 19, '87, by Moore.....	15	.....	15	w
None work above, and only two on third floor				
JOHN SCHNEIDER, mfr. sash doors and blinds; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 19, '87, by Moore.....	10	.....	10	w25
CHAS. R. SMITH, mfr. cooperage; 3-st. frame. Iron ladder escapes. Insp. July 19, '87, by Moore.	100	.....	100	w40
D. T. H. MACKINNON, mfr. excelsior; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 19, '87, by Moore.....	21	.....	21	w65
JOHN STRANGE, mfr. pails and tubs; 3-st. frame.. Insp. July 19, '87, by Moore.....	75	.....	75	w
Only four men work on third floor, used as store and paint room.				
W. P. HEWITT & CO., mfrs. woolen cloths; 3-st. brick. Balcony and ladder escapes. Insp. July 18, '87, by Moore.....	30	40	60	40w
MENASHA WOODEN WARE CO., mfrs.; 2-st. frame; two 3-st. frame; three 3-st. brick. Iron escapes on all buildings. Insp. July 18, '87, by Moore	350	.....	350	350

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
GEO. A. WHITING, mfr. paper; 2-st. and basement brick; elevator. Insp. July 18, '87, by Moore.....	30	30	60	220
Mr. Whiting has an automatic arrangement for opening and closing the gates to elevator well, which would be a good thing for others to copy. The machinery is boxed in fine shape.				
[Note. — A frightful accident occurred at this mill on the night of Aug. 24, 1888. A fire had started in the engine room, located next to the bleaching room. A cold stream of water from the fire department struck the twenty-ton bleaching boiler, causing an explosion, by which fifteen spectators were killed and others injured.				
WEBSTER MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. chair and wagon stock; 3-st. brick and frame; three warehouses, frame; brick work shop; frame work shop, blacksmith and finishing shop, frame; 1 elevator. Insp. July 18, '87, by Moore.....	200	20	220	720
Elevator ordered guarded. Buildings bridged from all floors. Complied.				
MENKAUNEE.				
LINDEN & MILLER, planing mill; 2-st. frame; insp. Oct. 18, '87, by Claymier.....	14	.....	14	20
MENOMONIE.				
GOODMAN, WILCOX & CO., mfrs. sash, doors and blinds. Insp. Sept. 21, '87, by Moore.....	15	.....	15	25
Fly-wheel of engine ordered covered. Fair condition.				
MENOMONIE PRESS BRICK CO., mfrs.; open field. Insp. Sept. 21, '87, by Moore.....	90	.....	90	50
Good condition. Clay banks only seven feet high.				
NORTHWESTERN PRESS BRICK CO., mfrs.; open field. Insp. Sept. 21, '87, by Moore.....	60	.....	60	50
I found the clay banks in bad condition, and in danger of caving in. I ordered them to be sloped off, so as not to endanger the life of the employees.				
ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS PRESS BRICK CO., mfrs.; open field. Insp. Sept. 21, '87, by Moore.....	80	.....	80	25
Ordered guard rails around fly-wheel of engine. Complied.				
KNAPP, STOUT & CO. COMPANY, mfrs. lumber; three 2-st. saw-mills; 1-st. planing mill; 2-st. machine shop; one frame; 1-st. stone foundry; 1-st. blacksmith shop; 1-st. pump works brick; 1-st. harness; 1-st. cooper shop frame; 1 elevator; 1-st. brick oil house; 4-st. frame flour mill; 1-st. and basement pork packing house, frame; boarding house, 3-st. frame; two 2-st. stores, frame; one 1-st. barn and hog house; four 2-st. large frame barns; 1 hand elevator. Insp. Sept. 21, '87, by Moore.....	1,575	10	1,585	1,000
Found machinery unsafe. Ordered rails around wheel in lath mill, and all open stairways; also, belt covered in shingle mill; rail around chute; stairs in steam mill and elevator guarded. Mr. H. E. Knapp accompanied me through the works, and took note of the orders, and told millwright to fix them at once.				
MERIDIAN.				
EAU CLAIRE LUMBER CO., mfrs.; saw and planing mill. Insp. Sept. 24, '87, by Moore.....	100	.....	100	200
The only manufacturing establishment here. Found everything in good condition.				

Report of Inspection—A—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
MERRILL.				
H. W. WRIGHT LUMBER CO., saw mill, sash, door and blinds; factory, 3-st. frame; saw-mill, 2-st. frame; steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 10, '87, by Siebers. Re-insp. Apr. 30, '88, by Claymiller	210	.....	210	450
Main belt in saw-mill ordered fenced. Interior of factory in good condition. An escape as required by law was ordered. Out of twelve children employed here two were found of doubtful age. One, Gus Hill, was under 12, as verified by an elder brother. We approached the father of the second child (Myron Hill), who said his boy was over 12, but he would keep him home hereafter, and give his boy a better than a saw-mill education. Both boys, as well as some older ones, it is said, were employed only during school vacation. Ordered new cable in elevator. Complied.				
GILKEY, ANSON & CO., saw, shingle and lath mill; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 10, '87, by Siebers. Re-insp. Apr. 30, '88, by Claymiller	55	.....	55	75
Machinery all safe.				
MERRILL IRON WORKS, foundry and machine shop; 1-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 11, '87, by Siebers. Re-insp. Apr. 30, '88, by Claymiller	6	.....	6	12
Condition very good.				
SCHOFIELD & LANGLEY, planing mill; 1-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 11, '87, by Siebers. Re-insp. Apr. 30, '88, by Claymiller ...	15	.....	15	60
Condition very good.				
P. B. CHAMPAGNE LUMBER CO., saw-mill; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 11, '87, by Siebers. Re-insp. Apr. 30, '88, by Claymiller. .	70	.....	70	300
A dangerous pulley was discovered right in a passage way. The proprietor being called to the spot, ordered his foreman to have it changed immediately, saying: "Pay close attention to such things hereafter, and do not wait until some one else tells you." Complied.				
D. F. COMSTOCK LUMBER CO., saw and planing mill; 3-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 11, '87, by Siebers. Re-insp. Apr. 30, '88, by Claymiller	90	.....	90	430
This is a three-story mill. On the third floor, the stairway is situated right in the passage way, making it very unsafe, there being no railing around it. When I reached the office, which is quite a distance from the mill, I told Mr. Comstock of the defects I found. He flew into a rage, and abused me, saying: "I have no use for idlers prowling around, telling me of what to do, or not to do, advising me to look for honest work," etc. Says he: "I am able to conduct my own affairs without the aid of any kind of officer." He denounced everything with an official name or garb. No information could be gained from him—not even the number of his employes, and would not even give me his business card. Means of escape are sufficient by two large shoots, perfectly safe. [Mill has changed owners, and is now reported in good condition.]				
MERRILL LUMBER CO., saw and planing mill; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 11, '87, by Siebers. Re-insp. Apr. 30, '88, by Claymiller	110	.....	110	300
WOLF RIVER LUMBER CO., saw, lath, shingle and planing mill; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 11, '87, by Siebers. Re-insp. May 1, '88, by Claymiller	50	.....	50	175
Machinery found in general good condition, except fly-wheel of engine. It was ordered fenced. Complied.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
T. B. SCOTT LUMBER CO., saw-and planing mills; both 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 11, '87, by Siebers. Re-insp. May 1, '88, by Claymier	150	.....	150	4700
A crossing of a wide belt was pointed out. Says proprietor: "Yes, this is dangerous; I, myself, would not care to cross this place without it being guarded. Some of my men must do it every day. I am glad to have my attention called to such defects. We need some one to remind us of our neglects. Hereafter I will have the superintendent examine all things closely." Ordered crossing guard; closing hole in floor over flume; also, the railing of a bridge leading to privy. All in lower part of mill; the upper, or sawing floor, is in good condition. Complied.				
STANGE & MIHILLS, saw-mills, sash, doors and blind factory. 2-st. and attic; saw mill, 2-st. frame; steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 12, '87, by Siebers. Re-insp. Apr. 20, '88, by Claymier	145	.....	145	220
The factory is safely and agreeably arranged as regards machinery and ventilation. Stairheads and fly-wheel of engine ordered fenced. In saw-mill one stair required railing. Mr. Stange seemed to appreciate orders, saying: "I am a practical man; yet, I failed to take notice of these defects, and I feel obliged to you for the corrections." Reaching the engine room, he told the engineer to make the necessary changes within twenty-four hours, and warned him to be careful in future. Factory will soon be enlarged. Escape from attic ordered. Complied.				
MILWAUKEE.				
MILWAUKEE HAY TOOL MFG. CO., ground floor; 1-st. brick. Insp. June 13, '87, by Siebers.	12	.....	12	10
Work on ground floor.				
DORSCH & HIRSCH, foundry. Insp. June 13, '87, by Siebers.	7	.....	7	12
MILWAUKEE HARVESTER CO., mfrs. harvesting machines; several buildings, highest, 3 stories; 1 iron escape. Insp. June 11, '87, by Siebers	310	.....	310	300
Busiest season during winter, when 300 hands are employed. Superintendent says: "Legal inspection is a necessity, and should be strictly enforced."				
BODDEN & HEATH, coffee and spice mills; 3-st. brick; 1 elevator. Insp. June 20, '87, by Siebers.	5	.....	5	14
None employed on upper floor.				
MILWAUKEE CRACKER & CANDY CO.; 2-st. brick; 1 elevator. Insp. June 20, '87, by Siebers	10	20	30	20
Ordered pulley guarded. The foreman had been caught a couple of times by it. Complied.				
DAVENPORT FISCHER & CO., mfrs. flavoring extracts, etc.; 2-st. brick. Insp. June 14, '87, by Siebers.	4	6	10	.....
JAMES ORMSBY, steam bakery; 2-st. brick. Insp. June 14, '87, by Siebers.	15	.....	15	.....
Work done in basement. The 11 employees are divided into day and night gangs, working ten hours each.				
C. E. ANDREWS & CO., coffee and spice mills; 3-st. brick; 1 elevator. Insp. June 13, '87, by Siebers.	14	8	22	80
There are only about three persons employed on upper floor. They have exits to two stairs. Elevator has patent trap doors.				

Report of Inspection—A—Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
J. G. FLINT, coffee and spice mills; 4-st. brick; one steam elevator. Insp. June 20, '87, by Siebers. The eleven employees are distributed as follows: None on fourth, three on third, three on second, and balance on ground floor.	11	.....	11	135
SANDERS & VERPLANCK, coffee and spice mills; 3-st. brick. Insp. June 20, '87, by Siebers. Work done in basement and on ground floor. Ordered a pulley to be guarded. Complied.	5	.....	5	10
M. BRIELMAIER, mfr. church furniture; 2-st. frame and 2-st. brick. Insp. June 21, '87, by Siebers. All hand work.	12	.....	12	.....
J. G. WAGNER, architectural iron works; 1-st. brick. Insp. June 23, '87, by Siebers.	14	.....	14	10
WILLIAM BAYLEY & SONS, foundry and architectural works; part 3-st., blacksmith shop and foundry, 2-st. frame; elevator. Insp. June 23, '87, by Siebers. Only two persons employed on third floor.	83	.....	83	80
JEWETT, SHERMAN & CO., coffee and spice mills; 4-st. brick; two balcony escapes; one elevator Insp. June 24, '87, by Siebers.	50	.....	50	40
JOHNSTON BROS., steam bakery; 4-st. brick; 1 balcony escape; two freight elevators. Insp. June 23, '87, by Siebers. Ordered fly-wheel and driving pulley guarded.	87	.....	87	35
GROSS BROS., mfrs. soaps; 2-st. frame. Insp. June, '87, by Siebers. Ordered stair fenced.	29	5	34	15
SCHINZ & KRINGEL, wire works; on ground floor. Insp. June 13, '87, by Siebers.	4	.....	4	.....
VAL J. BLATZ, mfr. candles; 2-st. frame. Insp. June, '87, by Siebers.	8	4	12	.....
HENRY PETERMANN, mfr. brooms; ground floor. Insp. June, '87, by Siebers.	10	.....	10	.....
AUG. F. LEMKE, mfr. brooms; 2-st. frame. Insp. June, '87, by Siebers.	11	.....	11	.....
HERMAN PIETSCH, steam copper and brass works; on ground floor. Insp. June, '87, by Siebers.	11	.....	11	12
GUSTAV VOLLHARDT, tannery; 2-st. frame. Insp. June, '87, by Siebers.	5	.....	5	.....
H. ZOEHLRAUT LEATHER CO., tannery; part 4-st. brick, and part 2-st. and 1-st. frame. Insp. June 10, '87, by Siebers. Only two persons employed on fourth floor; six on third; cut-off fire walls; fly-wheel and stairs ordered fenced. Complied.	125	.....	125	200
JAMES NELSON, mfr. spring beds; 2-st. frame. Insp. June, '87, by Siebers.	7	.....	7	.....
J. B. HATCH, mfr. spring beds; in basement. Insp. June, '87, by Siebers.	6	.....	6	.....
F. T. NEUBERT & CO., mfr. boots and shoes; 1-st. and basement. Insp. June, '87, by Siebers.	40	20	60	.....

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
AMAZEEN & HALEY , mfrs. boots and shoes; 4-st. brick. Insp. June, '87, by Siebers..... Escape ordered. Complied. Occupy three upper floors.	80	25	53	.....
A. F. TANNER FURNITURE CO. , mfrs.; 8-st. brick. Insp. July 7, '87, by Siebers..... Entire factory is a first-class arrangement. Escape ordered May 16th. Complied. Patent trap doors on elevator.	55	.....	55	80
JOHN PLANKINTON & CO. , beef and pork packing; 2-st. brick, 6 steam and 4 hand elevators. Insp. June 30, '87, by Siebers.... The building covers a large area; 400 employes, the minimum at this time, and about 1200 in winter is the maximum. It is kept in neat and clean order. Some of the elevators were found not fenced, although having doors, they are left open. Steps are being taken to have automatic gates. Orders were served to keep them fenced. Complied.	400	.....	400	175
H. NIEDECKEN & CO. , bookbindery, 4-st. brick; 1 steam elevator. Insp. June 25, '87, by Siebers..... Factory on fourth floor; store on ground floor; escape ordered June 25th. Notice was served a year ago, as now, but owing to the neglect of the district attorney during the time, and subsequent changes of the law, it was dropped and renewed. Complied.	18	12	30	.....
BERLIN COFFIN CO. , mfrs. coffins and caskets; 4-st. frame; steam elevator. Insp. June 18, '87, by Siebers..... Upper floor used as store-room. Building just completed. Escape ordered. Complied.	30	.....	30	60
SOUTH SIDE WEISS BEER BREWERY , John Graf; 2-st. brick; One steam elevator. Insp. June 14, '87, by Siebers.....	12	.....	12	6
STELLO & DRUSE , mfrs. sash, doors and blinds; 2-st. frame. Insp. June 14, '87, by Siebers..... Machinery all well guarded.	16	.....	16	25
DAHINDEN & GALLASCH , mfrs. vinegar; 3-st. brick. Steam elevator. Insp. June 10, '87, by Siebers..... Upper floor not in use. Ordered fly-wheel guarded. Complied	7	.....	7	.....
J. C. IVERSON & CO. , mfrs. cabinet ware; 4-st. brick; hyd. elevator. Insp. June 24, '87, by Siebers..... Bridged from window to adjoining building. A small room on third floor is the workshop.	8	.....	8	.....
C. PEDERSON , mfr. sash, doors and blinds; 2-st. at entrance, 3 in rear—brick; steam elevator. Insp. June 20, '87, by Siebers. Ordered elevator fenced. Complied.	30	.....	30	50
BENTON, WALDO & CO. , type foundry; 4-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. June 13, '87, by Siebers..... Escape ordered. Complied. About forty persons employed on 4th floor.	41	18	59	15
HERMANN BERGER & SON , mfrs. mattresses; 3-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. June 20, '87, by Siebers..... Store-room on third floor. Ordered stairs railed, and pulley in basement guarded.	15	7	22	20
LOUIS M. PIERRON , mfr. stone ware; 2-st. brick. Insp. June 1, '87, by Siebers..... Ordered stair and a walk fenced. Complied.	20	.....	20	25

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
ISLAND SASH & DOOR CO., mfrs.; 2-st. frame. Insp. June '87, by Siebers.....	60	.....	60	75
PHENIX SUSPENDER CO., mfrs.; 4-st. brick. Insp. June '87, by Siebers.....	2	13	15	.....
Outside stair to second floor. Firm occupy second and third floors. Fourth floor is occupied by D. Fishbeck & Son, employing 5 males making horse collars. Escape ordered. Complied.				
HYMAN & LEOPOLD, mfrs. suspenders and neckties; 3-st. brick. Insp. June '87, by Siebers.....	6	14	20	.....
Work on second floor.				
L. & C. RITTER, mfrs. saloon and store fixtures; 2-st. frame. Insp. June, '87, by Siebers.....	10	.....	10	.....
No machinery.				
VAN DYKE KNITTING CO., mfrs.; 3-st. brick. Insp. June 23, '87, by Siebers.....	10	90	100	7
Firm occupy second and third floors only. Escapes ordered. Complied.				
KUNKEL & PREUSS, mfrs. spring beds; 2-st. frame. Insp. June, '87, by Siebers.....	7	.....	7	
BUSCHER'S STEAM LAUNDRY; 3-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. June, '87, by Siebers.....	2	14	16	6
Ordered elevator shaft fenced. Only three persons on upper floor. Complied.				
F. ACHTENHAGEN, upholsterer; 2-st. frame; hand elevator. Insp. July 14, '87, by Siebers.....	27	.....	27	.....
Ordered elevator fenced. Complied.				
THOS. H. BROWN & CO., mfrs. carriages, etc.; 4-st. brick; balcony escape; steam elevator. Insp. July 12, '87, by Siebers.....	40	1	41	25
Factory new. A model establishment.				
H. RIEDEBURG & CO., mfrs. vinegar and compressed yeast; 4-st. brick. Insp. July 13, '87, by Siebers.....	11	.....	11	.....
Work done on lower floor.				
NORTHWESTERN SLEIGH CO., mfrs.; two 4-st. frame buildings, connected by another at one end forming a U. Insp. July 12, '87, by Siebers.....	153	5	160	106
All found in perfect order, except a stairhead, and elevator shafts, which were ordered fenced. Elevators have doors; but they are too large for general use. Complied.				
F. WESTFAHL & CO., mfrs. files; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 12, '87, by Siebers.....	22	.....	22	6
ABEL, BACH & FITZGERALD, mfrs. trunks, valises, etc.; 3-st. brick; steam hand elevator. Insp. July 12, '87, by Siebers.....	153	7	160	80
Factory new. Outside stairways. Firm will soon extend their works and employ considerable more help.				
EAGLE LYE WORKS, mfrs.; 3-st. brick. Balcony escape; 1 hyd., 1 hand elevator. Insp. July 14, '87, by Siebers.....	16	12	28	20
W. TOEPFER & SONS, mfrs. brewers' iron work; 2-st. brick. Insp. July 13, '87, by Siebers.....	55	.....	55	12
WM. VEITCH, mfrs. boxes, and planing mill; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 13, '87, by Siebers.....	75	.....	75	80

Report of Inspection—A—Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
DAVID ADLER & SONS CLOTHING CO., mfrs.; 4-st. brick. Balcony escape; 1 hyd. elevator. Insp. July 7, '87, by Siebers.	60	.....	60	16
KALAMAZOO KNITTING WORKS, mfrs.; 4-st. brick. Balcony escape; steam elevator. Insp. July 7, '87, by Siebers. ... Present location overcrowded; firm are building new factory. Numerous children are employed. Rumors were afloat of their being under [legal] age. I made strict examination, but found none.	100	250	350	5
WM. GRAF & CO., mfrs cigars; 4-st. brick. Balcony escape; hyd. elevator. Insp. July 14, '87, by Siebers.	200	150	350	.....
A. G. SCHULTZ & CO., mfrs. paper boxes; 3-st. brick. Balcony escape; hand elevator. Insp. July 13, '87, by Siebers. ... Girls all work on third floor. There are two stairs for safety—fire walls intervening.	11	42	53	2
RICKERS & McCULLOUGH, mfrs. soap; 4-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. June 21, '87, by Siebers. Only four persons are employed on fourth floor, balance are scattered on lower. Escape ordered. Complied.	13	7	20	.....
BIERSACH & NIEDERMEYER, galvanized iron works; 1-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. July 11, '87, by Siebers. Ordered elevator fenced. Complied.	20	.....	20	.....
KIECKHEFER BROS. & CO., mfrs. tinware; 4-st. brick; movable escapes; 5 steam elevators. Insp. July 11, '87, by Siebers. ... Elevator shafts ordered fenced. Complied. Firm is building new factory, trebling present capacity.	196	12	210	40
JOHN LANGENBERGER, contractor; planing mill; 3-st. frame. Insp. July 8, '87, by Siebers. Upper floor used as store-room. Ordered a driving pulley guarded. Complied.	15	.....	15	40
MARINE BOILER WORKS, mfrs.; 1-st. frame. Insp. July 7, '87, by Siebers.	65	.....	65	15
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE CONSOLIDATED CLOAK CO., mfrs.; 4-st. brick; balcony escape; hyd. elevator. Insp. July 15, '87, by Siebers. Factory on third and fourth floors.	14	136	150	.....
CAMPBELL'S STEAM LAUNDRY; 3-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. June 22, '87, by Siebers. Just rebuilt. Third floor not occupied. Ordered fly-wheel fenced. Complied.	5	42	47	35
J. H. YEWDALE & SONS, printing and electrotyping; 2-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. July 20, '87, by Siebers.	30	.....	30	40
AUGUST SPANKUS, bookbindery; 2-st. brick. Insp. July 20, '87, by Siebers. Occupies same building with J. H. Yewdale & Sons.	4	6	10	.....
CARPENTER & UNDERWOOD, steam bakery; 3-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. July 20, '87, by Siebers. Upper floor used as store room.	28	10	36	35
W. S. SEAMAN & CO., mfrs. furniture; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 20, '87, by Siebers.	45	.....	45	20
AUSTIN & SOULE, mfrs. tacks and nails; 2-st. brick. Insp. July 20, '87, by Siebers.	9	1	10	20

Report of Inspection—A—Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
PAWLING & HARNISCHFEGGER, machinists and pattern makers; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 20, '87, by Siebers,.....	20	.....	20	15
C. B. HENSCHER, mfr. cigar boxes; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 20, '87, by Siebers.....	80	80	60	45
Hatchway ordered fenced. Complied.				
LOEFFELHOLZ & CO., brass foundry; 3-st. and 2-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. July 20, '87, by Siebers.....	63	5	70	15
Only four persons are employed on third floor.				
PHOENIX KNITTING WORKS, mfrs.; 4-st. brick. Balcony escape. Insp. July 21, '87, by Siebers.	3	43	46	4
Work on third floor.				
WADHAMS OIL & GREASE CO., 3-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. July 21, '87, by Siebers	5	.....	5	20
Employees mixing oils in basement.				
C. A. BECK, mfr. packing boxes, and planing mill; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 21, '87, by Siebers	150	.....	150	175
Ordered enclosure of fly-wheel. The factory has many angles, owing to various additions being built at different times. Complied.				
HUBERT MOLITOR, mfr. paper boxes; 4-st. brick. Insp. July 21, '87, by Siebers	2	20	22	.....
Work on second floor.				
BENEDICT & CO., mfrs. clothing; 4-st. brick; 1 balcony; 1 ladder escape; steam elevator. Insp. July 18, '87, by Siebers.	17	162	70	24
NORTHWESTERN CIGAR COMPANY BOX FACTORY, mfrs.; 1-st. frame. Insp. July 21, '87, by Siebers.....	6	10	16	15
Condition fair. Fly-wheel ordered fenced. Complied.				
CREAM CITY KNITTING CO., mfrs.; 2-st. and basement, brick; hand elevator. Insp. July 21, '87, by Siebers.....	24	225	249	85
March 15, 1887, ordered child of August Ludcke discharged. Complied.				
BADGER KNITTING CO., mfrs.; 4-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. July 18, '87, by Siebers.....	50	175	225	35
The firm now occupy three upper floors.				
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 22, '87, by Siebers.....	1	20	21	10
Machinery well guarded.				
RITZ & AUBLE; mfrs. printing ink; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 22, '87, by Siebers.....	1	1	2	.....
In busy season employs six females and two males. No machinery.				
HERMAN VOSS, bookbindery; 4-st. brick; iron escapes. Insp. July 21, '87, by Siebers.....	20	20	40	.....
Work on third floor.				
KING, FOWLE & CO, printers; 4-st. brick. Insp. July 21, '87, by Siebers.....	39	3	42	10
Work on second floor.				

Report of Inspection—A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
THOMAS & WENTWORTH MFG. CO., brass foundry, etc.; 4-st. brick; ladder escape; steam elevator. Insp. July 19, '87, by Siebers.....	80	.....	80	100
Elevator shafts ordered guarded. Complied. Foundry located on upper floor; well ventilated.				
GEUDER, PAESCHKE & CO., mfrs. tin ware; two 4-st. brick; 2 balcony escapes; 2 steam elevators. Insp. July 19, '87, by Siebers.....	118	2	120	25
MILWAUKEE ABATTOIR CO., slaughter house; 2-st. frame; steam elevator. Insp. July 19, '87, by Siebers.....	10	.....	10	.....
LAYTON & CO., beef and pork packers; 2-st. frame; 4 steam elevators. Insp. July 19, '87, by Siebers.....	80	.....	80	60
Elevators provided with automatic gates. Maximum number of employes, 200.				
R. GUMZ & CO., slaughter house; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 19, '87, by Siebers.....	17	.....	17	25
Condition fair, with the exception of fly-wheel, and a haulway between two buildings. The former was ordered enclosed, the latter fenced. Complied.				
B. LEIDERSDORFF & CO., mfrs. tobacco; 4-st. brick; 2 balcony escapes; 2 steam elevators. Insp. July 18, '87, by Siebers.....	80	45	125	50
Factory crowded.				
BEALS, TORREY & CO., mfrs. boots and shoes; 4-st. brick; balcony escape; hyd. elevator. Insp. July 19, '87, by Siebers.....	50	30	80	12
ATKINS, OGDEN & CO., mfrs. boots and shoes; 4-st. brick; ladder escape; steam elevator. Insp. July 19, '87, by Siebers.	40	40	80	15
Enlarged within the past year.				
J. W. EVISTON, mfr. boilers; 1-st. frame. Insp. July 20, '87, by Siebers.....	10	.....	10	.....
No machinery.				
LUMBERMEN'S PLANING MILL CO.; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 14, '87, by Siebers.....	15	.....	15	100
NORTHWESTERN STEAM BOILER WORKS, Daniel Costello, mfr.; 1-st. frame. Insp. July 14, '87, by Siebers.....	12	.....	12	.....
No machinery.				
WORMS & COHN, mfrs. packing and cigar boxes; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 20, '87, by Siebers.....	42	7	49	25
S. E. NEUSTADTL & CO., mfrs. cigars; 4-st. brick. Insp. July 18, '87, by Siebers.....	11	.....	11	.....
Factory on second floor.				
PH. ALTPETER, malt house; 3-st. brick. Insp. June 27, '87, by Siebers.....	8	.....	8	.....
Work on lower floor.				
PHOENIX MALT HOUSE, Louis Liebscher; 2-st. and basement. Insp. June 27, '87, by Siebers.....	7	.....	7	.....
SCHWAB & SERCOMB, foundry and machine shop; part 2-st. and 1-st. frame; 1 elevator. Insp. July 8, '87, by Siebers.....	100	.....	100	25
Complaints were made about the unhealthy state of certain part of the works. Upon inspection, privy vaults were found in the worst state—several men being obliged to work under its nauseous influence. Bad city sewerage is the cause. Notice was served to have it removed. Complied.				

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
OTTO LAVERRENZ & BRO., mfrs. paper boxes; 4-st. brick; hyd. elevator. Insp. July 21, '87, by Siebers.....	6	16	22	.....
Fire escape ordered. Complied. Firm occupies 3rd and 4th floors.				
BURDICK, ARMITAGE & ALLEN, printing, ground floor of 4-st. brick. Insp. July 21, '87, by Siebers.....	18	.....	18	0
The place is confining for want of proper ventilation. The evaporation of inks, oils, etc., makes the atmosphere stifling. Firm have since removed.				
HERMAN PENNER & CO., mattresses and feathers; 3-st. brick. Ladder escapes; hand elevator. Insp. July 27, '87, by Siebers..	23	7	30	8
Proprietor told of the reckless way of his employes in regard to the elevator shaft, their neglect in keeping it closed, and ridiculing the possibility of danger. He requested me to reprimand them.				
MUELLER & SON, mfrs. cigar and packing boxes; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 27, '87, by Siebers.....	45	15	60	35
Outside stairways. Ordered railing on stairway. Complied.				
CHAS. T. ALFTER, shoe-factory; 1-st. frame. Insp. July 27, '87 by Siebers.....	9	9	18	8
An old dwelling is made to serve as factory, with very bad success.				
H. G. RAZALI & CO., bookbindery; 4-st. brick. Insp. July 27, '87, by Siebers.....	14	6	20	.....
On a former inspection I ordered a window cleared, so as to make access to adjoining roof easy. The order was complied with, giving ample means of escape. Firm occupies second and third floors.				
GEORGE POPPERT, mfr. sash, doors and blinds, 3-st. frame. Insp. July 27, '87, by Siebers.....	60	.....	60	75
Ordered a bannister to stairs. Access to roof is easy on third floor. Complied.				
WEST BOOK & STATIONERY CO., bookbindery; basement new insurance building. Insp. July 27, '87, by Siebers.....	6	8	14	4
EDWARD KEOGH, printing, basement new insurance building. Insp. July 27, '87, by Siebers.....	13	1	14	4
GRISBAUM & KEHREIN, mfrs. weiss beer; 2-st. brick. Insp. July 27, '87, by Siebers.....	20	.....	20	.....
EMPIRE KNITTING WORKS, mfs.; 3-st brick. Insp. July 27, '87 by Siebers.....	12	24	36	25
Work on second floor. The firm is contemplating the erection of a new plant for its special use.				
MILWAUKEE CHAIR CO., mfrs.; two buildings; each 4-st brick; 2 escapes, also bridged at fourth floor. 1 hand, 1 steam elevator. Insp. July 27, '87, by Siebers.....	100	15	115	75
HOFFMANN & BILLINGS MFG. CO., brass and iron foundry and machine shop; 2-st. and 1-st. brick. Insp. July 27, '87, by Siebers.....	60	.....	60	50
GEORGE BRUMDER, Germania Publishing Co., printing and bookbindery; 4-st. brick; ladder escape; steam elevator. Insp. July 23, '87, by Siebers.....	100	22	122	75
Since last report the entire building has been renovated and another story added. The composing room is on fourth floor, press room in basement. Bookbindery, etc., on inter-				

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
mediate floors. The fire escape is not well adapted for a building of this size, a bare ladder, so as to comply with the letter of the law. It should be a balcony escape, but all efforts on my part to induce Mr. Brumder to add this were fruitless. Outside iron stair to second floor.				
EAGLE FURNITURE MFG. CO., Karass Bros.; 2-st. frame, corrugated iron covering. Insp. July 28, '87, by Siebers.....	25	.....	25	.....
Ordered a pulley guarded.				
J. B. HOEGER & SONS, bookbindery; 4-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. July 28, '87, by Siebers	4	2	6	.....
Workroom on third floor. By lifting windows, the employees can step on roof of rear building. A ladder was ordered from this roof to escape to ground. Complied.				
ED. ASCHERMANN & CO., mfrs. cigars; 3-st. brick. Balcony escape. Insp. July 28, '87, by Siebers.....	40	20	60	.....
PETER LAMP & CO., brass foundry; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 28, '87, by Siebers.....	14	.....	14	8
EDWARD QUIN, bookbindery; 4-st. brick. Insp. July 28, '87, by Siebers.....	12	8	20	.....
Bindery on second floor.				
GEORGE HAYS, box factory, etc.; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 28, '87, by Siebers.....	12	.....	12	25
O. D. BJORKQUIST & SONS, mfrs. boots and shoes; 4-st. brick. ladder escape; hyd. elevator. Insp. July 28, '87, by Siebers...	25	6	31	.....
BRADLEY & METCALF, mfrs. boots and shoes; 6-st. brick, 4 ladder escapes; hyd. elevator. Insp. July 28, '87, by Siebers ..	305	145	450	70
The popular prejudices of outsiders who are pleased to call this factory a fire-trap, are unfounded. Considerable time was spent in inspecting this factory. The arrangements for safety cannot easily be seen from the street, nor by a mere glance at the interior. A score or more employees were questioned in regard to their feelings of safety in case of fire. Some said that with the means added by order of the inspector some time ago, they felt perfectly safe. The following is a description of the building: The building in the rear forms a U down to second story. At the inner angle of this U is a substantial escape ladder, easy of access, leading to roof of 2nd story, which is quite a large space. From this roof a ladder leads to the ground. The sixth floor has two or more ladders leading to roof of a four story building adjoining. The fifth floor has access to roof of same adjoining building from windows. From this roof is another ladder leading to roof of three-story building. The fourth floor covers more space—five store numbers—floors above this only three. The addition forms the two female departments, who have easy access to roof of same three-story building, by windows. Each room has also a trap door leading to ground floor by a good stairs, and is shut off by fire walls. The whole floor has access to the U escape.				
G. D. NORRIS & CO., mfrs. sails and awnings, 3-st. brick, hoist in rear. Insp. July 28, '87, by Siebers	11	8	19	.....
An escape would have been ordered here; but firm intends to erect a new building soon, the employees on third floor being all sailors, could easily help themselves by means of the hoists in case of an emergency. I consider it unreasonable to put the firm to an extra expense for so short a time. Ordered a stairhead to be railed. Complied.				

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
AUGUST WEIGELL , bedding; 4-st. brick. Hand elevator. Insp. July 29, '87, by Siebers.....	10	2	12	.....
Escape ordered. All employed on 3d and 4th floors. In case of fire their situation would be perilous. The only visible means of escape was a ladder to a scuttle-hole in the roof. Complied.				
L. WEHRBACH , weiss-beer brewery; 2-st. brick. Insp. July 29, '87, by Siebers.....	16		16	.....
No machinery.				
F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO. , mfrs.; partly brick and frame; 2-st. above level of street. Hand elevator. Insp. July 29, '87, by Siebers.....	70	45	115	30
The entire factory is in good condition. There are three working floors—one below level of street.				
JOHN P. GOELZ & CO. , mfrs., cigars; 3-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 1, '87, by Siebers.....	50	5	55	.....
Factory has a stairs on each side leading direct to ground. There are two fire walls between stairs. Ordered fire escape. Complied.				
M. COOGAN & CO. , steam heating and fitting; 2-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 5, '87, by Siebers.....	12		12	.....
This branch of business calls employees out to work in other buildings. There were only two in the shop at the time of inspection.				
ADRIAN STECKEL , mfr. shoe uppers; 3-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Aug. 5, '87, by Siebers.....	3	3	6	.....
Third floor used for storage.				
SANGER, ROCKWELL & CO. , mfrs. sash, doors and blinds; 3-st. brick; 2 iron escapes; 2 steam elevators. Insp. Aug. 5, '87, by Siebers.....	300		300	300
Machinery, elevators, etc., are well guarded.				
WM. H. SCHMIDT SASH & DOOR CO. , mfrs.; part 2-st. and 3-st. brick and frame; steam elevator; buildings bridged at third floors. Insp. Aug. 5, '87, by Siebers.....	150		150	200
Elevator wells ordered to be fenced. Complied. Burned March 22, 1888.				
CONWAY MANUFACTURING CO. , mfrs. sash, doors, blinds and wood mantels; 4-st. brick; steam elevator; bridged at third floor. Insp. Aug. 3, '87, by Siebers.....	200		200	250
FRED RICHTER , coppersmith, brass foundry and machine shop; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 4, '87, by Siebers.....	10		10	6
HOFFMAN & BILLINGS MANUFACTURING CO. , machine shop, brass and iron foundry; 3-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 3, '87, by Siebers.....	160		160	.....
Meeting Mr. Hoffman, he was informed of the requirements of the law in regard to fire escapes. Said he: "If it be required, we will comply now; but we will within a short time build an extension of two stories for a brass foundry, and connect the two buildings by a bridge from third floor windows. Will that answer the purpose?" I replied that it would, if properly constructed, which was agreed to be done. In the meantime condition is such as to warrant safety, there being no inflammable material on lower floor.				
EAGLE MILLS COOPER SHOP, JOHN B. A. KERN & SON , 4-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 2, '87, by Siebers.....	45		45	15
Stairheads ordered fenced. Escape ordered. Complied.				

Report of Inspection—A—Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
E. STRUPPE & CO., mfrs. sash, doors and blinds; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 5, '87, by Siebers.....	15		15	6
E. L. HUSTING, weiss-beer brewery; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 4, '87, by Siebers.....	8		8	
MILWAUKEE BRIDGE & IRON WORKS; 1-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 3, '87, by Siebers.....	75		75	6
Fly-wheel ordered fenced. Complied.				
NORTHWESTERN MALLEABLE IRON CO., mfrs.; 1-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Aug. 5, '87, by Siebers.....	130		130	25
STRAW, ELLSWORTH & CO., mfrs. fur coats, robes, gloves and mittens; 5-st. brick; balcony escape; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 5, '87, by Siebers.....	16	24	50	7
FRIEND BROS., mfrs. clothing; 5-st. brick; balcony escape; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 5, '87, by Siebers.....	30		30	6
CHAS. L. KIEWERT & CO., brewery supplies, etc.; 3-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Aug. 5, '87, by Siebers.....	3		3	
CHAS. BAUMBACH & CO., wholesale druggists; 4-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 5, '87, by Siebers.....	20		20	
Only two employes engaged in packing and filling orders, on both third and fourth floors.				
THAYER MANUFACTURING CO., brass foundry; 1-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 5, '87, by Siebers.....	30		30	10
O. A. BERTHELET, mfr. sewer pipes; 1-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 4, '87, by Siebers.....	20		20	
HENRY COLCLOUGH, brick yard; engine room and open field. Insp. Aug. 3, '87, by Siebers.....	50		50	15
J. L. BURNHAM & SON, brick yard; engine room and field. Insp. Aug. 3, '87, by Siebers.....	70		70	40
MILLMAN & GRIDER, brick yard; open field. Insp. Aug. 3, '87, by Siebers.....	25		25	
No machinery.				
HERZBERG & VOGT, brick yard; engine room and field. Insp. Aug. 3, '87, by Siebers.....	38		38	
Ordered the inlet to crushing machine reduced, so as to prevent the possibility of workmen slipping into it. Complied.				
PHILLIP MADLENER, mfr. soda water apparatus; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 5, '87, by Siebers.....	6		6	
MILWAUKEE FURNITURE CO., mfrs.; two buildings—each 3-st. brick; bridged at third floor. Steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 3, '87, by Siebers.....	80		80	75
ZIMMERMAN BROTHERS, mfrs. clothing; 4-st. brick; hyd. elevator. Insp. Aug. 6, '87, by Siebers.....	15		15	
One man employed on fourth floor; one cutter on 2d floor, balance of employes in store below. Elevator is in charge of a practical machinist.....				
OTTO ZWIETUSCH, mfr. soda water and apparatus; 2-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Aug. 4, '87, by Siebers.....	30		30	15

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
MILWAUKEE BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.; engine room and field. Insp. Aug. 4, '87, by Siebers.....	70	.....	70	45
Engine had driving belt stretched across the room to within fifteen inches of the floor. Certainly very unsafe in a place where boys are employed. Ordered it boxed. When the engineer was told to have it done he said: "No one has any business in here but myself." At the same time he said that boys would straddle the belt "for fun."				
GEO. BURNHAM & SONS., mfrs. brick; engine rooms and open field. Insp. Aug. 5, '87, by Siebers.....	200	.....	200	125
Special efforts were made in inspecting this place. A number of children are employed; the youngest was found to be 18 years of age. Ordered the inlets of crushing machines made smaller. The proprietor ordered it done on the spot. He requested me to call more frequently, "because," says he; "I want to be a law-abiding citizen, and we are apt to forget things of this kind. I will feel under obligations to the state for correction."				
GEORGE DYER, mfr. saddlery; 3-st. brick; balcony escape; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 8, '87, by Siebers.....	8	.....	8	.....
E. KATZENSTEIN & CO., mfrs. clothing; 4-st. brick; balcony escape; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 8, '87, by Siebers.	10	.....	10	.....
Cutting room on second floor.				
LAMFROM & BAUM, mfrs. pants and vests; 3-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 8, '87, by Siebers.....	8	.....	8	.....
All work on lower floor.				
R. NEWBOUER & CO., mfrs. clothing; 4-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 8, '87, by Siebers.....	6	.....	6	.....
The six employees are on fourth floor, as cutters. Escape ordered. Complied.				
COHEN BROTHERS & CO., mfrs. gents' furnishing goods; 4-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 8, '87, by Siebers.....	4	1	5	.....
All employees on fourth floor. Escape ordered. Complied.				
J. LAUTH, mfr. inner soles; 3-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 8, '87, by Siebers.....	8	22	25	25
Workroom on 2d floor.				
GEORGE ZIEGLER CO., mfrs. confectionery; 5-st. brick; movable balcony escape; steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 8, '87, by Siebers.....	77	44	117	30
Factory crowded. A good deal of child labor is employed in candy factories, but did not find any under 12 in this place. In speaking upon this subject, Mr. Ziegler said: "Mothers come here with their babes, so to speak, to seek work for them. The nature of the work attracts them; but we take none, unless we are assured that they are old enough." The escape on this building is of a peculiar pattern. It is a very good one.				
MAHLER, KANN & CO., mfrs. clothing; 3-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 8, '87, by Siebers.....	9	1	10	.....
Only two male and one female employees on third floor.				
C. J. SMITH & SONS, machine shop; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 22, '87, by Siebers.....	8	.....	8	6
F. TOEPFFER, locksmith, 2-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Aug. 22, '87, by Siebers.....	6	.....	6	4

Report of Inspection—A—Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
HENRY THIELE, carpet weaver; 3-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Aug. 22, '87, by Siebers..... Employees in basement.	8	.....	8	.....
THE BECK & PAULI LITHOGRAPHING CO.; 3-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Siebers; Aug. 24, '87, by Moore. Condition fair. Ordered elevator guarded. Escape ordered.	35	.....	35	12
FILER, STOWELL & CO., mfrs. machinery; 3-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Moore..... Only ten men working on third floor. Outside stairs leads to second story roof, thence to first story and to ground. Ordered belt covered. Complied.	165	.....	165	50
H. SCHULTZ CLOAK MFG. CO.; 3-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Siebers..... Employees on second floor. Condition first-class.	8	25	23	.....
CHAS. ABRESCH, mfr. carriages and wagons; two buildings; 3-st. each; hydraulic elevator in Fourth street building. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Siebers..... Factory proper faces Poplar street. Two persons employed on third floor; balance store room. The factory has also a large platform full length of building, on a level with second floor; Fourth street building has paint shop on third floor, where eight persons are employed. Escape ordered.	40	.....	40	.....
WISCONSIN GLASS CO., mfrs. window glass and bottles; three main buildings; two and three stories—brick and frame. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Moore..... Works idle since July, 1886. The employees, of which there were about 100 scattered all over. Some have gone to Streator, Ill., others to Ohio and Colorado. Those remaining until now will leave this week for different parts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
L. A. SHAKMAN & CO., mfrs. clothing; 4-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Siebers..... There are twelve persons employed as cutters on fourth floor. Escape ordered. Complied.	22	.....	22	12
RELiance WIRE WORKS, wire knit goods; 3-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Siebers..... Eight persons employed on third floor. Balance on second floor. Escape ordered. Removed.	11	2	13	.....
THE BLISS & SPENCER MFG. CO., mfrs. chairs; partly two and three story frame. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Siebers..... Third floor has access to roof of second story by a door. Only two persons employed on third. Condition poor. Complaints came to me, of the unsafety of their boiler. Two engineers had deserted the job on that account. I required of the firm to establish proof of the safety.	10	.....	10	20
BUBB & KIPP, upholstery; two buildings; one 4-st. brick; one 6-st. brick; bridged at third and fourth floors; two hydraulic elevators. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Siebers..... The four-story building is used exclusively for manufacture. The two upper floors of the six-story building are used as store-rooms only. A contrivance is added to connect with the bridge. A coffee urn is placed in the middle of factory. The firm furnishes coffee every day, and has it prepared as a treat to all hands. Mr. Bubb says, "It pays us to do this, although it is an expense of about \$400 per year.	208	2	210	.....

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse Power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
JOHN MEINCKE, mfr. carriages; 3-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Siebers.....	6	.....	6	.....
Only two persons employed on each floor.				
STAR KNITTING WORKS, mfrs.; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Siebers.....	7	80	87	20
J. A. & P. E. DUTCHER, mfrs. stoves; main building, 4-st. brick; foundry, 1-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Moore.....				
Going out of business. Factory closed indefinitely. For sale.				
MILWAUKEE SASH & DOOR CO., mfrs.; main building, 3-st. frame shop, 2-st. frame; smaller warehouses; steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Moore.....	90	.....	90	126
Elevator unsafe, because the employes are not required to close the gates. Upper floor is used as store room entirely. I am informed by four different engineers that the boilers in this establishment are unsafe. The boilers were saved from the Newhall House fire. Am not sufficiently acquainted with boilers to judge for myself.				
WILKIN MANUFACTURING CO., machinery; 2-st. and 4-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Moore.....	75	.....	75	155
Elevator unsafe on account of doors being left open. There is no regular fire escape. There is at one end of third and fourth floors a roof easy of access, and a tower at the other end. Only twelve men employed on upper floors.				
NORTHWESTERN STRAW WORKS, mfrs. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Moore.....				
Factory closed and partially torn down for rebuilding. Main building will be double the size of the old one. Reminded firm of outward swinging doors and fire escapes.				
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO., foundry and machine shop; 3-st. frame woodshop and store house; 3-st. brick stock house; 4-st. brick office; machine shops two blocks long; 1-st. and 2-st. frame; two steam and one hand elevator. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Moore.....	1209	.....	1200	500
Found nothing wrong in these works, except elevators. One of them was intended to be guarded, but guards were of no practical use; the others were not guarded at all. I condemned them and notified the firm. In the three-story frame building the third floor is used as a wareroom, principally. Painters are at work there steadily. A new factory is in process of construction, and two more elevators will be added. I reminded the firm of outward-swinging doors and fire escapes. The machine shop is dark. The works were partially destroyed by fire during the winter of 1886. General condition fair. NOTE.—A protective and benefit association exists among the employes of these works. The membership dues are 25c. per month. In case of sickness, members receive \$5 per week, and the doctor bill is paid by the society.				
J. P. WECHSELBERG, carriages; 3-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Siebers.....	8	.....	8	.....
Only two persons employed on third floor. No machinery.				
MILWAUKEE LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING CO.; 2-st. and basement brick; hand elevator. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Moore.....	90	1	100	26
Ordered caps put over keys in balance-wheels. I find very few presses that have not these keys projecting, endangering persons moving around them. Complied.				

Report of Inspection—A—Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
THE WEISEL & VILTER MANUFACTURING CO., machinists and engine builders; 3-st. and 2-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Moore.....	60		60	10
None employed on third floor, used as a store room for patterns. Four men on second floor.				
"DER HEROLD." Herold Co., daily morning paper, German; 4-st. and basement brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Moore.....	87		87	22
Ladders reach from floor on fourth story to scuttle hole in roof, and thence to some one else's fire escape. Stairs are provided from third story down. Enclosed stairway from top to basement furnishes ample means of escape.				
GUGLER LITHOGRAPHING CO., 4-st. and basement brick; iron escape; steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Moore.....	72	8	80	35
Ordered guard over keys on fly-wheel. Complied.				
PAUL BECHTNER CO., mfrs. vinegar and compressed yeast; 4-st. and basement brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Moore.....	18	2	20	20
Only one man working on third floor; none on fourth.				
CREAM CITY FURNITURE CO., mfrs.; two buildings; 6-st. brick warehouse and store; one 2-st. and 3-st. frame shop; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Moore.....	105		105	40
This factory is two and three stories. Employees can walk out of third story on to roof of two story building adjoining, thence to ground easily. The six story building is only occupied on first and second floors by this firm as store-room; upper floors are occupied by another firm. A fire escape reaches down to bridges which run from third floor to another building.				
MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT CO., mfrs. gas and coke; 3 tanks, 7 buildings; two store-houses, five works, three and two stories; two steam and one hand elevator. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Moore.....	100		100	200
Fair condition.				
A. W. RICH & CO., dry goods store, slipper factory and dress-making; 4-st. brick; movable balcony escape; two hydraulic elevators. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Siebers.....	100	80	180	.....
About sixty female and twenty male clerks are distributed on the four floors, of which the larger number are on the first and second floors. Factory is located on the fourth floor of building adjoining, which is on a level with third floor of store. Access to fire escape is gained by a door leading into store. Escape not entirely finished. Eighty males and twenty females are employed in factory. Two dress-makers are employed on fourth floor of store.				
PFLUGRADT REDEL & CO., mfrs. confectionery; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Siebers.....	4	4	8	.....
Work done in basement.				
WM. PASCHEN, wholesale crockery; 3-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Siebers.....	4		4	.....
All work done on lower floor.				
W. K. STAFFORD & CO., wholesale crockery; ground floor of 3-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Siebers.....	4		4	.....
LOUIS KINDLING & CO., mfrs., cigars; 3-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Siebers.....	24	20	44	.....
Factory on second floor.				

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
THOMPSON, KOHLER & CO., carpets, curtains, etc.; 4-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Siebers..... Firm occupies first and fourth floors. Work-room on fourth floor; store below. The intermediate floors are occupied by F. M. Seymour, as a wholesale millinery, who at times employs eight persons. Escape ordered. Complied.	4	10	14	.....
O. EISSFELDT CO., wholesale crockery; 4-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Siebers..... Two or three persons are constantly employed on upper floors, packing goods; other employes in basement.	10	.....	10	.....
BLAIR & ANDREE CO., wholesale crockery; 4-st. brick; Hoist. hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Siebers..... Ten persons are employed on third floor at packing. An outside "hoist" is the available means of escape, which, no doubt, is good, although not technically in compliance with the law. The firm were glad to have the elevator inspected, as they were having considerable trouble with it. I found some parts of the machinery defective, notably the valve. The firm promised to have same renewed.	30	.....	30	.....
MASSEY & WATTS, crockery; 3-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Siebers..... Only two persons on each floor, packing goods.	6	2	8	.....
P. V. DEUSTER & CO., "Der Seebote"—German morning daily; 4-st. brick; hand elevator, used for forms only. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Moore..... Means of escape from fourth floor are quite good; lower roof on both sides. The escape from third floor, however, is not sufficient, so I ordered an outside stairs or escape. Complied.	42	.....	42	6
PFISTER & VOGEL LEATHER CO., tannery; two buildings; tannery 3-st. brick; curry shop, 5-st. brick; eight iron escapes; also bridged; five steam elevators. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Moore..... Elevators are all guarded but one, which would be, if doors were kept closed. The superintendent promised to attend to it at once.	450	.....	450	225
CENTRAL WAREHOUSE, storage; 4-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 25, '87, by Siebers..... Elevator wells were found unguarded. The agent, Mr. Tapping, remarked: "It seems to be impossible to keep the gates closed. The men will leave them open. I will do anything to keep them closed when not in use." Suggested automatic gates.	2	.....	2	.....
WOLF & DAVIDSON, ship-building; ship-yard and several one story buildings. Insp. Aug. 25, '87, by Moore.....	225	.....	225	140
MILWAUKEE SHIP YARD CO., yard and several small buildings. Insp. Aug. 25, '87, by Moore.....	120	.....	120	120
FARRINGTON PARLOR FURNITURE CO., mfrs.; 3-st. and 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 25, '87, by Moore..... Ladder ordered to connect third story with rear roof. Only three men at work on third floor.	45	.....	45	30
BRAND STOVE CO., stove foundry; 2-st. and 3-st. and basement brick; hand elevator. Insp. Aug. 25, '87, by Moore..... Three-story building used as store-rooms. Foundry in basement.	140	.....	140	75

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
CARPELES, HARTMAN & CO., mfrs. trunks, etc.; 4-st. frame; iron veneer. Hand elevator. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Moore.....	75	.....	75	16
None employed on fourth floor. Twenty-five on third. Ordered the outside stairway fixed; found badly in need of repairs. Also ordered guards around elevator well, and guards kept in place; and railings around all holes in floor. Complied.				
ROMADKA BROS., mfrs. trunks; two 4-st. brick buildings; three balcony escapes, besides bridges; 1 hand, 1 steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Moore.....	347	3	350	80
Ordered steam elevator guarded; and both provided with alarm bells. Employees are much in danger of being caught in descent of elevator. Complied.				
J. KNAUBER & CO, lithographers; 3-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Moore.....	21	.....	21	12
Means of escape are adequate, by lower roof in rear connected with outside stairs.				
AMERICAN VINEGAR WORKS, mfrs.; 2-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Moore.....	10	.....	10	25
ROTH MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. vinegar, sauces, mustard and pickles; 2-st. and attic, frame; 2-st. brick office and warehouse. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Moore.....	9	4	13	25
None employed above second floor. Upper floor and attic used as dry storage room.				
NORTHWESTERN FURNITURE CO., mfrs.; 4-st. sheet-iron covered frame; iron escape. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Moore.....	50	.....	50	40
Ordered railing around stair-head. Complied.				
WM. WILLER, mfr. sash, doors and blinds; 4-st. brick; iron escape; two steam and one hand elevator. Insp. Aug. 20, '87, by Moore.....	65	.....	65	135
STARK BROS. & CO., carpets; 4-st. brick; iron balcony escape; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Siebers.....	12	6	18	.....
Burned Mar. 3, 1888, together with J. Fernekes & Bro. candy factory.				
F. F. ADAMS & CO., mfrs. tobacco; two 4-st. brick buildings; three iron escapes, besides bridges; 4 steam elevators. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Siebers.....	120	5	125	100
RIES BROTHERS, mfrs. cooperage; 2-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Siebers.....	12	.....	12	45
SUELFLOHN & SEEFELD, wholesale carriage and wagon material; 4-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Siebers.....	27	.....	27	.....
None regularly employed above ground floor.				
SHADBOLT & BOYD IRON CO., wholesale hardware; 4-st. brick. Hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Siebers.....	25	.....	25	.....
Ordered elevator guarded. None regularly employed above ground floor. Complied.				
ADOLPH MEINECKE & SON, mfrs. willow ware and wooden toys; two brick buildings; 4-st. warehouse, 4-st. factory. Balcony escape, buildings bridged. Insp. Aug. 23, '87, by Siebers and Moore.....	162	38	200	125
Very crowded. Employees begin work at 7 and quit at 12, begin again at 12:30 and work till 6 P. M., and by this arrangement, gain Saturday half-holiday.				

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
PLAUT, SIBLEY & CO., mfrs. clothing; 4-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Aug. 25, '87, by Siebers..... Only three employes on third, and two on fourth floor. Easy access to 2-st. building adjoining.	6	.....	6	.....
J. H. RICE & FRIEDMANN CO., mfr. men's furnishing goods; 5-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 25, '87, by Siebers.. All work on fourth floor. Escape ordered. Complied.	4	10	14	4
RUNDLE, SPENCE & CO., mfrs. brass and iron goods; 5-st. brick; two balcony escapes; steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 26, '87, by Siebers..... Firm has since built large 1-st. frame iron foundry; employing 100 men. Building new. Iron foundry on fifth, brass foundry on fourth, and machine shops on third floor. Store and storage below. All very systematically arranged with every precaution for safety and convenience.	125	.....	125	75
JONAS BLOCH, knitting factory; 3-st. and basement brick; balcony escape. Insp. Aug. 26, '87, by Siebers..... Ordered balconies connected with ladders. Complied.	30	45	65	20
THE CHAS. OLDENBURG FURNITURE CO., mfrs.; two buildings; 4-st. brick and 2-st. frame; iron escape; steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 26, '87, by Moore.....	142	.....	142	125
DAISY ROLLER MILLS, flour; 6-st. brick and elevator; iron escape. Insp. Aug. 26, '87, by Moore.....	40	.....	40	500
J. FERNEKES & BRO., mfrs. confectionery; 5-st. brick; iron balcony escape; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 26, '87, by Siebers..... Destroyed by fire March 3, 1888.	50	30	80	.....
NORTHWESTERN SUSPENDER FACTORY; 3-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 26, '87, by Siebers..... All work on second floor.	2	5	7	.....
HANSEN'S EMPIRE FUR FACTORY; 5-st. brick; balcony escape; two hydraulic elevators. Insp. Aug. 26, '87, by Siebers.. Factory located on two upper floors. They are light and airy and very comfortably arranged. Elevators will be provided with automatic trap doors.	105	67	172	4
RELIANCE MILLS, C. Manegold & Son, flour; 5-st. brick. Iron escape. Insp. Aug. 29, '87, by Moore.....	18	.....	18	250
F. A. WALSH & CO., mfrs. tinware; 3-st. and basement brick. Balcony escape; steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 29, '87, by Moore.....	138	12	150	50
JUPITER MILLS, Bernhard Stern, flour; 4-st. brick mill and elevator. Iron escape. Insp. Aug. 29, '87, by Moore.....	16	.....	16	200
PHOENIX MILLS, E. Sanderson & Sons, flour; 5-st. mill and elevator. Iron escape in rear to bridge. Steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 29, '87, by Moore..... Only four men on third floor of this mill — none above. Only one man constantly employed on upper story of elevator.	50	.....	50	500
EAGLE MILLS, John B. A. Kern & Son, flour; 6-st. brick and elevator. Three iron escapes; steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 29, '87, by Moore.....	50	.....	50	800
GEM MILLING CO., flour; 4-st. frame and elevator. Ladder in rear. Insp. Aug. 29, '87, by Moore..... Two men in engine room. Four men work at night and five day. None above second floor.	11	.....	11	400

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
CENTENNIAL MILLS, Wm. Gerlach & Co., flour; 4-st. frame and elevator. Iron escape. Insp. Aug. 29, '87, by Moore.	17	.....	17	60
THE JOURNAL CO. (daily); 3-st. and basement brick; hand elevator used for forms only. Insp. Aug. 24, '87, by Moore.... Did not consider additional escape necessary, because adjoining roof of 2-st. building is easily reached from window of third floor.	37	.....	37	5
MATTHEWS BROS. FURNITURE CO., store and upholstery department; 5-st. brick. Balcony escape; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 26, '87, by Siebers..... Store occupies four lower floors, fifth floor is occupied as upholstery and trimming shop. Escape was erected on former inspection in 1885. The fall of escape, however, led on slanting roof of shed in rear and considerable distance from the ground. Mr. Matthews readily consented to level the roof of shed, so as to make escape more practical. Factory located on Fourth street.	20	5	25	.....
MEINECKE & CO., wholesale toys; 4-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 31, '87, by Siebers..... No employees on third and fourth floors.	10	.....	10	.....
WM. E. GOODMAN, gas fixtures, and plumbing shop; 4-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 31, '87, by Siebers..... Employees being plumbers, only a few at any one time work at shop connected with store. Firm occupies ground floor and basement. Upper floors, offices.	57	.....	57	4
DEWEY & DAVIS, wholesale grocers; 3-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 31, '87, by Siebers..... Ordered head of stairway on third floor railed. None regularly employed on third floor.	10	.....	10	.....
GEO. I. ROBINSON & CO., wholesale grocers; 3-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 31, '87, by Siebers..... None regularly employed above second floor.	10	.....	10	.....
J. D. INBUSCH, wholesale grocer; 4-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 31, '87, by Siebers..... Ordered guard around elevator well. None regularly employed above ground floor. Complied.	20	.....	20	.....
INBUSCH BROS., wholesale grocers; 3-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Sept. 1, '87, by Siebers..... None regularly employed above second floor.	6	.....	6	.....
ROUNDY, PECKHAM & CO., wholesale grocers; 4-st. brick; hydraulic and hand elevator. Insp. Sept. 1, '87, by Siebers.... I found that elevator wells were constantly left unguarded by neglect of employees. Strict orders were issued by the firm to keep them closed when not in use.	40	.....	40	.....
A. DAHLMAN & CO., wholesale grocers; 4-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 31, '87, by Siebers, None regularly employed above second floor.	20	.....	20	.....
JACOBI & RICHTER, wholesale grocers; 3-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 31, '87, by Siebers..... Store on ground floor.	4	.....	4	.....
GREENE & BUTTON CO., wholesale druggists; 4-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 31, '87, by Siebers..... None regularly employed above ground floor.	15	.....	15	.....

Report of Inspection—A—Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
THE F. DOHMEN CO. , wholesale druggists; 4-st. brick; by-hydraulic elevator. Insp. Sept. 1, '87, by Siebers.....	19	.....	19	.....
Found the cables of elevator old and well worn. Firm agreed to have elevator immediately examined and repaired. Only very few men employed on each floor.				
DRAKE BROS. , wholesale druggists; 4-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 31, '87, by Siebers.....	27	.....	27	.....
Only a few men at any one time employed on upper floors.				
H. BOSWORTH & SONS. wholesale druggists; 4-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Aug. 31, '87, by Siebers.....	20	.....	20	.....
None regularly employed on upper floor.				
GOLL & FRANK CO. , wholesale dry goods; 4-st. brick; two hydraulic elevators. Insp. Sept. 1, '87, by Siebers.	88	.....	88	.....
About fifteen persons are constantly employed on third and fourth floors. Escape ordered. The firm has also a store house at No. 284 East Water street, with one hydraulic elevator. Although elevator wells are provided with doors, they are left open because they are too cumbersome to close, in the regular routine of business. I ordered barriers, or automatic gates. Complied.				
R. T. THOMAS & CO. , commission; 3-st. brick; hyd. elevator. Insp. Sept. 2, '87, by Siebers.....	8	.....	8	.....
Occupy ground floor and basement. Ordered elevator well guarded. Complied.				
W. M. BRIGHAM & CO. , commission; 3-st brick; hand elevator. Insp. Sept. 2, '87, by Siebers. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Occupied ground floor and basement.				
I. P. TICHENOR & CO. , commission; 3-st. brick; hand elevator, Insp. Sept. 2, '87, by Siebers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Occupy first floor and basement.				
WHARTON & GODFREY , commission; Plankinton House block; Hyd. elevator. Insp. Sept. 2, '87, by Siebers.....	9	.....	9	.....
Occupy ground floor and basement.				
J. H. NICHOLS & CO. , commission; Plankinton House block; hyd. elevator. Insp. Sept. 2, '87, by Siebers.....	18	1	14	.....
Occupy ground floor and basement.				
M. ELLINGHAUSEN & CO. , commission; 3-st. brick; hyd. elevator. Insp. Sept. 2, '87, by Siebers.....	6	.....	6	.....
Occupy ground floor and basement. Ordered elevator guarded. Complied.				
OROOGAN, THOMPSON & CO. , commission; Plankinton House block; hyd. elevator. Insp. Sept. 2, '87, by Siebers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Occupy ground floor and basement.				
A. J. W. PIERCE & CO. , commission; 3-st. brick; hyd. elevator. Insp. Sept. 2, '87, by Siebers.....	9	.....	9	.....
None employed on upper floor. Found elevator guard neglected. Firm promised to give the matter attention.				
A. GROSSENBACH & CO. , commission; 3-st. brick; hyd. elevator. Insp. Sept. 2, '87, by Siebers.....	10	.....	10	.....
Occupy ground floor and basement.				

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
J. SEEFELD & SON, commission; 3-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Sept. 2, '87, by Siebers.....	7		7	
Occupies ground floor and basement.				
TODELL, POTTER & CO., mfrs. fur goods; 3-st. brick. Insp. Sept. 2, '87, by Siebers.....	7	7	14	
Firm occupies ground floor only.				
WM. FRANKFURTH & CO., wholesale hardware; 4-st. brick, 1-st. brick in rear; hydraulic and hand elevator. Insp. Sept. 16, '87, by Claymier.....	38		38	
None regularly employed above ground floor. Hydraulic elevator has automatic guards. Hand elevator has barriers.				
HILGENDORFF, KOLLOGE & CO., hardware; 3-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Sept. 15, '87, by Claymier.....	13		13	
Employees only occasionally working on upper floors.				
H. M. GAY & BRO., hardware; 3-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Sept. 15, '87, by Claymier.....	2		2	
Ordered guard around elevator on first floor. None regularly employed above second floor. Complied.				
GEO. HEINEMANN & CO., wholesale hats, caps and straw goods; 4-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Sept. 16, '87, by Claymier.....	5		5	
None employed above second floor.				
MORAWETZ & BRANDT, wholesale hats and caps; 3-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Sept. 17, '87, by Claymier.....	12		12	
None regularly employed above ground floor. The elevator was found out of repair, but not in use. It has door guards swung by hand.				
M. A. BOOTH, horse net factory; 2-st. and basement, frame. Insp. Sept. 17, '87, by Claymier.....	15		15	
Basement used as factory.				
JOHN PRITZLAFF HARDWARE CO., wholesale hardware; 4-st. brick; two hydraulic elevators. Insp. Sept. 19, '87, by Claymier.....	100		100	
Building has two stand pipe fire escapes, one in front, the other in rear. The elevators have automatic guards.				
HELMS BROS. & CO., ice dealers; 1-st. frame; steam elevator. Insp. Sept. 20, '87, by Claymier.....	35		35	30
All machinery properly guarded.				
GEORGE A. ABERT, mfr. iron hollow ware; 2-st. and 1-st. frame. Insp. Sept. 21, '87, by Claymier.....	16		16	15
Two-story building used for machine shop and storage. Moulding shop and foundry in one-story building. Condition fair.				
GARDNER CAMPBELL & SONS, bell and iron foundry, machine shop; 3-st. brick; bell foundry, 1-st. brick; iron foundry, 1-st. frame. Insp. Sept. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	19		19	22
Machine shop and pattern storage on first, second and third floors, respectively. None regularly employed above ground floor.				
ESTATE OF JAMES SHERIFF, foundry and machine shop; office, blacksmith and machine shop, 2-st. brick; foundry, 1-st. brick. Insp. Sept. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	40		40	25

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
GREENSLADE BROS., iron works; machine shop, 2-st. frame; foundry, 1-st. frame. Insp. Sept. 22, '87, by Claymier.....	40	.....	40	20
WESTERN LEATHER CO., mfrs. of inner soles; 2-st. frame; steam elevator. Insp. Sept. 23, '87, by Claymier..... Firm will provide automatic gates to elevator.	9	121	130	20
WISCONSIN MALLEABLE IRON CO., mfrs.; six 1-st. frame buildings. Insp. Sept. 24, '87, by Claymier.....	300	.....	300	75
JONES & SON, mfrs. cork; 1-st. frame. Insp. Sept. 29, '87, by Claymier..... Building in poor condition. This is the only factory of the kind in Wisconsin.	5	.....	5	.....
KOCH & LOEBER CO., mfrs. wooden ware; 2-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Sept. 29, '87, by Claymier.....	13	1	14	.....
H. STERN, JR., & BRO., wholesale dry goods and notions, 4-st. brick, two hydraulic elevators. Insp. Sept. 30, '87, by Claymier..... None regularly employed above ground floor. The elevators are provided with hand guards and trap doors on each floor.	17	.....	17	.....
BADGER ILLUMINATING CO., electric light and power; 2-st. brick. Insp. Sept. 30, '87, by Claymier..... The company has three steam engines; two of 175 H. P., and one of 10. Four 50 H. P. dynamos, four 25 H. P. dynamos, and one 10 horse power.	18	.....	18	300
W. D. BROCK, elevator works; 2-st. frame; hand elevator. Insp. Oct. 1, '87, by Claymier..... Ordered guard around elevator.	15	.....	15	35
KIECKHEFER ELEVATOR MFG. CO., 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 1, '87, by Claymier.....	36	.....	36	30
O. L. PACKARD, machinery depot; 3-st. brick; two hand elevators. Insp. Oct. 1, '87, by Claymier..... Second and third floors used for storing machinery.	14	.....	14	.....
H. SCHEFFELS & SONS, whole-sale grocers; 3-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Oct. 4, '87, by Claymier..... None regularly employed above ground floor. I found a water closet in a very bad condition, and filed complaint with health commissioner.	11	1	12	.....
R. L. JONES, galvanized iron works; 2-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 4, '87, by Claymier..... Second floor occupied by Suelflohn & Seefeld, as hardware storerooms.	15	.....	15	.....
F. SCHMITT & SONS, galvanized iron works; 3-st. brick; 1-st. work shop. Insp. Oct. 4, '87, by Claymier..... All work on ground floor.	10	.....	10	.....
T. A. CHAPMAN & CO., dry goods; 4-st. brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Oct. 5, '87, by Claymier..... Ground floor is occupied as dry goods house. Second floor for silk hats and cloaks. Third and fourth floors unoccupied.	75	125	200	30
CLEMENT, WILLIAMS & CO., mfrs. furniture; 4-st. brick; iron escape; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Oct. 5, '87, by Claymier..... Three lower floors used as store, fourth floor as work shop. Basement used for packing and shipping.	38	1	39	.....

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
J. L. COX, metallic sky-light works; 1½-st. sheet iron frame. Insp. Oct. 5, '87, by Claymier	4	.....	4	.....
H. B. DEWEY, heating and ventilating; 5-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 5, '87, by Claymier	10	.....	10	.....
Firm occupies ground floor and basement. Upper floors part of Plankinton House.				
JACOBS FURNACE CO.; 2-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 6, '87, by Claymier	5	.....	5	.....
Firm occupy basement. First floor occupied by Ed. Groben as a harness shop, employing 3 males.				
JOHN MEINERS, distillery; 3-st. stone; store house, 1-st. stone; bonded warehouse, 1-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 6, '87, by Claymier.	6	.....	6	60
No one employed on third floor.				
J. D. WARREN, flour mill; 3-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 7, '87, by Claymier	3	.....	3	25
None employed on third floor.				
MENDEL, SMITH & CO., wholesale grocers; 4-st. brick and basement; hydraulic and hand elevator. Insp. Oct. 31, '87, by Claymier	18	.....	18	.....
Packing in basement and on ground floor. A few days ago one of the employes was hurt in the back, on the elevator. He acknowledged that it was his own fault, because he had overcrowded the carriage. At the time of the inspection, Mr. Mendel said the man would be at work again within a few days. Only three or four men employed on upper floors.				
OLIMAX VENETIAN BLIND CO., mfrs.; one 2-st. brick, and one 2-st. brick veneer. Insp. Jan. 9, '88, by Claymier.....	5	2	7	10
Ordered guard on double pinion in workshop.				
J. H. BARTH, mfr. trunks, etc.; 2-st. and 1-st. brick veneer. Insp. Jan. 7, '88, by Claymier	4	.....	4	.....
FRANCIS KEEHN, type foundry; 3-st. brick. Insp. Jan. 7, '88, by Claymier	4	.....	4	.....
Foundry on ground floor. Second and third floors unoccupied.				
ALBERT TROSTEL, "Star" tannery; one 2-st. frame; one 2½-st. and basement frame; one elevator. Insp. Jan. 6, '88, by Claymier	60	.....	60	40
None regularly employed on third floor. Buildings bridged.				
GEO. MARTIN, Jr., tannery; 2-st. brick veneer. Insp. Jan. 6, '88, by Claymier	15	.....	15	20
Found elevator cable defective, and ordered same replaced. Complied.				
ALBERT TROSTEL, "Phoenix" tannery; 2-st. and basement frame; two 1-st. frame; steam elevator. Insp. Jan. 6, '88, by Claymier	125	.....	125	45
The buildings are all connected and have a basement, which is used as a vat room; first and second floors used as finishing and drying rooms, respectively.				
J. D. SCHRAM & SON, wool pullers; 2½-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 6, '88, by Claymier	8	.....	8	9
None regularly employed on third floor.				

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
R. SUHM LEATHER CO. , tannery; 2-st. and attic frame; boiler room, 1-st. brick; vat room, 1-st. frame; office, 1-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 12, '88, by Claymier and Moore	44	.....	44	30
Ordered guard around fly-wheel of engine. Tannery in fair condition. Complied.				
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD CO. SHOPS, Menomonee Valley; machine shop and office, 230x75x18, 1-st. brick; machine, boiler and carpenter shop, 400x75x18, 1-st. brick; blacksmith shop, 225x50x18, 1-st. brick; foundry, 33x50x18, 1-st. brick; brass foundry, engine, boiler and coal rooms, 1-st. brick; wood working shop, 400x80x18, 2-st. brick; car shop, 400x80x18, 1-st. brick; paint shop, 400x80x18, 1-st. brick; round house, 44 stalls, 1-st. brick; sand house, 1-st. brick; oil house, 1-st. brick; general store house, 2-st. and attic, brick; plating house, 1-st. frame; dry house, 1-st. frame; tin and upholstering shop, 1-st. frame; coal shed, 450x20, frame; repair shop [open] 800x30x18, frame; 2-st. office; and several small frame buildings used as store and warehouses; 3 steam elevators. Insp. Jan. 10, '88, by Claymier and Moore.....	1,797	3	1,800	700
We found these shops a very fine plant, and everything is carried on in a systematic manner. There seems to be a place for everything, and everything in its place. Nearly all machinery was found well guarded and safe. We ordered a new cable in an elevator, a guard around fly-wheel of engine and railing around a hole in the floor of engine room. The workmen in the blacksmith shop complained of too much gas and smoke in their shop. The company had just started putting up smoke jacks, which will remedy the evil complained of. We ordered the same on the other building, as also a ventilator in the car room, off from foundry. No fault was found except in the above shops, and some complaint about the manner of payment of wages, a month's wages being retained. The employees have a benefit society among themselves of which any employee may become a member upon payment of fifty cents and one month's dues, which entitles him to five dollars a week, in case of accident. The company have placards throughout the shops, enjoining cleanliness and the use of disinfectants.				
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD COMPANY , Northside Repair Shops; machine shop, 2-st. frame; round house, ten stalls; boiler house, 1-st. brick; blacksmith shop, 1-st. brick; store house, 1-st. frame; office, 1-st. brick. Insp. Jan. 18, '88, by Claymier and Moore.....	85	.....	85	125
Ordered railing and fly-wheel of engine and belt guarded. These shops were but lately removed here from Watertown. Complied.				
SENTINEL CO. , "The Milwaukee Sentinel"; printing and binding; 3-st. brick and basement; iron balcony escape and stairs; steam elevator. Insp. Jan. 11, '88, by Claymier and Moore....	85	15	100	15
Counting room and bindery on first floor. Editorial rooms on second floor. Composing room on third floor. Press, engine and store rooms in basement. Elevator is used only for hoisting and lowering forms.				
NORTHWESTERN STRAW WORKS , Albert Slocum, mfr.; three buildings, factory, 3-st. and basement brick and frame; engine house, 1-st. brick; warehouse, 2-st. brick; 3 steam and 1 hand elevators. Insp. Jan. 12, '88, by Claymier and Moore...	150	250	400	125
The bridges lead from the second floor, where the main shop is located. They were not yet completed at the time of inspection; railings will be provided, and lead direct to the ground. About twenty men are employed on the third floor. Iron ladders connecting with bridges will be put up. All doors swing outward. Indeed, everything which may be done for the safety of employees, seems to be planned, and was in course of construction. A member of the firm said: "We would consider it murder, if any person should perish in a fire in our building, for lack of means of escape."				

Report of Inspection—A—Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<p>VALENTINE BLATZ, brewer; malt house, 4-st. brick; brewery, 4-st. brick; dry kiln, 1-st. brick; ice house, 1-st. brick; elevator, iron veneer frame; cooper shop, 1-st and 2-st. frame; 5 iron escapes and stand pipe; 2 steam elevators. Insp. Jan. 13, '88, Claymier and Moore.....</p> <p>New building in course of construction at time of inspection, for the manufacture of ice. The buildings are all connected. Iron doors cut off communication in case of fire, and division walls are of brick.</p>	175	.....	175	225
<p>VALENTINE BLATZ, Bottling Dept., beer bottling; 2-st. and basement brick; 2 steam elevators. Insp. Jan. 13, '88, by Claymier and Moore.....</p> <p>Firm at time of inspection employed only forty; but during the summer months, as many as eighty persons, putting up 15,000 bottles of beer per day. Employees are mostly boys and girls; but we were assured that none under 14 years of age are employed.</p>	27	13	40	25
<p>JOSEPH SCHLITZ BREWING CO.; brewery and office, 4-st. brick; malt house, 4-st. brick; malt house, 6-st. brick; store house, 5-st. brick; ice and store house, 4-st. brick; machine shop, 1-st. brick; elevator, iron veneer; engine house, 1-st. brick; cooper-shop and pitch house, 1-st. and 2-st. brick; 9 iron escapes; steam elevator. Insp. Jan. 14, '88, by Claymier and Moore.....</p> <p>A pulley and ends of shaft were ordered guarded. The superintendent ordered compliance on the spot. The company is putting up a large building for beer storage, six stories in height, built of iron and brick; and glass tile floor. The men seem to work excessively hard. While we were in the office some fifty came in and received checks for their daily allowance of beer. In the pitch yard another lot of men were assembled around a fire, eating luncheon. One of the bad features of the work in breweries is the fact that the men's clothes are constantly wet, because they are continually working in steam. The enormity of this industry may be judged from the fact that the plant almost covers four blocks. The ice machine has a capacity of 240 tons per day.</p>	390	.....	390	500
<p>THE JOSEPH SCHLITZ BREWING CO., bottling department; two 1-st brick buildings, each 340x70; Lottle shed, 1-st. frame, 200x60. Insp. Jan. 12, '88, by Claymier and Moore.....</p> <p>Buildings are new. They run parallel with each other, and stand about forty feet apart. Roof over the area through which runs the C., M. & St. P. Ry. track and the C. & N. W. Ry. track in the rear. During the summer months, the firm employs as many as 250 to 300, mostly boys and girls, from 12 to 16 years of age; and put up 70,000 bottles of export beer per day. Ordered guard over fly-wheel; promised to comply forthwith.</p>	60	140	200	40
<p>PH. BEST BREWING CO.; brewery, 4-st. brick; malt house and refrigerator, 5-st. brick; three elevators, each 6-st. iron veneer; refrigerator, 8-st. brick; refrigerator, 2-st. iron veneer; wash house, 1-st. and basement brick; two cooper-shops, 2-st. brick; ice machine house, 2-st. brick; boiler house, 3-st. brick; keg shop, 2-st. brick; keg and pitch house, 1-st. brick; shipping office, 1-st. brick; fire department house, 1-st. brick; office, 2-st. and basement brick veneer; 14 iron escapes; and stand pipes; buildings bridged; two steam elevators. Insp. Jan. 14, '87, by Claymier and Moore.....</p> <p>This establishment is one of the largest in the United States. The area covered by the plant is almost six blocks, it is noted for its elegance of structure and convenience, both externally and internally. The engines are models of beauty and strength, and run so smooth that one, without seeing it, would scarcely know there was an engine in the room. The main belt is the largest in the state, being 48 inches in width. The brewery proper resembles a parlor. The</p>	450	.....	450	1,200

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
floors are of tile. Unlike other breweries inspected, the men here suffer but little from steam. The aggregate capacity of the ice machines is 360 tons per day. The copper coolers in the brewery are polished like mirrors. A private fire department is connected with the establishment, consisting of three chemical engines, and the men composing the force, who lodge in the buildings. Some of the buildings described in the plant are under one roof. The machinery is all properly guarded. The means of escape could not be improved, as all the buildings are connected by bridges; besides being provided with fourteen iron escapes and stand pipes. There is plenty of light in all departments of the establishment — something that cannot be said of other breweries.				
PH. BEST BREWING CO. (Bottling Dep't.); two 3-st. brick; elevator, iron veneer; malt house, 5-st. brick; also several smaller frame buildings for storage; 5 iron escapes; buildings bridged; 4 steam elevators. Insp. Jan. 17, '88, by Claymlier and Moore.....	175	147	322	175
Ordered new cables in two of the elevators. The superintendent immediately wrote out an order for the cables. The ceilings are high and the sanitary condition first-class. During summer season as many as 450 persons are employed.				
FRED. MILLER BREWING CO., brewery, 5-st. brick; ice-house, brick; ice house and fermenting house, frame; and several beer storage and small ice houses; steam elevator. Insp. Jan. 16, '88, by Claymlier and Moore.....	80		80	75
This brewery is new, and all modern improvements are added. The establishment is clean and neat throughout. All stairs are of iron, with railings. Only one man is employed on upper floors, handling grain. It was not deemed necessary to order fire escapes. The firm promised to erect fire escapes as soon as needed. A few minor changes were ordered. Fire doors on all partitions. The ice machine has a capacity equal to one-hundred tons per day. The old frame brewery was being torn down at the time of inspection.				
CREAM CITY BREWING CO., brewery; 3-st. brick; wash house and cooler room, 3-st. frame; bottling dept., 2 st. frame; engine house, 2-st. brick; storage cellars, 3-st. brick; stairs and bridge. Insp. Jan. 16, '88, by Claymlier and Moore.....	35		35	70
The buildings are new, and not completed at time of inspection. When finished, it will make a nice, airy brewery. Everything about the premises is clean and neat. A few minor provisions were pointed out in regard to belting which the firm promised to have strictly carried out. The capacity of the ice machine is equal to seventy-five tons per day.				
J. OBERMAN BREWING CO., brewery and office, 3-st. brick; bottling dept., 2-st. brick; store house, 2-st. brick; boiler room, 2-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. Jan. 16, '88, by Claymlier and Moore.....	40		40	100
JUNG & BORCHERT, brewery, 2-st. brick, and 2-st. and basement brick and frame; wash house, 2 st. frame; engine and store house, 2-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 13, '88, by Claymlier and Moore.....	80		80	75
Buildings are all connected. Part of the malt is prepared at the brewery; the other part in malt houses in other parts of the city.				
JUNG & BORCHERT'S MALT HOUSE; 2-st. brick veneer. Insp. Jan. 13, '88, by Claymlier and Moore.....	9		9	
Buildings old and in rather poor condition. Proprietors say they are going to move out next fall, as now they can only manufacture by hand and are unable to compete with those				

Report of Inspection—A—Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fern.	Total	
using machinery. The buildings except the bottling department, are connected. The brewery is dark and damp. Ordered guard in front of belt tightener at head of stairs. The order was promptly attended to. A new ice machine was being put in at time of inspection.				
A. GETTELMAN BREWING CO. , brewery and engine house, 2-st. and 3-st. brick; malt house, 2-st. brick; ice house. Insp. Jan. 17, '88, by Claymier and Moore	18	.....	18	30
The buildings are all connected. Capacity of ice machine equal to 28 tons per day.				
FRANZ FALK BREWING CO. , brewery and malt house, 3-st. brick; ice house, 2-st. brick; elevator, frame; blacksmith shop, 2-st. brick; bottling department, 1-st. frame; office, 1-st. brick, and several small ice houses; 6 iron escapes and standpipes; four steam elevators. Insp. Jan. 17, '88, by Claymier and Moore	89	6	95	80
Repairing and fixing up building at time of inspection. A few minor defects, such as railings on stairs were pointed out. Firm promised to comply at once. In recording the last one of the Milwaukee breweries, it is but just to say, that the proprietors of all of them, without exception, showed anxiety to have things right, especially with regard to safety of employes. Mere suggestions upon the part of the inspectors were acted upon at once.				
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RY. SHOPS ; 23-stall round house. Insp. Jan. 18, '88, by Claymier and Moore	82	.....	82	51
Machine and blacksmith shops in round house.				
J. ESCH & SON , mfrs. wagons and sleighs; 2½-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 20, '88, by Claymier	10	.....	10	.....
No one regularly employed on third floor.				
WISCONSIN LEATHER CO. , mfrs.; 3-st. and basement brick; hyd. elevator. Insp. Jan. 20, '88, by Claymier	2	.....	2	.....
Firm occupies first and third floors. The second floor is occupied by Wm. Becker's Wax Grain Upper Tannery. No one employed on third floor.				
J. & J. EGELHOFF , wagons and blacksmith shop; 2-st. and basement frame. Insp. Jan. 20, '88, by Claymier	6	.....	6	.....
MANN BROTHERS' WAREHOUSE ; 3½-st. frame; hyd. elevator; Insp. Jan. 20, '88, by Claymier	4	1	5	.....
None regularly employed on upper floors.				
J. S. DAVIDSON , mfrs., wool and cotton shoddy, spring beds, mattresses, etc.; 2-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 24, '88, by Claymier ..	9	.....	9	80
DAVIDSON & SONS , steam marble works; 5-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. Jan. 24, '88, by Claymier	100	1	101	200
Buildings new and not quite finished. When complete, the works will be the most extensive of the kind in the northwest. The superintendent said that the firm was contemplating sending to Italy for workmen, because they could not get the necessary skilled workmen here. Ordered guard on saw cranks. Complied at once.				
JAMES B. BRADFORD , ware-rooms; 4-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Claymier	5	1	6	.....
No one employed on second, third and fourth floors.				
NUT & WASHER MANUFACTURING CO. ; 2-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Claymier	15	.....	15	20
Ordered fly-wheel guarded; also hubs guarded on two machines. The ceiling on ground floor is very low, making shafting rather dangerous. Complied.				

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
MUELLER & ILHARDT, wall paper and window shades; 3-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Jan. 25, '88, by Claymier.....	25	.....	25	.....
Ordered new cable in elevator. Promised to comply at once. None regularly employed on upper floors.				
C. S. BIRGE, millwright and machine-shop; 2-st. frame with 1-st. addition. Insp. Jan. 26, '88, by Claymier.....	9	.....	9	15
JOHN SCHROEDER LUMBER CO., planing-mill; 2-st. brick and frame. Insp. Jan. 26, '88, by Claymier.....	14	.....	14	85
INSTRUCTIVE TOY CO., mfrs.; 2-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 26, '88, by Claymier.....	8	9	12	10
G. COLDEWE & CO., mfrs. brick moulds; factory, 2-st. frame; storage house, 2-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 27, '88, by Claymier....	10	.....	10	25
N. SENDERHAUF, mfr. soap; 2-st. frame; hand elevator. Insp. Jan. 27, '88, by Claymier.....	8	1	4	7
DELORME & QUENTIN SOAP CO., mfrs.; 4-st. and basement, brick; iron escapes; hand elevator. Insp. Jan. 28, '88, by Claymier.....	5	5	10	15
Third and fourth floors unoccupied.				
B. YOUNG, saddlery hardware; 4-st. and basement, brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Jan. 28, '88, by Claymier.....	13	.....	13	.....
None regularly employed on third and fourth floors.				
STUART RUBBER CO., mfrs. druggists' rubber goods; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Jan. 28, '88, by Claymier.....	8	2	5	10
This building is occupied by several firms. The Stuart Rubber Co. occupies one part of third floor. The Excelsior Publishing Co. employs six persons on same floor. The second floor is occupied by the Raabe Engraving Co. The ground floor of No. 88 is occupied as press-room, and ground floor of No. 86 is unoccupied. Found interior in very poor condition, and water closets all froze up. Notified board of health. Ordered fire escape. Complied.				
C. B. AUBERY & CO., steam laundry; 2-st and basement, brick. Insp. Jan. 30, '88, by Claymier....	1	4	5	6
SALISBURY LAUNDRY; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Jan. 30, '88, by Claymier.....	8	11	14	16
None employed on upper floors. Ordered guard on fly-wheel. Complied.				
B. J. JOHNSON & CO., mfrs. soap; 5-st. and basement, brick; iron escape; two steam elevators. Insp. Jan. 30, '88, by Claymier.....	25	.....	25	35
HAMILTON & GOODRICH, oil works; 2-st. and basement, brick; engine and boiler house. 1-st. brick; grain elevator, 5-st., frame, slate veneer. Insp. Feb. 1, '88, by Claymier.....	25	.....	25	75
MYERS' STEAM LAUNDRY CO.; 2-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 1, '88, by Claymier.....	2	4	6	6
J. W. DEGUENTHER, steam laundry; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 1, '88, by Claymier.....	5	18	23	15
Ordered fly-wheel guarded. Second and third floor occupied as dwelling. Complied.				
WM. SCHOLZ, steam laundry; 2-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 1, '88, by Claymier.....	2	10	12	10

Report of Inspection—A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
C. NISS & SON, mfrs. furniture, sash, doors and blinds; 2-st. and basement, brick, with 2-st. frame addition; hand elevator. Insp. Feb. 1, '83, by Claymier.....	6		6	
TERNES & BERGHAMMER, laundry; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 1, '83, by Claymier.....	2	8	10	
Second and third floor occupied as dwelling.				
JOHN R. GOODRICH CO., wholesale grocers; 3-st. and basement, brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Feb. 2, '83, by Claymier.....	6		6	
No one regularly employed on upper floors.				
STANDARD PRINTING CO., 2-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 2, '88, by Claymier.....	15		15	12
Ordered guard on fly-wheel, and cap on hub of printing press.				
JACOB WELLAUER & CO., wholesale grocers; 4-st. and basement, brick; 1 hydraulic, 2 hand elevators. Insp. Feb. 2, '88, by Claymier.....	25		25	
Ordered brake on one of the elevators. Complied. None regularly employed on upper floors.				
UIHLEIN BROTHERS, maltsters; malt house, 4-st. brick; store house, 2-st. frame; elevator 6-st. iron veneer. Insp. Feb. 2, '88, by Claymier.....	18		18	50
Ordered fire escape. Complied.				
H. M. ALLEN, mfr. cigars; 3-st. and basement, brick; hydraulic elevator. Insp. Feb. 3, '83, by Claymier.....	5		8	12
No one employed on third floor.				
TAINSH & CO., printers; in basement of Colby block. Insp. Feb. 3, '83, by Claymier.....	5		5	4
GOLDSMITH & CO., carpet house; 4-st. and basement, brick; one elevator. Insp. Feb. 3, '84, by Claymier.....	25	15	50	
Ordered fire escape, also new cable in elevator. Work shop located on fourth floor. Burned March 3, 1888.				
NORTHWESTERN STAMP WORKS; 2-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Jan. 28, '88, by Claymier.....	6	1	7	
Firm occupies basement and ground floor.				
H. H. ZAHN, printing; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 23, '88, by Claymier.....	10		10	10
Main stairway leads to street. Lower roof adjoining.				
FREIDENKER PUBLISHING CO., printing; 4-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 23, '88, by Claymier.....	10		10	
Occupy ground floor. Dwellings above.				
SWAIN & TATE, printing; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 24, '88, by Claymier.....	22	1	23	10
Firm occupies basement and ground floor. Upper floors occupied as offices.				
LINDOW BROS., laundry; 2-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 23, '88, by Claymier.....	1	8	9	4
BRUNQUELL & ROHDE, publishers; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 23, '88, by Claymier.....	6		6	
Dwelling on upper floor.				

Report of Inspection—A—Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
MILWAUKEE GAS HEATING CO., 3-st. brick and frame. Insp. Feb. 23, '88, by Claymier.....	6	.....	6	4
None regularly employed on third floor.				
CROMBIE, SMITH & CO., wholesale grocers; 3-st. and basement, brick; two hydraulic and one hand elevator. Insp. Feb. 21, '88, by Claymier.....	38	.....	38	.....
None regularly employed on third floor.				
FRANCIS TRENKAMP, mfr. soap; 2-st. and basement, brick; hand elevator. Insp. Feb. 21, '88, by Claymier.....	6	.....	6	8
HANSEN HOP & MALT CO., office and store-rooms, 3-st. and basement, brick; malt house, 3-st. and basement, brick; two elevators, 4-st. frame, iron veneer; steam elevator. Insp. Feb. 24, '88, by Claymier.....	25	.....	25	90
Ordered fire escape on malt house. Complied.				
TROY STEAM LAUNDRY; 3-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. Feb. 24, '88, by Claymier.....	4	20	24	15
Only three persons employed on third floor.				
KRUSE & BARKER, steam heaters; 4-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 25, '88, by Claymier.....	12	.....	12	6
Third and fourth floors unoccupied.				
E. HARTMAN & SON, printers; 2-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 23, '88, by Claymier.....	5	.....	5	6
ENGEL & KRESS, mfrs. satchels, pocket-books, etc.; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 25, '88, by Claymier.....	14	2	16	.....
Firm occupies part of third floor, and will remove soon. First and second floors occupied by Geo. Burroughs as a trunk factory. Lower roof adjoining.				
H. S. MACK & CO., mfg. clothiers; 4-st. and basement, brick; iron escapes; one elevator. Insp. Feb. 25, '88, by Claymier....	26	4	30	.....
Found elevator cable defective, and ordered a new one. Complied.				
STANDARD PAPER CO., wholesale paper; 4-st. and basement, brick; steam elevator. Insp. Feb. 25, '88, by Claymier.....	14	1	15	.....
Firm occupies basement and first floor. Second floor occupied by King, Fowle & Co., printers. Third floor by Herman Voss, bindery; fourth floor by Windsor Hotel. (See hotel record).				
J. M. EVERLY, printing; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 27, '88, by Claymier.....	11	.....	11	4
Basement and ground floor. Ordered guard on flywheel. None employed on second and third floor. Complied.				
ELLERY W. ELLIS, printing; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 27, '88, by Claymier.....	8	.....	8	2
In basement. First floor occupied by Woman's Ind'l Exchange, employing ten females and one male. Offices on upper floors.				
B. F. DEVOE & CO., printing; 3-st. and attic, brick. Insp. Feb. 27, '88, by Claymier.....	2	.....	2	2
None regularly employed on upper floors.				
SAMUEL CANNER, painter; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 27, '88, by Claymier.....	15	.....	15	.....
Third floor unoccupied.				

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
GERMAN CATHOLIC PRINTING SOCIETY; 3-st. brick. Insp. Feb. 27, '88, by Claymier.....	8		8	
Third floor unoccupied.				
A. C. ZINN, barley, malt and hops; elevator and office, 4-st. brick, iron veneer; malt house, 3-st. and basement brick. Insp. Feb. 28, '88, by Claymier.....	10		10	80
Building well provided with ladders; and lower roof adjoining malt house.				
B. H. HELMING & CO., mfrs. harness, collars, etc.; main factory, 3-st. and basement brick; office and workshop, 3-st. brick veneer. Insp. Feb. 28, '88, by Claymier.....	35		35	
Ordered fire escape. Complied.				
MILWAUKEE PARLOR FRAME CO., furniture; factory, 2-st. and basement, frame; three 1-st. buildings. Insp. Feb. 28, '88, by Claymier.....	28		28	18
NEWS PUBLISHING CO., "The Daily Review," 3-st. brick. Insp. Feb. 29, '88, by Claymier.....	10		10	
Firm occupies second floor. Outside stairway from second floor. Offices on third floor.				
DULUTH ROLLER MILLS, milling; 5-st. and basement, frame, iron veneer; several sheds; steam elevator. Insp. Mar. 5, '88, Claymier.....	33		33	400
None regularly employed above second floor.				
KRAUS & MERKEL MALTING CO., malthouse and elevators; malthouse, 5-st. and basement brick; one 6-st. and one 4-st. frame; elevators, iron veneer. Insp. Mar. 5, '88, by Claymier.....	20		20	100
Lower roof adjoining connected by stairs.				
KRAUS & MERKEL MALTING CO., malthouse and elevator; malthouse, 5-st. and basement brick; elevator 3-st. frame. Insp. March 5, '88, by Claymier.....	20		20	36
Ordered escape on five-story malthouse. Platform and stairway from roof to lower building adjoining. Complied.				
KIPP BROS., mfrs. mattresses; factory, 3-st. and basement, brick veneer; engine house, etc., 2-st. brick veneer; iron escape; steam elevator. Insp. Mar. 5, '88, by Claymier.....	35	15	50	85
PHILLIP GOERRES, cooper; main shop, 2-st. and basement frame. Insp. Mar. 6, '88, by Claymier.....	30		30	
J. H. WENZEL & CO., printers; 2-st. frame. Insp. Mar. 6, '88, by Claymier.....	6		6	4
CO-OPERATIVE BARREL WORKS, 2-st. and basement, frame. Insp. Mar. 6, '88, by Claymier.....	20		20	
JOSEPH SHAVER GRANITE & MARBLE CO., main shop, 2-st. frame; addition, 2-st. Insp. Mar. 6, '88, by Claymier.....	20		20	18
None employed on third floor.				
GOTTSCALK BROS., mfrs. clothing; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Mar. 7, '88, by Claymier.....	17	31	48	
None employed on third floor.				
GEO. RICHARDSON, job press room; 2-st. and basement brick. Insp. March 2, '88, by Claymier.....	4	1	5	

Report of Inspection—A—Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
FROEDTERT BROS. , malthouse and elevator; malt house, 4-st. and basement brick. Insp. March 7, '88, by Claymier.....	5	.....	5	16
None regularly employed on third and fourth floors.				
JOSEPH FIXTER , cooperage and coopers' stock; two 2-st. frame; 1-st. frame; several sheds. Insp. March 8, '88, by Claymier.....	80	.....	80	.....
A. F. GALLUN & SON , 2 tanneries; 3-st. and basement brick; drying and splitting house; 2-st. and basement frame; several sheds; steam elevator. Insp. March 8, '88, by Claymier.....	205	11	216	800
Ordered fire escape. Complied.				
P. VOGT & CO. , mfrs. sash, doors and blinds; factory 2-st. frame; dryhouse 2-st. frame; engine house 1-st. brick. Insp. March 8, '88, by Claymier.....	46	.....	46	75
Ordered guard on piston rod. Complied.				
CONRAD BROS. , tannery; 4 buildings; 2-st. and basement, frame; two 1-st. frame; engine house, 1-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. March 8, '88, by Claymier.....	40	.....	40	40
BOOTH BROS. , pelts, wool, etc., two 3-st. and basement brick; Insp. March 8, '88, by Claymier.....	8	.....	8	30
None employed on third floor.				
OHRIS. ANSTEDT & SON ; tannery, 4-st. and attic brick; two 1-st. buildings; steam elevator. Insp. March 8, '88, by Claymier.....	25	.....	25	50
Ordered fire escape. Complied.				
WM. WILLER , mfrs. sash, doors and blinds; main factory, 4-st. and basement brick; warehouse, 2-st. and basement brick, and lumber sheds; iron escape, and steam and hand elevator. Insp. March 9, '88, by Claymier.....	104	.....	104	125
Found a cable in one of the elevators somewhat defective. Proprietor promised to see to it at once.				
WM. ELKERT & SON , tannery, 3-st. frame; vat and engine room, 1-st. frame. Insp. Mar. 9, '88, by Claymier.....	7	.....	7	8
None employed on third floor.				
BRUSS & WOLLAEGER , mfrs., sash, doors and blinds; factory 3-st. and basement, frame, iron veneer; dryhouse, 2-st. frame iron veneer; warehouse, 3-st. frame, office, 2-st. frame; engine house, 1-st. brick; outside stairways; steam elevator. Insp. Mar. 9, '88, by Claymier.....	125	.....	125	150
Ordered door on factory to swing outward. Complied.				
PALACE STEAM LAUNDRY , 2-st. and basement, brick veneer. Insp. Mar. 9, '88, by Claymier.....	.....	5	5	5
Work on first floor.				
FREDRICKS & GRUHL CO. , mfrs. sash, doors and blinds; factory, 2-st. frame; two smaller dryhouses. Insp. Mar. 12, '88, by Claymier.....	35	.....	35	24
STAMM & NORTMANN , foundry; shop, 2-st. frame; foundry, 1-st. frame. Insp. Mar. 12, '88, by Claymier.....	18	.....	18	20
SAMUEL ESCH , mfrs., pumps and cisterns; 1-st. frame. Insp. Mar. 12, '88, by Claymier.....	5	.....	5	8
Ordered fly-wheel guarded.				
STILLMAN, MOORE & CO. , mfrs. cooperage; 2 shops, 2-st. frame. Insp. Mar. 12, '88, by Claymier.....	60	.....	60	46

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse-power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
NATIONAL KNITTING CO.; factory, 3-st. and basement, brick; warehouse, 1-st. frame; engine house, 1-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. Mar. 12, '88, by Claymier.	80	170	250	100
Outside stairway leads direct to ground. Found cable of elevator somewhat defective. Firm promised to have it fixed at once.				
C. HENNECKE & CO., mfrs. Florentine statuary; one 1-st, one 2-st. and basement, frame. Insp. Mar. 15, '88, by Claymier.	10	.....	10	.....
CORNILLIE BROS., mfrs. refrigerators and bar fixtures; factory 3-st. and basement; warehouse 3-st., frame; hand elevator. Insp. Mar. 15, '88, by Claymier.	65	.....	65	20
Ladder from third, platform from second floor.				
CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER; printing and publishing; 4-st. and basement, brick; iron stand pipe escape, also inner escape; two steam elevators. Insp. Mar. 15, '88, by Claymier.	188	12	200	7½
Press and engine room in basement; counting room, job department and stock room on first floor; Yenowine's News (6 males and 4 females), Peck's Sun (4 males and 3 females), U. S. engineer offices, on second floor; Sunday Telegram, Catholic Citizen (5 males and 2 females), and offices of Mix & Co., architects on third floor; the Evening Wisconsin, editorial and composing rooms, and The Sunday Telegraph on fourth floor; engraving room in attic.				
MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION, chair factory; prison building, 3-st. brick; factory, 2-st.; warehouse, 1-st., frame. Insp. Mar. 18, '88, by Claymier.	19	2	21	80
There were 296 prisoners at time of inspection. Main shops are so constructed that a fire escape would be of no benefit. In case of emergency everybody could go out of shops in less than five minutes.				
C. LOHR & CO., marble works; 1-st. frame. Insp. Mar. 16, '88, by Claymier.	12	.....	12	10
C. L. MANN, mfrs. flour sacks; 3-st. and basement, brick; steam elevator. Insp. March 17, '88, by Claymier.	8	4	12	.....
Third floor used for storage.				
H. ROLFF'S CIGAR MANUFACTURING CO.; 2-st. and basement, brick. Insp. March 24, '88, by Claymier.	18	2	15	.....
Work on first floor.				
JOHN T. GIRMSCHIED, mfr. cigars; 3-st. and basement, brick; Insp. March 24, '88, by Claymier.	8	2	10	.....
Third floor not permanently occupied.				
R. WHITEHILL, mfr. machinery; 2-st. and basement, frame. Insp. March 23, '88, by Claymier.	20	.....	20	20
JAMES J. LYNCH, mfr. cigars; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. March 23, '88, by Claymier.	9	.....	9	.....
None regularly employed on third floor.				
KOLL MANUFACTURING CO., sash, doors and blinds; factory, 3-st. and basement, engine house, 1-st. brick; drying house, 1-st. frame; steam elevator. Insp. April 21, '88, by Claymier.	35	.....	35	5
Ordered fire escape; also hub on moulding machine guarded.				

Report of Inspection — A — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
OPERA HOUSE PRINTING CO.; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 29, '88, by Claymier	5	.....	5	5
Work on first and second floors.				
THE WEINEL & VILTER MANUFACTURING CO., machinists and engine builders; main shop, 3-st. and basement; machine and pattern shop, 2-st. and basement; blacksmith shop, 2-st., all brick. Insp. Feb. 29, '88, by Claymier	90	.....	90	35
None regularly employed on three floors.				
RIVERSIDE PRINTING CO.; 4-st. and basement; brick; iron escape; steam elevator. Insp. Feb. 29, '88, by Claymier	46	.....	46	25
ASMUTH MALT & GRAIN CO.; malt house, 5-st. and basement, brick; two elevators, 4-st. frame, iron veneer; office, 1-st. frame. Insp. Mar. 3, '88, by Claymier	29	.....	29	100
None regularly employed on upper floors of elevators. Ordered fire escape on malt house. Has stairway and platform connection between malt house and elevator.				
CHAS. MANEGOLD, JR., & CO., grain elevators; two 5-st. frame, iron veneer, one 3-st. frame, elevators; office, 1st. brick. Insp. Mar. 3, '88, by Claymier	6	.....	6	150
None regularly employed on upper floors.				
F. A. WALSH & CO., mfrs. tinware and machinery; 4-st. and basement, brick; iron escape; steam elevator. Insp. March 3, '88, by Claymier	141	35	176	50
Ordered new cable in elevator; also guard on stairway. Superintendent said that no children under 14 were employed, and that whenever there is any doubt as to age he requires parents to furnish certificates.				
COOPERATIVE PLUMBING, STEAM AND GAS-FITTING CO., 4-st. and basement, brick and stone; 2 iron-escapes; 1 hand elevator. Insp. March 1, '88 by Claymier	25	.....	25	.....
Firm occupies basement and first floor. Upper floors occupied by public library and Chas. Meyer's business college.				
M. McCANANY, printing; 1-st. brick veneer. Insp. March 1, '88, by Claymier	8	.....	8	8
L. W. SLOCUM & SON, mfrs. straw goods; 2-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 20, '88, by Claymier	5	10	15	5
H. D. LANG, mfr. sash, doors and blinds; 2-st. and 1-st. frame. Insp. July 19, '88, by Claymier	8	.....	3	30
BUFF & GREDE, mfrs. carriages, etc.; 2-st. and 1-st. frame. Insp. July 19, '88, by Claymier	12	.....	12	6
MILWAUKEE MIRROR AND ART GLASS WORKS; 3-st. brick. Insp. July 19, '88, by Claymier	12	.....	12	10
Work on first and second floors.				
NORTHWESTERN FURNITURE CO.; mfrs.; 4-st. and basement, brick; steam elevator. Insp. July 20, '88, by Claymier ..	9	.....	9	.....
Ordered fire escape.				
BOETTCHER & SCHIMMEL, mfrs. carpets; 4-st. and basement, brick; steam elevator. Insp. July 21, '88, by Claymier	16	2	18	.....
Workshop on fourth floor. Ordered fire escape. Complied.				
RADKE & SCHMIDT, mfrs. shoes; 4-st. and basement, brick. Insp. July 21, '88, by Claymier	9	5	14	.....
Workshop on fourth floor. Ordered fire escape.				

Report of Inspection — 4 — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
H. RIEMER CO., wholesale boots and shoes; 4-st. and basement, brick; steam elevator. Insp. July 21, '88, by Claymlier.....	5	.....	5	.....
MODEL LAUNDRY; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 24, '88, by Claymlier.....	8	17	25	25
BERGER BEDDING CO., mfrs.; 3-st. and basement, brick; steam elevator. Insp. Aug. 27, '88, by Claymlier.....	19	4	23	20
Third floor used for storage. Ordered doors to swing outward.				
NORTHWESTEN WORSTED MILLS CO., 1 st. and basement, brick. Insp. Aug. 28, '88, by Claymlier.....	74	26	100	125
Just started; not yet in full operation. Provided with fan.				
CLOTH WIRE WORKS CO., mfrs.; 5-st. and basement, brick; hyd. elevator. Insp. Sept. 3, '88, by Claymlier.....	48	2	50	.....
Ordered fire escape.				
LANDAUER & CO., wholesale dry goods; 5-st. and basement, brick; two hyd. elevators. Insp. Sept. 3, '88, by Claymlier.....	29	.....	29	.....
New building. Ordered fire escape.				
G. W. OGDEN CO., mfrs. carriages; 4-st. and basement, brick; two fire escapes; hyd. elevator. Insp. Sept. 3, '88, by Claymlier.....	20	.....	20	2
Ordered platforms on fire escapes.				
MINERAL POINT.				
MINERAL POINT ZINC CO., mfrs. oxide of zinc; four 1-st. buildings. Insp. Nov. 11, '87, by Moore.....	60	.....	60	80
Ordered railing on stairs, and guard at engine shaft, and one on fly-wheel. The works are run upon the eight-hour plan. Formerly the men worked in two twelve-hour shifts and received \$1.75 per day. They requested their employers to make this change and pay them \$1.50. They willingly complied. The coalwheelers still work twelve hours per day, and receive \$1.75.				
JAMES ARGALL, brewery; 2-st. stone and brick. Insp. Nov. 10, '87, by Moore.....	2	.....	2	5
CHARLES GILMAN, brewery; 2-st. stone. Insp. Nov. 10, '87, by Moore.....	10	.....	10	10
MONICO.				
WISCONSIN SULPHATE FIBER CO., mfrs. chemical wood pulp; one 3-st., two 2-st., and seven 1-st. frame; steam elevator. Insp. June 21, '88, by Claymlier.....	120	.....	120	307
None regularly employed on third floor. Boarding-house and store connected.				
MONROE.				
MONROE BREWING CO., 1-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 8, '87, by Moore.....	7	.....	7	2
"MONROE SENTINEL," 2-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 8, '87, by Moore.....	5	.....	5	2
CRAVEN, WOOD & CHURCHILL, mfrs. brick; open field and engine house. Insp. Nov. 8, '87, by Moore.....	10	.....	10	14
Just established.				

Report of Inspection—A—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
MONROE MANUFACTURING CO., machine shop; 1-st. basement and attic, brick. Insp. Nov. 8, '87, by Moore.....	12	.....	12	25
CHURCHILL, DODGE & WEIRICH, saw and planing mill, 2-st. and 3-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 8, '87, by Moore.....	17	.....	17	40
Buildings bridged.				
<i>MONTELLO.</i>				
MONTELLO WOOLEN MILLS; 1-st. and 3-st. brick. Insp. Feb. 10, '88, by Moore	5	25	30	40
Idle at time of inspection. No work on third floor.				
MONTELLO GRANITE QUARRY. Insp. Feb. 16, '88, by Moore	10	.....	10	w
Employs about sixty men in summer.				
<i>NECEDAH.</i>				
LYMAN LUMBER CO., mfrs; one saw-mill, one planing mill, frame. Insp. June 18, '88, by Moore.....	115	10	125	250
NECEDAH LUMBER CO.; saw-mill, frame; planing mill brick and frame. Insp. June 18, '88, by Moore.....	93	7	100	200
<i>NEENAH.</i>				
NEENAH BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.; 3-st. brick. Insp. July 18, '87, by Moore.....	26	20	46	w10
PATTEN PAPER CO., mfrs.; two 2-st. brick. Insp. July 18, '87, by Moore	25	25	50	w
WM. AYLWARD & SON, foundry; 1-st. brick. Insp. July 18, '87, by Moore.....	10	.....	10	12
BERGSTROM BROS. & CO., stove foundry; 2-st. brick and stone; 2-st. warehouse; elevator. Insp. July 18, '87, by Moore	70	.....	70	40
This factory is one of the best iron works I know of.				
KIMBERLY & CLARK CO., paper mill; four mills; two 2-st. and attic, one 2-st. and one 3-st., all brick; 3 elevators. Insp. July 18, '87, by Moore.....	100	100	200	w1,000
These mills are very clean and neat, nicely ventilated and lighted. Sanitary condition first class.				
WINNEBAGO PAPER MILLS; 2-st. brick; 2 elevators. Insp. July 19, '87, by Moore.....	100	.....	100	w450
Ordered railing around elevator well, and fly-wheel of grinding machine covered. Complied.				
KRUGER & LACHMANN, milling; 3-st. brick. Insp. July 19, '87, by Moore	8	.....	8	w112.
Only one man employed on upper floor.				
<i>NEILLSVILLE.</i>				
A. B. MARSH & CO., mfrs. flour: mill, 2-st. and basement, frame; office; 1-st. frame. Insp. May 14, '88, by Claymier.....	6	.....	6	{ s60 w30
HEIN & MEYER, mfrs. cooperage; three 1-st. frame buildings; Insp. May 14, '88, by Claymier.....	32	.....	32	85

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
ALLEN & PENNOCK, mfrs.; one 2-st. and two 1-st; frame; insp. May 14, '88, by Claymier.....	23	.....	23	40
NEILLSVILLE BREWERY, 2-st. and basement, brick veneer; insp. May 14, '88, by Claymier.....	3	.....	3	10
FREE & PHILLIPS, planing mill; 2-st. and 1-st. frame. Insp. May 14, '88, by Claymier.....	3	.....	3	45
NEW LISBON.				
H. BIERBAUR, brewer; 2-st. frame and brick. Insp. June 18, '88, by Moore.....	4	.....	4	10
NEW LONDON.				
THEO. KNAPPSTEIN & CO., brewery; 2-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 13, '88, by Moore.....	5	.....	5	8
SCHANTZ BROS. & ELLINGHAUSEN, mfrs. furniture; 2-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 13, '88, by Moore.....	23	2	25	30
Ordered guard around fly-wheel, rail on stairway, and guard in front of lower wheel of band-saw. New warehouse in course of construction. Firm recently located here.				
[Note.— There were four small mills, employing about 60 men in the aggregate, here, idle at time of visit.]				
NEW RICHMOND.				
WM. JOHNSON & CO., flour mill; 4-st. frame, iron veneer; one elevator. Insp. Sept. 16, '87, by Moore.....	11	.....	11	75
A pulley-wheel on shaft, which was not in use, was ordered guarded or taken off. Promised to comply at once. None are employed above second floor, except the watchman and oiler.				
WILLOW RIVER LUMBER CO., mfrs.; saw-mill 2-st. frame. Insp. Sept. 16, '87, by Moore.....	45	.....	45	75
OCONOMOWOC.				
CITY BREWRY; 2-st. brick. Insp. April 6, '88, by Moore.....	4	.....	4	.....
M. LOHRBERG, foundry and machine shop; 2-st. frame. Insp. April 7, '88, by Moore.....	10	.....	10	30
GUS. MACHUS, foundry and machine shop; 2-st. frame. Insp. April 7, '88, by Moore.....	12	.....	12	30
OCONTO.				
J. H. ALLMORE & CO., mfrs. cedar posts and shingles; 1-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 20, '87, by Claymier.....	36	.....	36	25
ADAMS, HASTINGS & CO., box factory and planing mill, 1-st. shop; 1-st. brick engine room. Insp. Oct. 19, '87, by Claymier.....	25	.....	25	300
OCONTO COMPANY, mfrs. lumber; saw-mill, 2-st. frame; blacksmith and machine shop, 1-st.; carpenter shop, 1-st. frame. Shingle mill, 2-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 19, '87, by Claymier.....	100	.....	100	400
HOLT & BALCOM, mfrs. lumber; saw-mill, 2-st. frame; 1st. blacksmith shop; 1-st. carpenter shop. Insp. Oct. 19, '87, by Claymier.....	100	.....	100	400

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
JACOB SPIES , mfr. lumber; saw-mill, 2-st. frame. Planing-mill, 1-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 19, '87, by Claymier.....	44		44	75
Ordered a belt guarded; railing on stairway; shaft and pulley guarded. Boarding house and store connected. Complied.				
A. HALBACK , mfr. mill, agricultural machinery and steam engines; two 1-st. frame. Insp. June 27, '88, by Claymier.....	10		10	20
Firm about to move to Fort Howard.				
<i>OMRO.</i>				
C. C. MORTON , planing mill, and berry boxes; 2-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 11, '88, by Moore.....	7		7	35
Factory and adjoining building bridged.				
THOMPSON & FOSTER , mfrs. wagons; 1-st. and 3-st. brick; stairs and tower-escape. Insp. Feb. 11, '88, by Moore.....	12		12	
Factory was idle all winter.				
<i>ONALASKA.</i>				
ISLAND MILL LUMBER CO. , logging and lumber; 1-st. saw-mill. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Moore.....	100		100	150
C. H. NICHOLS LUMBER CO. , mfrs.; 1-st. saw-mill. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Moore.....	75		75	200
<i>OSHKOSH.</i>				
PAINE LUMBER CO. , mfrs. lumber, sash, doors and blinds; factory, 3-st. frame; saw-mills, two 2-st. frame; 1-st. paint shop, and several store houses; several ladder escapes; three elevators. Insp. July 12, '87, by Moore.....	600	20	620	1,000
I think this factory is intended to be about right. In general, the condition is as near perfect as possible to get it. One of the firm very kindly showed me over the works, and seemed proud of their shops; and so they may well be; for light, air, and cleanliness, they are a marvel. I ordered some changes, such as rail around engine; cover over lower wheel of three-band saws, to protect the operator's knee and foot. I found several children, who I am positive are under 12 years of age. On going through the room and asking a child how old he was, the stereotyped answer was "14." It beats all how many children were born in Oshkosh in 1873. It certainly ought to go on record. Complied.				
DIAMOND MATCH CO. , mfrs.; 1-st. and 2-st. brick. Insp. July 13, '87, by Moore.....	33	82	115	75
I found this factory in the same condition Mr. Siebers found it last year — no change had been made. The manager's son told me, a contract had been made to put in a new fan; but the man who was to put it in was in "hard luck," and has not done it. I inquired of the workmen about it, and they stated that they had heard the contract spoken of as long as seven months ago. I consider it a most dangerous place for any one's health. The fan now in use is as good as none; it is only calculated to dry the matches; the roof is low, and how the poor employees can stand it at all, I cannot see. I shall order more air, and I shall see that it is attended to, if I have to come here twenty times. Complied				
C. C. GRIFFITHS , mfr. trunks; 2-st. frame; 2-st. storehouse. Insp. July 15, '87, by Moore.....	10		10	60

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
"DAILY NORTHWESTERN"; 2-st. brick. Insp. July 15, '87, by Moore.....	44	2	46	15
"WISCONSIN TELEGRAPH"; 2-st. brick. Insp. July 15, '87, by Moore.....	10	2	12	5
"OSHKOSH TIMES"; 2-st. brick. Insp. July 15, '87, by Moore.....	45	.....	45	15
BANDEROB & CHASE, mfrs. furniture; three buildings; 4-st. store and finishing house; factory, 3-st.; drying house, 1-st.; bridges to all buildings and all floors: two elevators. Insp. July 14, '87, by Moore.....	120	.....	120	70
I consider this factory one of the safest for employes in Oshkosh, there being the utmost care given to cover machinery and guarding against accidents of all kinds. The elevator well is closed up entirely. Mr. Banderob said he still intends to erect four ladders to the top of the building for the purpose of protection, and means to get at fire.				
CHAS. THOMPSON, mfr. shingles; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 14, '87, by Moore.....	7	5	12	50
OSHKOSH FURNITURE CO., mfrs.: 2-st. and 3-st. frame; one elevator. Insp. July 14, '87, by Moore.....	35	.....	35	35
This firm are changing factory, putting help on first and second floors, and using third floor as store room only. Buildings bridged.				
SCHMITT BROS. TRUNK CO., mfrs.: factory, 3-st. frame, 2-st. engine room and warehouse; has outside stairs; two elevators. Insp. July 14, '87, by Moore.....	70	.....	70	40
WILLIAMSON & LIBBY, mfrs. lumber; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 14, '87, by Moore.....	48	.....	48	160
This firm owns two mills, this is the lower one.				
MAPLE CITY CHAIR CO., mfrs.: 3-st. brick and stone; one elevator. Insp. July 14, '87, by Moore.....	25	25	50	35
This building is not properly supplied with means of escape. There are about twelve girls at work on third-story, and only one narrow stairs out. Escape ordered. Complied.				
J. A. BARNES, foundry and machine-shop; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 14, '87, by Moore.....	14	.....	14	15
C. C. PAIGE, foundry and machine-shop; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 14, '87, by Moore.....	15	.....	15	15
COLE & PFEIL, contracting and building; 2-st. brick and frame. Insp. July 14, '87, by Moore.....	20	.....	20	10
WILLIAMSON & LIBBY LUMBER CO., mfrs. sash, doors and blinds; two main buildings—bridged—frame; 2-st. factory; 2-st. warehouse; several smaller warehouses; one elevator. Insp. July 14, '87, by Moore.....	128	.....	128	140
STANHILBER, AMOS & CO., saw-mill; 1-st. frame. Insp. July 13, '87, by Moore.....	50	.....	50	100
G. F. THOMPSON, mfr. carriages; 2-st. frame; one elevator. Insp. July 13, '87, by Moore.....	57	3	60	40
Found a belt running across a door, and an elevator well unguarded. Mr. Thompson told me they were going to shut down in a few days to change machinery, and promised to comply. Complied.				
OSHKOSH GAS LIGHT CO., gas, coke and electric light; 2-st. brick. Insp. July 15, '87, by Moore.....	7	.....	7	65

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
WAKEFIELD MILL AND ELEVATOR; 4-st. stone. Insp. July 15, '87, by Moore	12	.....	12	150
Work on first and second floors. Upper floor used as bins.				
CONLEE LUMBER CO., 2-st. frame. Insp. July 15, '87, by Moore	50	.....	50	150
FERDINAND LAABST, milling; 3-st. frame. Insp. July 15, '87, by Moore	10	.....	10	60
None regularly employed on third floor.				
EAGLE LUMBER CO., mfrs. lumber, sash, doors, blinds; five 2-st. frame buildings; one elevator. Insp. July 15, '87, by Moore	150	.....	150	75
Buildings bridged.				
J. L. CLARK, mfr. carriages; 1-st. and 2-st. brick and frame; one elevator. Insp. July 13, '87, by Moore	165	.....	165	40
A very clean, neat and airy factory.				
ENTERPRISE MILLS, mfrs. sash, doors and blinds; 3-st. store-house; 2-st. shop, several small warehouses, one elevator. Insp. July 13, '87, by Moore	175	.....	175	260
Ordered alarm on descending elevator, and a guard over belt, running door tenoning machine.				
MORGAN BROS. & CO., mfrs. lumber; 2-st. saw-mill. Insp. July 13, '87, by Moore	50	.....	50	100
LAWRENCE JENSEN, brewery, 2-st. and 3-st. brick and frame. Insp. July 15, '87, by Moore	6	.....	6	17
None regularly employed on third floor.				
ROBERT BRAND, mfr. office furniture; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 15, '87, by Moore	15	.....	15	20
R. McMILLEN & CO., mfrs. lumber, sash, doors and blinds; 1-st. and 2-st. saw-mill; 1-st. and 2-st. sash and blind shop; and numerous small buildings, such as warehouses, and paint and glazing shops; one elevator. Insp. July 12, '87, by Moore	210	10	220	475
I do not think there are any children under 12 working here. The building is considerably crowded; but they say not so bad as last year, as some of the work is now done at other buildings, which was done in the main building at that time.				
JAMES P. GOULD, mfr. lumber, sash, doors and blinds, three 2-st. frame buildings; warehouse, lumber-mill and factory; one elevator. Insp. July 15, '87, by Moore	82	.....	82	160
BUCKSTAFF, EDWARDS & CO., mfrs. chairs and coffins; four buildings, all 3-st. frame; one elevator. Insp. July 16, '87, by Moore	155	25	180	150
Ordered railing around elevator well on all floors. Buildings bridged. The chairs made here are taken home by women and children to be bottomed. Complied.				
OSTRANDER.				
WOLF RIVER MFG. CO., lumber, chairs and furniture; shop, 2-st. and basement, frame; two small warehouses; one elevator. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Moore	70	10	80	290
Ordered new wire cable in elevator; also railing on stairs. Complied.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
PALMYRA.				
PALMYRA MANUFACTURING CO., noiseless engines; 1-st. frame. Insp. Mar. 23, '88, by Moore.....	4		4	6
Just started.				
PERLEY.				
ANDREWS & PERLEY, mfrs. lumber; saw and planing mill. Insp. Sept. 14, '87, by Moore	75		75	99
Only manufacturing establishment here.				
PESHTIGO.				
THE PESHTIGO COMPANY, mfrs. lumber; 2-st. frame, and four 1-st. shops. Insp. Oct. 17, '87, by Claymier.....	203		203	700
Shingle-mill connected. The plant includes one-story feed-store.				
PEWAUKEE.				
LAKE PEWAUKEE MILLS, flour; 2-st. and 3-st. stone. Insp. Apr. 6, '88, by Moore.....	8		8	w
PHILLIPS.				
THE PHILLIPS LUMBER CO., mfrs.; five buildings; two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. bick. Insp. Mar. 8, '88, by Claymier	135		135	220
Boarding-house and store connected. Ordered hub, fly-wheel and shafting in planing mill guarded. Complied.				
PLATTEVILLE.				
LAFLIN & RAND, mfrs., blasting powder; several small 1-st. frame buildings. Insp. Nov. 11, '87, by Moore.....	25		25	{ 535 w40
The buildings are all small, and everything found in as good and safe condition as places of this kind can be.				
SICKLE & SON, mfrs. cigars; 2-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 11, '87, by Moore.....	25		25	
PLYMOUTH.				
PREUSSLER BROS. MFG. CO., furniture; factory. 3-st. frame; office, store-house and finishing department, 3-st. frame; engine house, 1-st. brick; platform escapes; two steam and one hand elevator. Insp. Feb. 13, '88, by Claymier.....	60		60	60
Buildings new.				
ROWE & STEERS, contractors; 3-st. frame; two smaller buildings. Insp. Feb. 13, '88, by Claymier.....	5		5	25
F. THURMAN & CO., iron works; woodworking shop, 2-st. frame; foundry, etc., 1-st. brick. Insp. Feb. 15, '88, by Clay mlier.....	8		8	20
Ordered fly-wheel of engine gharded. Complied.				
WM. SCHWARTZ, flour; two mills, 3-st. and basement, and 2-st. and basement, frame. Insp. Feb. 10, '88, by Claymier.....	6		6	40
Three-story mill will be rebuilt in 1888. None regularly employed on upper floors.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
PORTAGE.				
PORTAGE HOSIERY CO., mfrs.; factory, 2-st. brick; engine room, 1-st. brick; office, 2-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 23, '87, by Moore This establishment really gives employment to nearly 200 persons, a great deal of work of finishing being taken to the homes of operatives. Ordered main belt in engine room covered.	30	70	100	30
LEWIS KNITTING CO., mfrs.; 2-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 29, '87, by Moore This building is occupied by knitting factory and laundry-knitting works at one end, laundry at other. Removed to Janesville. Now employs 75.	2	15	17	.....
P. H. GOODMAN, tailoring; 2-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 29, '87, by Moore Portage claims the largest custom tailoring shop in Wisconsin.	30	15	45	.....
BREESE, LOOMIS & CO., tailoring; 3-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 29, '87, by Moore Store on first, work on second and third floors.	18	6	24	.....
PORTAGE STEAM LAUNDRY; 2-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 29, '87, by Moore	1	4	5	8
EULBERG BROS., brewery; 2-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 29, '87, by Moore	4	.....	4	18
CHARLES HARTEL, brewery; 2-st. brick and frame. Insp. Nov. 29, '87, by Moore	4	.....	4	4
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. REPAIR SHOPS, 1-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 29, '87, by Moore	50	.....	50	40
PORT EDWARDS.				
J. EDWARDS, mfr. lumber, etc.; seven buildings—five 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame, and several sheds. Insp. June 11, '88, by Claymiller, Boarding house and store connected.	110	.....	110	w400
PORTERVILLE.				
NORTHWESTERN LUMBER CO., mfrs.; two saw-mills, one planing mill. Insp. Sept. 22, '8, by Moore Only manufacturing establishment here.	150	.....	150	325
PORT WASHINGTON.				
OHAS. A. MUELLER, mfr. leather; tannery, 3-st. and basement, brick; warehouse, 2-st. frame; engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Feb. 16, '88, by Claymiller None regularly employed on upper floors.	23	.....	23	35
G. H. CROWNS, planing mill; two 1-st. frame, one 1-st. brick. Insp. Feb. 16, '88, by Claymiller	18	.....	18	35
STELLING & HACKENDAHL, flour; mill, 3-st. and basement, brick; warehouse, 1-st. frame; engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Feb. 16, '88, by Claymiller Ordered railings on stairways. None regularly employed on upper floors. Complied.	6	.....	6	100

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
BART BROS. MANUFACTURING CO., dry measure and bent works; factory, 2-st. frame; drying house, 1-st. frame; engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Feb. 16, '88, by Claymier.....	25	.....	25	60
N. KEMP & CO., malting; two buildings, 4-st. and basement brick; 1-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 17, '88, by Claymier.....	15	.....	15	22
Ordered fire escape. Complied.				
WESTERN MALLEABLE AND GREY IRON CO., mfrs. chair irons; main shop, 2-st. stone; four 1-st. buildings. Insp. Feb. 17, '88, by Claymier.....	75	.....	75	25
THEO. GILSON & SON, foundry and machine shop; main shop, 2-st. brick, foundry, 1-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 17, '88, by Claymier.....	6	.....	6	10
HUNTING & CO., elevator; transit cleaning. Insp. Oct. 13, '87, by Moore.....	10	.....	10	100
Fire escape ordered. Complied.				
STAUER & DAUBENBERGER, mfrs. lumber; saw-mill, 1-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 13, '87, by Moore.....	47	3	50	150
PRENTICE.				
JUMP RIVER LUMBER CO., mfrs.; three 2-st. and one 1-st. frame. Insp. June 15, '88, by Claymier.....	60	.....	60	250
Store and boarding house connected.				
RACINE.				
B. D. EISENDRATH & CO., tannery; 1-st., 2-st. and 3-st. frame. Insp. Dec. 8, '87, by Moore.....	40	5	45	50
Outside stairways. The three-story part is practically only two stories, being built against a hill, thus making escape easy.				
E. W. RIDER MANUFACTURING CO., feed cutters, advertising signs and cigar boxes; factory, 3-st. frame; store and paint-shop, 2-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Dec. 8, '87, by Moore..	30	.....	30	30
Outside stairs; buildings bridged. Ordered a belt covered. Proprietor ordered it done at once.				
A. ELLINGER, mfr. cloaks; 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 8, '87, by Moore.....	15	160	175	12
Rooms high, pleasant and clean; plenty of room and well-lighted.				
CHICAGO RUBBER CLOTHING CO., mfrs.; 2-st. and 3-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 8, '87, by Moore.....	50	150	200	125
Stairs at each end. Line shaft, whole length of room, ordered covered. Balance-wheel on main engine ordered guarded. Key of balance wheel on engine ordered capped. Third floor used for storage. Manager promised to put up escapes as soon as occupied as workroom. Complied.				
MITCHELL & LEWIS CO., wagon mfrs.; six buildings; factory, 2-st. brick; warehouse, 3-st. frame; warehouse, 1-st. brick and frame; dry house, 2-st. brick; spring-wagon shop, 2-st. brick; wareroom and panel house, 3-st. brick; 9 iron platform escapes and standpipes; 8 steam and two hand elevators. Insp. Dec. 8, '87, by Moore.....	374	1	375	300
The establishment throughout is run in such a manner that all possible accidents are properly guarded against. It is a large institution. Aside from a hand elevator, I found everything clean, neat and safe. Dust collectors carry off all refuse. The spring-wagon department is located in an old brewery building, which makes some rooms rather too small, and somewhat crowded with machinery. Complied.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
BEEBE CART CO., mfrs.; main shop 2-st. and 3-st. brick; of- fice, 3-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 8, '87, by Moore	20	.....	20	35
Only two men employed in store and varnish room on third floor.				
RACINE FANNING MILL CO., mfrs.; 2-st. and basement, frame. Insp. Dec. 8, '87, by Moore	4	.....	4	3.
Found a great deal of stuff crowded on third floor; but it it seems to be unavoidable.				
FISH BROS. WAGON CO., mfrs.; main factory, 3-st. brick; shops, 2-st. frame; warehouse, 3-st. brick; 3 iron escapes, and several of wood; four steam and one hand elevator. Insp. Dec. 8, '87, by Moore	250	.....	250	200
L. W. PHILBROOK & CO., mfrs. pacs; 2-st. and 3-st. frame. Insp. Dec. 8, '87, by Moore	43	.....	43	36
Highest buildings are practically two-story and basement, as the second floor leads directly to sidewalk, the first story being below the level of the street. The firm tans its own stock. Twelve persons employed in tannery, thirty-one in factory. Ordered key on balance-wheel of engine capped. Complied.				
RACINE MALLEABLE & WROUGHT IRON CO., mfrs.; shop and office, 2-st. frame; foundry, 1-st. frame; foundry, 1-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 8, '87, by Moore	92	4	96	40
Condition fair.				
ADAM MADSON, tannery; 2-st. frame. Insp. Dec. 8, '87, by Moore	12	.....	12	15
THOS. DRIVER & SONS MFG. CO., sash, doors and blinds; 3-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 9, '87, by Moore	40	.....	40	30
Stairs and lower roof adjoining. Very few persons em- ployed on third floor. Ordered band-saw and fly-wheel of engine guarded. Complied.				
RACINE GAS LIGHT CO., mfrs.; two 1-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 9, '87, by Moore	6	.....	6	33
EMERSON & CO., linseed-oil mill; 3-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 9, '87, by Moore	12	.....	12	40
No work on either second or third floor. Mill works day and night—eight men day, four men night.				
STECHEER, WEBER & HUETTEN MANUFACTURING CO., sash, doors and blinds; shop, 3-st. brick; warehouse, 2-st. frame; office, 2-st. brick; one elevator. Insp. Dec. 9, '87, by Moore ...	35	.....	35	150
Ordered guard on elevator; also railing on stairs. Only two persons employed on third floor. Complied.				
A. P. DICKEY MANUFACTURING CO., agricultural imple- ments; main shop, 2-st.; warehouse, 2-st.; foundry, 1-st., all brick. Insp. Dec. 9, '87, by Moore	45	.....	45	40
Buildings bridged.				
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., mfrs.; eight build- ings: blacksmith shop, 1-st.; wood working department, 4-st.; warehouse, 3-st.; engine house, 1-st.; store house, 4-st.; dry house, 2-st., all brick; repair shop and store, 2-st. frame; pat- tern house, 3-st., frame; 4 iron escapes; 3 hand, 3 steam eleva- tors. Insp. Dec. 9, '87, by Moore	700	.....	700	350
This company are making extensive changes in way of combining and getting their several buildings connected and together. The original plant will be torn down this winter, and the machinery moved into the new buildings now in course of construction. The wood working shop, which is now being				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
completed, will come as near comfort to employees as it can possibly be made. The superintendent and a member of the firm assured me that all conveniences and modern appliances of safety for employees would be supplied. The new blacksmith shop is a model of neatness, and light as day. This is the slack season with this especial manufacture. The superintendent said, that instead of closing down the works for two months or more, the firm would manufacture a specialty of some kind, in order to keep their men employed. A new foundry will be built next spring. This will bring the plant in the desired shape, and give necessary dockage. I have not reported upon the old plant, it being virtually a thing of the past. Fire-proof pattern shop.				
RACINE WOOLEN MILLS, Blake & Co., mfrs.; main factory, 4-st.; warehouse, 2-st.; office, 2-st., all brick; iron escape and stand pipe; heavy wooden escape with balcony; hand elevator. Insp. Dec. 9, '87, by Moore	50	50	100	100
Ordered all set screws of balance wheels on looms capped. About 100 persons find employment at home finishing up goods. Complied.				
RACINE TRUNK CO., mfrs.; 2-st. brick and double basement. Insp. Dec. 9, '87, by Moore	25		25	
Just getting ready for steam power at time of inspection.				
BELLE CITY MANUFACTURING CO., agricultural implements; factory, 2-st. frame and double basement; warehouse, 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 9, '87, by Moore	60		60	30
About to remove to Racine Junction. Preparations making at time of inspection.				
THE S. FREEMAN & SONS MFG. CO., foundry and machine shop; 1-st., 2-st., 3-st., 4-st. and 5-st. frame—built against hill; hand and steam elevator. Insp. Dec. 9, '87, by Moore	120		120	80
Condition poor. The buildings seem to have been constructed piece-meal, as business required. Not dangerous, however, as employees can step out on roof at any time, and almost anywhere; besides numerous ladders for escape.				
J. MILLER & CO., mfrs. boots and shoes; 3-st. and basement, brick; steam elevator. Insp. Dec. 9, '87, by Moore	123	60	183	50
The means of escape on this factory consisted of a balcony and wooden ladder. Ordered iron fire escape.				
BELLE CITY TRUNK CO., mfrs.; factory, 2-st. brick; warehouse, 1-st. frame; office, 1-st. frame. Insp. Dec. 9, '87, by Moore	32		32	9
THE WINSHIP MANUFACTURING CO., pumps, windmills, tanks, and sand papering machines; factory, 2-st. brick; office and warehouse, 2-st. frame. Insp. Dec. 9, '87, by Moore	25		25	50
F. PLATZ' SONS, tannery, several 2-st. frame buildings, connected. Insp. Dec. 9, '87, by Moore	30		30	30
HERZOG & ROBERTS, milling; 4-st. brick; iron escape and stand pipe. Insp. Dec. 9, '87, by Moore	6		6	80
RACINE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO.; 1-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 10, '87, by Moore	5		5	150
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL REPAIR SHOPS; round house, 2-st. shop, and two small frame storehouses. Insp. Dec. 10, '87, by Moore	58		58	60
H. GUNTHER & SONS, blacksmith and machine shop; 1-st. and 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 10, '87, by Moore	8		8	6

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
BATES, FISH & CO., lumber; 2-st. brick and frame. Insp. Dec. 10, '87, by Moore	15	.....	15	40
RACINE HARDWARE MANUFACTURING CO., school, opera and office furniture, factory and storehouse, 4-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; foundry, blacksmith shop and machine shops, 1-st. and 2-st. brick; iron escapes and stand pipe on 3-st. and 4-st. buildings; two steam and one hand elevators. Insp. Dec. 10, '87, by Moore	270	.....	270	250
Had no occasion to find fault with anything, except the elevator, which, although provided with gates, are not used, at least they were not at the time of inspection. I ordered their imperative use. The machinery is guarded in a fair manner. Evidently the firm profited by former inspection.				
BUFFHAM & CO., mfrs. patent carriage poles; 2-st. and 1-st. frame. Insp. Dec. 10, '87, by Moore	12	.....	12	25
RACINE IMPLEMENT CO., mfrs.; 2-st. frame. Insp. Dec. 12, '87, by Moore	22	.....	22	30
M. M. SECOR, mfr. trunks; main factory, 4-st. brick; store and factory, 4-st. brick; office and store, 3-st. brick; balcony and ladder escapes, two hand elevators. Insp. Dec. 12, '87, by Moore	140	.....	140	8
Condition fair. The fire escapes are on separate buildings—one building has balcony extending full length on three stories, connected by wooden ladders. On the other buildings plain ladders only are provided, in out-of-the-way places, so as to be difficult of access. Ordered changed, and belt in engine room covered. Trunks are cumbersome merchandise and consequently the place is rather crowded. There being no machinery used it is not in a dangerous condition. Complied.				
CHAS. ALSHULER, mfr. overalls; 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 12, '87, by Moore	2	28	30	2
ANSTED & HIGGINS, mfrs. carriage springs; several one-story frame buildings connected. Insp. Dec. 12, '87 by Moore	75	.....	75	25
F. J. HENRICHSON, mfr. broadcast seeders; 2-st. frame, and brick engine-house. Insp. Dec. 12, '87, by Moore	14	.....	14	15
Condition poor.				
WM. H. WEBER, brewery; 1-st. and 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 12, '87, by Moore	5	.....	5	6
JOHNSON & FIELD, mfrs. fanning-mills, separators and land rollers; main factory, 2½-st. frame; engine house, 2-st. brick; office, 2-st. frame; shed, 1-st. frame; hand elevator. Insp. Dec. 12, '87, by Moore	25	.....	25	35
Ordered guards on elevator. Also on hand-saw. Promised to comply at once. Boiler insured for benefit of firm and employees.				
RACINE BASKET MFG. CO.; 1-st., 2-st. and 3-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 12, '87, by Moore	90	.....	90	30
Condition poor. Ordered guard in front and rear of balance wheel of engine. The manager did not like it because the inspector last year had found no fault. I explained that inspector had no authority over such matters at that time. Third floor used for storage. Complied.				
RACINE WAGON & CARRIAGE CO., mfrs.; two 4-st. brick buildings, with 1-st. and 2-st. wing; warehouse, 2-st. frame; two steam elevators. Insp. Dec. 12, '87, by Moore	230	20	250	60
Buildings provided with iron fire escapes, besides being bridged. Machinery was being changed around at time of inspection. Third and fourth floors used as paint shop and storage room.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
HURLBUT MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. castings, wagon hardware, etc.; 2-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. Dec. 12, '87, by Moore.....	45	.....	45	40
E. H. PEASE MANUFACTURING CO., grain cleaners, horse powers, etc., 2-st. brick; hand elevator. Insp. Dec. 12, '87, by Moore.....	25	.....	25	45
Third floor used for storage.				
RACINE SHADE ROLLER CO., 3-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 12, '87, by Moore.....	25	.....	25	30
Removed to Michigan.				
RACINE REFRIGERATOR CO., mfrs; 2-st. frame. Insp. Dec. 13, '87, by Moore.....	18	.....	18	30
ERNEST KLINKERT, brewery; 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 13, '87, by Moore.....	25	.....	25	40
"RACINE DAILY JOURNAL," 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 13, '87, by Moore.....	19	6	25	10.
This building was originally intended as a public hall. Ground floor occupied by stores.				
TIMES PUBLISHING CO., "Racine Daily Times," 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 13, '87, by Moore.....	11	9	20	4
JOHN L. VAUGHN, steam laundry; 4-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 13, '87, by Moore.....	2	10	12	10
Work all done on ground floor. Upper floor used for drying purposes. Part of building used for offices.				
J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS, mfrs.; two 3-st. brick; one 3-st. brick — engine room separate; iron escape; buildings bridged; two steam elevators. Insp. Dec. 13, '87, by Moore.....	200	.....	200	300
The three-story brick building is occupied as wood working shop, paint shop and store rooms. The third floor is used exclusively for storage. The second story is bridged, and building is supplied with iron escape and stand pipe. The grinding room is rather dusty, notwithstanding the operation of a fan. The superintendent promised to put in another fan next spring. Both employes and employer agreed that two fans in winter would be impracticable.				
REEDSBURG.				
J. G. HEATON, milling; 2-st. and basement, frame. Insp. Oct. 5, '87, by Moore.....	4	.....	4	30
REEDSBURG BUILDING & LUMBER CO., 1-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 5, '87, by Moore.....	12	.....	12	30
REEDSBURG WOOLEN MILL CO., mfrs.; 4-st. frame; steam elevator. Insp. Oct. 5, '87, by Moore.....	20	25	45	w60
I found a wooden ladder attached to the building, close to the wall. The purpose of same was not plain to me. The proprietor said he had no other outside means of escape. Fire escape ordered. Complied.				
RHINELANDER.				
BAIRD & ROBBINS, mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles; 2-st. and 1-st. frame. Insp. June 14, '88, by Claymier.....	50	.....	50	150

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
BROWN BROS., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles; one 2-st. and two 1-st. frame. Insp. June 14, '88, by Claymier.....	100	.....	100	190
Ordered hub guarded on moulding machine. Store and boarding house connected.				
JOHNSON BROS. & CO., mfrs. wagons, carriages and machine work; 2-st. frame, 1-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. June 14, '88, by Claymier.....	8	.....	8	15
Ordered guard around fly-wheel.				
TOLMAN, CONRO & CO., mfrs. lumber; three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame. Insp. June 14, '88, by Claymier...	47	.....	47	120
Ordered railing on stairways. Boarding house and store connected.				
VAN TASSEL & RABER, planing-mill; two 1-st. frame. Insp. June 14, '88, by Claymier.....	7	.....	7	50
<i>RICE LAKE.</i>				
RICE LAKE LUMBER CO., mfrs.; saw, shingle and planing mill. Insp. Sept. 15, '87, by Moore.....	185	.....	185	450
This mill is in good shape and the machinery well guarded, with the exception of the engine around which I ordered rail. An exposed shaft was covered on the spot. The company pays its employees weekly in cash. A very sad accident happened here on last Monday. A young man — timekeeper — while crossing a shaft, was killed outright, by one of his coat buttons being caught in the key seat, causing him to be wound around the shaft and whirled to death. Complied.				
REUTER HUB & SPOKE CO., mfrs.; 1-st. brick shop; warehouse, 1-st. frame. Insp. Sept. 15, '87, by Moore.....	80	.....	80	60
<i>RICHARDSON.</i>				
HALL & BURKHARDT, mfrs. lumber and shingles; saw-mill, 2-st. frame; planing-mill, 1st. frame. Insp. Sept. 16, '87, by Moore.....	80	.....	80	150
Poor condition generally. Engine room located in the most inconsistent place possible. It requires to be lighted on the brightest day. Ordered edge-saw guarded, also, friction wheels at outside edge of edger, and a shaft in the shingle-mill, where refuse is delivered. Men and boys are obliged to crawl over the shaft when cleaning. Complied.				
<i>RIPON.</i>				
RIPON KNITTING WORKS; 2-st. brick. Insp. Jan. 27, '88, by Moore.....	12	47	59	15
Ordered belt covered. Complied.				
RIPON WIRE DOOR & WINDOW SCREEN CO., 2-st. frame; hand elevator. Insp. Jan. 27, '88, by Moore.....	21	.....	21	30
Ordered guard on elevator. Promised to comply at once. Building undergoing repairs at time of inspection.				
RIPON ROLLER MILLS; 2-st. and attic, frame. Insp. Jan. 27, '88, by Moore.....	5	.....	5	40
JOHN HAAS, brewing; 3-st. brick. Insp. Jan. 27, '88, by Moore.	10	.....	10	15
Third floor used for storage.				
RIPON CITY MILLS; 3-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 27, '88, by Moore.	3	.....	3	w
RIPON PACKING CO., 1-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 27, '88, by Moore.....				
Closed at time of inspection.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>RIVER FALLS.</i>				
JUNCTION MILLS, Freeman & Reuter, flour mill; 2-st. and 4-st. and basement. Two escapes. Insp. Sept. 19, '87, by Moore	45	.....	45	w260
J. D. PUTNAM & CO., flour; 2-st. and 3-st. mill. Insp. Sept. 19, '87, by Moore	13	.....	13	w60
<i>SAUK CITY.</i>				
ANDREW KANE, foundry and machine shop; 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 17, '87, by Moore	5	.....	5	10
SAUK CITY BREWERY, Wm. Lenz; 1-st. and 2-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 17, '87, by Moore	8	.....	8	.....
NOTE. There are a number of small shops in Sauk City; but at time of inspection were closed. They employ only from two to four men each. Farmers of this vicinity are entering upon co-operative movements in forming creameries and cheese factories, and expect success.				
<i>SCHLEISINGERVILLE.</i>				
C. STORCK & CO., brewery; one 3-st. one 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 2-st. and basement, and one 1-st. stone. Insp. Apr. 12, '88, by Claymier	7	.....	7	10
Outside stairway leading from third floor.				
<i>SCHOFIELD.</i>				
BROOKS & ROSS LUMBER CO., saw and planing mill; one 2-st. and attic, two 2-st., and three 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick. Insp. Aug. 15, '87, by Siebers. Reinsp. Mar. 4, '88, by Claymier	150	.....	150	350
Ordered railing on stairway. Store and boarding house connected. Ordered escape on boarding house. Complied.				
<i>SHAWANO.</i>				
J. D. KAST, Sen., saw and flour mill; 1-st. and 2-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 16, '87, by Claymier	8	.....	8	105
H. BAUERFEIND, planing mill; 2-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 16, '87, by Claymier	4	.....	4	10
E. RADDANT, brewery; 2-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 16, '87, by Claymier	4	.....	4	10
<i>SHEBOYGAN.</i>				
AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO; toy wagons, sleds, cradles, etc.; factory. 3-st. frame; two 1-st. buildings; steam elevator. Insp. Feb. 9, '88, by Claymier	70	.....	70	65
Ordered fire escape. Complied.				
THE JACOB VOLLRAD MANUFACTURING CO., gray enameled ware; five 1-st. buildings; three frame, two brick. Insp. Feb. 9, '88, by Claymier	90	.....	90	45
THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.; 2-st. brick. Insp. Feb. 9, '88, by Claymier	7	1	8	.....
"NATIONAL DEMOKRAT"; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 9, '88, by Claymier	6	.....	6	4
Printing office on third floor. Lower roof adjoining; easy of access.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
GEELE HARDWARE CO.; 3-st. and basement, brick; iron escape; hand elevator. Insp. Feb. 9, '88, by Claymier..... Lodge room on third floor.	20	.....	20	.....
TELEGRAM PUBLISHING CO.; 3-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Feb. 9, '88, by Claymier..... Offices on third floor.	6	1	7	8
"SHEBOYGAN ZEITUNG"; 2-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 9, '88, by Claymier.....	6	.....	6	8
SHEBOYGAN MINERAL WATER CO., bottlers; main shop, 3-st. frame; carpenter shop, 1-st. frame; hand elevator. Insp. Feb. 9, '88, by Claymier..... Lower roof adjoining; outside stairs from second floor.	10	20	30	16
JOHN BALZER, Jr., mfr. wagons, carriages and sleighs; factory, 3-st.; engine house, 2-st.; office and ware house, 2-st., all brick; steam elevator. Insp. Feb. 10, '88, by Claymier..... Ordered fire escape.	25	.....	25	30
CHRISTIAN HEYER; tannery, 2-st. frame; engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Feb. 10, '88, by Claymier.....	30	.....	30	45
A. GUTSCH, brewery; six 2-st. and one 1-st.—two brick, five frame. Insp. Feb. 10, '88, by Claymier.....	16	.....	16	44
C. T. ROENITZ & SON, tannery, 2-st. and basement, brick; warehouse 3-st. frame, and four smaller buildings; steam elevator. Insp. Feb. 10, '88, by Claymier..... None regularly employed on third floor.	45	.....	45	50
MEYER & SCHRAGE, foundry and machine shop; 2-st. brick; engine house, 1-st. brick; two foundries, 1-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 10, '88, by Claymier.....	25	.....	25	25
SHEBOYGAN NATURAL GAS WORKS, 1-st. brick, 1-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 10, '88, by Claymier.....	8	.....	8	6
DILLINGHAM & CO., mfrs. refrigerators and woodenware; factory, 3-st.; warehouse, 3-st.; saw-mill, 2-st.; engine house, 1-st. brick; 1 hand, 1 steam elevator. Insp. Feb. 10, '88, by Claymier..... Platform gangways and lower roof adjoining. Water closets on all floors.	20	.....	120	85
PHENIX CHAIR CO., mfrs.; main shop, 3-st. and basement; engine house, 2-st.; warehouse, 3-st.—all brick; three 2-st. frame warehouses; two elevators. Insp. Feb. 11, '88, by Claymier..... Four outside stairways. Ordered fire escape from third floor to connect with stairway on second; also new cable in one levator. Found only one boy under 14. Complied.	460	50	510	250
WM. ELWELL & SON, flour; mill, 3-st. and basement, brick, and 3 smaller buildings. Insp. Feb. 11, '88, by Claymier. None regularly employed on upper floors.	10	.....	10	125
HAISTED & WHIFFEN MFG. CO., kitchen safes and ward-ropes; factory, 3-st. frame; engine house, 1-st. frame; office, 1-st. frame; iron escape and standpipe; steam elevator. Insp. Feb. 11, '88, by Claymier..... Ordered guard around fly-wheel. Lower roof adjoining. Complied.	80	1	90	100
MATTOON MANUFACTURING CO., furniture; one factory, 4-st. frame; one factory, 4-st. brick; paint shop, 4-st. frame; warehouse, 3-st. frame; two 1-st. brick engine houses; boiler				

Report of Inspection—A—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
house, 1-st. brick; drying house, 2-st. brick; 3 iron escapes and stand pipes; 2 steam elevators; 2 hand elevators. Insp. Feb. 11, '88, by Claymier.....	525	.....	525	.....
Ordered new cables in two of the elevators; also guards on fly-wheel and hub. Buildings well provided with means of escape; besides three iron escapes, the higher buildings are all bridged. Water closets on all floors.				
KONRAD SCHREIER, brewery, 4-st. and basement, brick; four 2-st. ice houses; bottling department, 2-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 11, '88, by Claymier.....	30	.....	30	45
Ordered fire escape on malt house. Complied.				
CROCKER CHAIR CO., mfrs., wood working shop, 4-st. brick; paint shop and shipping house, 4-st. frame; warehouse, 4-st. frame; four smaller buildings; iron escape and bridges; steam elevator. Insp. Feb. 13, '88, by Claymier.....	240	37	277	350
[Plant A.] Ordered new cable in elevator. Found one boy under 12, and sent him home. Superintendent said the firm do not want to employ any children under 14. A new four-story building was added to the plant in 1887, and is connected to the other by a bridge 60 feet long. The buildings are well ventilated, and have water closets on all floors. The 4-st. buildings are provided with fire escapes. Complied.				
CROCKER CHAIR CO., mfrs.; wood-working shop, 3-st. and basement, frame; paint shop and shipping house, 4-st. frame; bending shop, 2-st. frame; iron escape and outside stairways; steam elevator. Insp. Feb. 13, '88, by Claymier.....	200	30	230	500
[Plant B.] Ordered new cable in elevator. Found one boy under 12; promised to discharge him.				
THEO. ZSCHETZSCHE, tannery, 2-st. brick; beam house, 2-st. brick; boiler house, 1-st. brick; engine and vat house, 1-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 13, '88, by Claymier.....	137	.....	137	150
SHEBOYGAN MANUFACTURING CO., chairs; three 3-st. brick shops; four 1-st. buildings—2 brick, 2 frame; two steam elevators. Insp. Feb. 13, '88, by Claymier.....	395	30	425	500
Ordered three fire escapes; also new cable in elevators. The ceiling is very low in paint shop. Firm promised to supply fan. Sanding rooms are provided with fans.				
JENKINS MACHINE CO, mfrs. hub and chair machinery; three 1-st brick buildings. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Claymier....	25	.....	25	25
G. SPRATT & CO., mfrs. hay rakes, etc.; three 2-st. frame buildings; engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Claymier.....	20	.....	20	50
GARTON TOY CO., mfrs. express wagons, etc.; factory, 3-st. frame; two 1-st. brick buildings; steam elevator. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Claymier.....	88	2	90	75
Lower roof adjoining.				
KOHLER, HAYSEN & STEHN MANUFACTURING CO., enameled hollow ware and agricultural implements; factory 2-st. frame; four smaller buildings; one elevator. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Claymier.....	65	.....	65	65
FROST'S VENEER SEATING CO, mfrs.; 2-st. frame; factory, 3-st. brick veneer; finishing shop, 3-st. frame; warehouse, 1-st. frame; steam elevator. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Claymier.....	100	17	117	130
Ordered three fire escapes. Good ventilation; water closets on all floors. Complied.				
SHEBOYGAN BOOT & SHOE CO., mfrs.; 3-st. and basement, brick; iron escape; steam elevator. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Claymier.....	40	24	64	25

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse Power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>SHEBOYGAN FALLS.</i>				
PHENIX IRON WORKS, mfrs. plows, etc.; five buildings; two 1-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 15, '88, by Claymier.....	16	.....	16	15
RICHARDSON BROS., mfrs. chairs, etc.; factory, 2-st. and basement, frame; office, 1-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. Feb. 15, '88, by Claymier.....	50	.....	50	{ s55 w89
Ordered new cable in elevator.				
J. H. REYSEN, JR., & CO., flour; 2-st. and basement, frame. Insp. Feb. 15, '88, by Claymier.....	4	1	5	w150
CHAS. S. WEISSE & CO., tannery; 3-st. and basement, brick; engine house, 1-st. brick; warehouse, 2-st. frame; warehouse, 1½-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 16, '88, by Claymier.....	22	.....	22	36
Outside stairway leading from second floor. Third floor unoccupied.				
BRICKNER WOOLEN MILLS CO., mfrs; mill, 3-st. and basement; warehouse, 3-st. and basement; shipping dept., 2-st. and basement, all brick; platform escape; one elevator. Insp. Feb. 15, '88, by Claymier.....	35	40	75	w90
Platform escapes from one building to the other. Good ventilation.				
<i>SHELL LAKE.</i>				
SHELL LAKE LUMBER CO., mfrs.; saw and planing mill. Insp. Sept. 13, '87, by Moore.....	250	.....	250	275
The pay-day comes on the 15th, but it is very apt to run over to the 25th, which greatly inconveniences the employees. Information given by one of the employees.				
<i>SHULLSBURG.</i>				
[NOTE.—A number of small lead and zinc mines are located within a radius of twenty miles of this place. A few of them are worked by companies; but individual mines are in the majority. The former employ ten to twenty men; the latter three and four. The Richmond Co.'s mines, near here, were not working at the time of inspection. The mines altogether give employment to one hundred men, winter and summer. Wages range from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day. Some proprietary mines are worked only in winter by farmers who own them. The mines are so far apart, and so small, that I did not deem it necessary to visit them all; because of the expense connected with the undertaking, and because very few employ any machinery.— Nov. 9, '87, Moore.]				
<i>SPARTA.</i>				
BAKER & BUNNELL, contractors; 3-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 7, '87, by Moore.....				w25
Just established. All work done on ground floor.				
NEWTON PAPER MILLS, mfrs.; office and warehouse, 2-st. frame; mill, 1-st. and 2-st. frame; hand elevator. Insp. Oct. 7, '87, by Moore.....	14	3	17	w75
Company building an addition to the the mill at time of inspection. They will employ more hands. One machine was in operation and another to be put in operation as soon as the building is completed. Machinery was found in good condition.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
W. W. CONRADT, saw-mill machinery and repairing; 1-st. and 3-st. stone. Insp. Oct. 7, '87, by Moore.....	5	.....	5	15
The work is all done in the one-story building. The three-story building is used as warehouse and dwelling.				
<i>STEVENS POINT.</i>				
STEVENS POINT MANUFACTURING CO., sash doors and blinds; factory, 2-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 15, '88, by Moore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idle at time of inspection.				
R. H. COOK, foundry and machine shop, 1-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 15, '88, by Moore.....	10	.....	10	16
WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R. SHOPS, four large 1-st. brick buildings, used as woodworking, blacksmith and paint shops, and roundhouse. Insp. Feb. 15, '88, by Moore.	300	.....	300	100
Machine and iron working shops formerly connected with these works, were removed to Waukeaha.....				
JOHN RICE & BRO., founders and machinists; 2-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 15, '88, by Moore.....	12	.....	12	20
The boiler in this shop was found in leaking condition. Proprietor said he was negotiating for a new one.				
[Note—There are five saw and planing mills in the city, employing in the aggregate about 500 men. They were all idle at the time of the visit; consequently inspector cannot make formal re-port at this time.]				
<i>STOUGHTON.</i>				
T. G. MANDT MANUFACTURING CO., wagons; four shops and several frame warehouses; steam elevator. Insp. April 13, '88, by Moore....	135	.....	135	100
Buildings bridged. Ordered fly-wheel and elevator guarded. Complied.				
STOUGHTON MILLS, flour; 3-st. frame. Insp. April 13, '88, by Moore.....	10	.....	10	25
None regularly employed on third floor.				
<i>STURGEON BAY.</i>				
STURGEON BAY LUMBER CO., mfrs.; saw-mill, 2-st. frame; planing mill, 2-st. frame; engine and boiler house, 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame warehouses; office, 1-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 25, '87, by Claymiller.....	112	.....	112	180
Shingle mill connected.				
L. A. LARSON, mfr. furniture; 2-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 25, '87, by Claymiller.....	6	.....	6	30
LATHAM & SMITH, mfrs. lumber; saw-mill, 2-st. frame; planing mill and blacksmith shop, 1-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 25, '87, by Claymiller.....	65	.....	65	350
Shingle and lath mill connected.				
SMITH & DALEY, flour; grain elevator, 4-st. iron veneer; flour mill, 4-st. brick; engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 25, '87, by Claymiller.....	3	.....	3	50
None regularly employed above second floor of mill.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
A. W. LAWRENCE & CO., feed mill and elevator; 4-st. iron veneer; engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 25, '87, by Claymiller.....	1	.....	1	10
W. A. IVES & SON, foundry and machine shop; three 1-st. frame shops. Insp. Oct. 25, '87, by Claymiller.....	8	.....	8	8
<i>SUPERIOR AND WEST SUPERIOR.</i>				
DULUTH ELEVATOR CO., grain storage; 8 elevators; passenger elevator in house No. 1. Three iron escapes on each building. Insp. Sept. 12, '87, by Moore.....	40	.....	40	700
The storage capacity of these three houses is 4,50,000 bushels. The shipping capacity is unlimited. Says supt., "If a man should lose his life in our elevators for want of fire escapes, we would feel we had murdered him." New buildings are in course of construction, on which five hundred men are employed.				
GREAT NORTHERN ELEVATOR CO., grain storage; elevator; 2 iron escapes. Insp. Sept. 12, '87, by Moore.....	50	.....	50	750
Capacity 1,750,000 bushels. Shipping and receiving capacity 800 carloads per day 1,000 bushels per minute. The iron escapes are good, but do not reach far enough. I ordered them to be made to reach over cornice and up on cupalo. Complied.				
WEST SUPERIOR MFG. CO., sash, doors and blinds; 2-st. frame. Insp. Sept. 12, '87, by Moore.....	15	.....	15	759
Ordered lower wheel of band saw, and a belt, covered.				
ST. PAUL & PACIFIC COAL & IRON CO., coal docks. Insp. Sept. 12, '87, by Moore.....	100	.....	100	120
An accident happened here a few days ago. The dock gave way under the great weight of coal. By good luck no one was injured. Condition poor.				
PEYTON, KIMBALL & BARBER, mfrs., lumber; saw and planing mill. Insp. Sept. 12, '87, by Moore.....	125	.....	125	165
Ordered guard on edge saw. The mill runs ten hours per day. Pay day occurs on the 10th of the month. The company runs a store; but men are not compelled to trade there; neither are the goods found any higher than at other places. Employees consider the store quite an accommodation to them. The mill shuts down to-day until spring.				
ROBINSON & SILVER, mfrs., brick; open field. Insp. Sept. 12, '87, by Moore.....	16	.....	16	15
LEHIGH COAL & IRON CO., coal dock; 3-st. boarding house. Insp. Sept. 12, '87, by Moore.....	100	.....	100	280
Dock in good condition. Fire escape ordered on boarding house. Complied.				
<i>TOMAH.</i>				
D. A. & C. A. GOODYEAR, mfrs. lumber; two saw and one planing-mill, frame. Insp. June 16, '88, by Moore.....	300	14	314	280
<i>TURTLE LAKE.</i>				
JOEL RICHARDSON, mfr. lumber; one saw-mill. Insp. Sept. 14, '87, by Moore.....	80	.....	80	70
There is no regular pay-day; but cash can be drawn at any time. Store connected. Mill undergoing repairs at time of inspection. Ordered guard on edger.				

Report of Inspection—A—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
TWO RIVERS.				
TWO RIVERS MANUFACTURING CO., dowel wooden ware; two factories, 2½-st. frame and 2¼-st brick; two engine rooms, one dry-kiln, 1-st. brick; saw-filing shop, 1-st. frame, and eight 2-st. frame warehouses; steam elevator. Insp. Oct. 28, '87, by Claymlier.....	210	10	220	200
[Plant A.] Third floors of both factories used for storage. Automatic water works in factory buildings. Ordered suction fans and two fire escapes. Complied.				
TWO RIVERS MANUFACTURING CO., pail factory; 2½-st. frame; three 2-st. frame warehouses; machine shop 2-st. brick; three dry kilns, engine room, and store house for fire engine, all 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 28, '87, by Claymlier.	150	.....	150	
[Plant B.] Main factory has four outer doors; second floor, five outer doors, platform and stairway; third floor, two outer doors, stairway and access to adjoining roof. Automatic water works. Ordered two fire escapes. Complied.				
HAMILTON & BAKER, mfrs. Holly wood type and printers' furniture; office and factory 2½-st. frame and 2-st. brick; main factory, 2-st. frame; drying house, 1-st. frame; engine house, 1-st. brick; steam elevator. Insp. Oct. 27, '87, by Claymlier....	41	2	43	20
Ordered new cable in elevator. Third floor not occupied. Factory on second floor. Office and planing mill on ground floor. Complied.				
F. EGGERS, mfrs. perforated chair seats; factory, 2-st. frame; paint shop and office, 2-st. frame; engine house, 1-st brick; hand elevator. Insp. Oct. 27, '87, by Claymlier.....	10	.....	10	40
Ordered guard on elevator. Complied.				
A. WEHAUSEN, flour mill; 3-st. brick; engine house, 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 27, '87, by Claymlier.....	5	.....	5	65
None regularly employed on either second or third floor.				
R. E. MUELLER, brewery; 2-st. brick; malt house, 2-st. frame; office, 1-st. brick. Insp. Oct. 27, '87, by Claymlier.....	5	.....	5	4
WASHBURN.				
A. A. BIGELOW, mfr. lumber, lath and shingles; 2-st. frame. Insp. June 19, '88, by Claymlier.....	235	.....	235	400
J. M. LANE, mfr. lumber, lath and shingles; two 2-st. frame. Insp. June 19, '88, by Claymlier.....	150	.....	150	280
THE INTER-STATE STORAGE CO., grain elevator: 10-st. frame, iron veneer; two iron escapes. Insp. June 19, '88, by Claymlier.	20	.....	20	750
C. C. THOMPSON & WALKUP CO., mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors and blinds; three 2-st. and one 1-st. frame. Insp. June 19, '88, by Claymlier.....	100	.....	100	170
Boarding house connected.				
WATERTOWN.				
SCHLEUTER BROS., mfrs. cigars; 2-st. br ck. Insp. Dec. 1, '87, by Moore.....	10	.....	10	.....
Work on lower floor.				
WATERTOWN GAS CO., mfrs.; 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 2, '87, by Moore.....	3	.....	3	6
PAUL HOPPE, beer bottling; 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 2, '87, by Moore	4	.....	4	20

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
WIGGENHORN BROS., mfrs. cigars; 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 2, '87, by Moore..... Store on first floor. Factory on second.	45	.....	45	.....
THE PH. HEINRICHS CO., mfrs. chairs and bedsteads; main shop 2-st. frame; paint shop, 2-st. frame; engine room, 2-st. brick; dry kiln, 2-st. brick. Insp. Dec. 1, '87, by Moore..... Dust collectors on all planers, carrying refuse direct to boilers.	45	.....	45	40
GLOBE MILLING CO., flour; two mills, 2-st. and 3-st. brick; elevator, frame, iron veneer; cooper shop, 1-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 30, '87, by Moore..... This firm runs two mills — the "Empire" and the "Globe," besides elevator and cooper shop. Number of coopers, sixteen. The mill works twelve-hour shifts, night and day. Mills always shut down when oiling is necessary. [Note. — "Our coopers run their work upon the co-operative plan. They own the shop. We furnish all the stock, and pay them 12 cents per barrel for making, which includes all their own expense of loading stock, and unloading barrels, etc. We settle with their foreman weekly. The amount paid them in 1887 was \$4,536.]	56	.....	56	8350
E. KUNERT MFG. CO., founders, machinists and boiler makers; 2-st. brick, 1-st. frame. Insp. Dec. 2, '87, by Moore.....	8	.....	8	8
JOHN L. PERRY, foundry and machine shop; shop, 1-st. brick; foundry, grout. Insp. Dec. 2, '87, by Moore.....	41	.....	41	w20
KOENIG BROS., flour mill; 3-st. frame and brick—frame covered with iron. Insp. Dec. 2, '87, by Moore.....	7	.....	7	55
HARTIG & MANZ, brewery; 3-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 30, '87, by Moore.....	30	.....	30	65
G. B. LEWIS & CO., mfrs. aparian supplies; shop 2-st. frame; warehouse 2-st. brick. Insp. Nov. 30, '87, by Moore.....	45	.....	45	w30
THE A. FUERMANN BREWING CO., 3-st. brick and 2-st. frame. Insp. Nov. 30, '87, by Moore..... Three-story brick part of building used for dry storage.	30	.....	30	50
WATERTOWN WOOLEN MILLS, mfrs.; 2-st. and basement, brick and frame. Insp. Nov. 30, '87, by Moore..... Belt in basement too low, so as to make it dangerous. Ordered it changed. Superintendent protested. Inspector Siebers had previously ordered protection around soap vat, but I did not find it in place. Superintendent said that it was always used when soap was in process of boiling. He claimed it was impracticable at other times. Complied.	6	14	20	25
WOODWARD & STONE, mfrs. crackers and confectionery; 2-st. and 3-st. brick. Insp. Jan. 19, '88, by Moore..... Third floor used for storage.	33	7	40	10
WAUKESHA.				
T. HAYNES & SON, grain and produce; warehouse and sheds. Insp. Mar. 21, '88, by Claymiller.....	10	.....	10	35
WAUKESHA AMERICAN GAS CO., mfrs.; two 1-st. frame. Insp. Mar. 21, '88, by Claymiller.....	6	.....	6	.....
CHASE & ALLEN, flour; 2-st. and basement, frame. Insp. Mar. 21, '88, by Claymiller.....	7	.....	7	w110

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
WM. A. WEBER, brewery; five 2-st. and one 1-st. buildings. Insp. Mar. 21, '88, by Claymier.....	7	.....	7	25
T. C. BLAIR, mfr. threshing machines and horse powers; main shop, 3-st.; warehouse and shop, 2-st.; foundry and office, each 1-st.—all stone. Insp. Mar. 21, '88, by Claymier.....	12	.....	12	25
None regularly employed on third floor.				
SAMUEL DODD, mfr. sash, doors and blinds; factory and ware- house each 1-st. frame. Insp. Mar. 21, '88, by Claymier.....	10	.....	10	15
"WAUKESHA FREEMAN"; 2-st. and basement, brick. Insp. Mar. 20, '88, by Claymier.....	5	3	8	4
"THE WAUKESHA WORLD"; 2-st. and basement, brick. Insp. March 20, '88, by Claymier.....	5	1	6	4
Work on first floor.				
ARCADIAN MINERAL SPRING CO.; bottling house, 2-st. attic and basement, frame; engine house, 1-st. brick; steam ele- vator. Insp. March 20, '88, by Claymier.....	27	4	31	20
Third floor used for storage.				
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY SHOPS; two 2-st. and five 1-st. brick shops. Insp. March 20, '88, by Claymier.....	216	1	217	250
WAUPACA.				
ROBERTS & OBORN, milling; 3-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Moore.....	4	.....	4	100
BALDWIN & BAILEY, milling; 3-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Moore.....	6	.....	6	20
J. P. & A. G. NELSON, planing-mill; 1-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Moore.....	4	.....	4	25
J. W. EVANS, mfr. woolen cloth; 2-st. and basement, frame. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Moore.....	12	5	17	25
HAMBLETON & SHEARER, planing mill; 1-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Moore.....	3	.....	3	.....
WAUPUN.				
F. F. ZIMMERMANN, mfr. carriages; 2-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 30, '88, by Moore.....	12	.....	12	.....
ALTHOUSE & WHEELER, mfrs. windmills, pumps, grinding mills, etc., 2-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 30, '88, by Moore.....	50	.....	50	40
J. S. MORRIS, mfr. carriages; 2-st. frame. Insp. Jan. 30, '87, by Moore.....	15	.....	15	.....
WAUSAU.				
KNOX BROS., saw-mill; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 16, '87, by Siebers.....	100	.....	100	150
ALEXANDER STEWART LUMBER CO., saw-mill; four 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 16, '87, by Siebers. Reinsp. May 2, '88, by Claymier.....	50	.....	50	150
Boarding house connected.				

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
D. L. PLUMER, saw-mill; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 16, '87, by Siebers. Re-insp. May 2, '88, by Claymier Ordered railing on stairway. Boarding house connected.	40	.....	40	w850
LEAHY & BEEBE, saw-mill; 2-st. frame; six 1-st. buildings. Insp. Aug. 16, '87, by Siebers. Re-insp. May 2, '88, by Claymier. No two saw-mills are constructed alike. At Wausau, the majority of them have driving machinery shut off from view, or enclosed. Where employes are obliged to pass the driving machinery before reaching the sawing room, this arrangement is especially dangerous. This seems not so much to be the case at Wausau as at Merrill, owing to the hilly condition of localities. The only danger on upper floors is to have lumber get caught on the live rolls, which seldom happens, if properly handled.	87	8	90	150
BARKER & STEWART, mfrs. lumber; two 2-st. and three 1-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 16, '87, by Siebers. Re-insp. May 2, '88, by Claymier Boarding house connected. In passing from the engine room into the mill, the main belt was exposed dangerously. Proprietor gave instructions to fence it. Complied.	90	.....	90	300
CURTIS BROS. & CO., mfrs. sash, doors, blinds, etc.; two 3-st. and two 2-st. frame, iron veneer; one 1-st. brick; one steam, one hand elevator. Insp. Aug. 16, '87, by Siebers; re-insp. May 3, '88, by Claymier. Bridged at second and third floors. One building is used as factory; the other as store room. Elevator in store room was not guarded. Says Mr. Yale: "You find this elevator in the same condition as last year." I replied, that last year the law did not give us authority over elevators; but that now I would order it fenced. Ordered new cable in steam elevator and a hub guarded, at reinspection. Complied.	200	.....	200	126
D. J. MURRAY MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs., saw-mill and general machinery; two 1-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 16, '87, by Siebers; re-insp. May 3, '88, by Claymier.	40	.....	40	40
J. C. SMITH, planing-mill; 3-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 16, '87, by Siebers; re-insp. May 2, '88, by Claymier. Ordered guard around pit in engine room.	15	.....	15	35
R. P. MANSON & CO., saw-mill; 2-st. frame, and two 1-st. buildings. Insp. Aug. 16, '87, by Siebers. Re-insp. May 2, '88, by Claymier. Two-story boarding house connected.	100	.....	100	75
MCDONALD LUMBER CO., saw-mill; 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 16, '87, by Siebers; re-insp. May 4, '88, by Claymier. Two-story boarding house connected.	75	.....	75	w200
J. & A. STEWART & CO., saw-mill; two 2-st.; three 1-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 16, '87, by Siebers; re-insp. May 2, '88, by Claymier. A trap hole in which a pulley runs was ordered fenced. It is a wonder that none of the night gang, especially, ever got hurt here. Claymier ordered guard on fly-wheel and main shaft. Complied.	80	.....	80	75
UNION PLANING MILL, planing mill; three 1-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 16, '87, by Siebers; re-insp. May 2, '88, by Claymier. Ordered guard on pulley.	15	.....	15	70
GEORGE WENHEIM, mfr. sash, doors, blinds, etc.; two 2-st. frame; dry house, 1-st. frame; engine house, 1-st. brick; warehouse and office, 2-st. frame. Insp. Aug. 16, '87, by Siebers; re-insp. May 4, '88, by Claymier.	18	.....	18	55

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
FRANK MATHIE, brewery; 2-st. and basement frame. Insp. Aug. 17, '87, by Siebers; re-insp. May 3, '88, by Claymiller.....	9	.....	9	25
GEO. RUDER BREWING CO.; 2-st. brick; engine house, 1-st. and basement, frame. Insp. Aug. 17, '87, by Siebers; re-insp. May 4, '88, by Claymiller.....	10	.....	10	18
Ordered stair railing. Complied. Claymiller ordered fly-wheel guarded.				
WAUSAU ROLLER MILLS; 3-st. and basement, brick; three 4-st. buildings. Insp. Aug. 17, '87, by Siebers; re-insp. May 4, '88, by Claymiller.....	8	.....	8	75
Only one man employed on third floor.				
E. K. FARRALL, mfrs. wagons, sleighs, etc.; 2-st. frame. Insp. May 4, '88, by Claymiller.....	6	.....	6	12
THEO. STECHNER, mfr. lumber; mill 2-st.; blacksmith 2-st.; warehouse 2-st.; all frame; engine house 1-st. brick. Insp. May 2, '88, by Claymiller.....	125	.....	125	420
Ordered guards on pulleys, shafting and gear.				
"TORCH OF LIBERTY"; 2-st. brick. Insp. May 4, '88, by Claymiller.....	5	.....	5	2
"THE CENTRAL WISCONSIN"; 2-st. brick. Insp. May 4, '88, by Claymiller.....	5	.....	5	2
"THE PILOT REVIEW"; 3-st. brick. Insp. May 4, '88, by Claymiller.....	8	.....	8	2
H. E. McECHRON, flour; 3-st. and basement, brick; two 1-st. frame. Insp. May 3, '88, by Claymiller.....	11	.....	11	200
None regularly employed on third floor.				
J. A. PORTER TANNING CO., 2-st. frame; two 1-st. and several sheds. Insp. May 3, '88, by Claymiller.....	8	.....	8	48
F. JAWORTH, mfrs. wagons, etc., main shop 2-st. frame; two 1-st. Insp. May 3, '88, by Claymiller.....	6	.....	6	20
WAUWATOSA.				
A. L. SCHMIDT, curled-hair works; 3-st. frame. Insp. Oct. 7, '87, by Claymiller.....	7	1	8	15
Ordered guard on fly-wheel and water gauge on boiler. None employed on third floor.				
NORTH WESTERN CHEMICAL CO., mfrs.; five 1-st. frame buildings. Insp. Oct. 7, '87, by Claymiller.....	25	.....	25	.....
WEST BEND.				
S. F. MAYER & CO., malsters; two 2-st. brick. Insp. Apr. 10, '88, by Claymiller,.....	6	.....	6	15
C. SILBERZAHN; foundry and machine shop, 1-st. and basement, and two 1-st. frame. Insp. Apr. 10, '88, by Claymiller.....	20	.....	20	12
WEST BEND BREWING CO.; one 2-st., two 1-st. brick. Insp. Apr. 10, '88, by Claymiller.....	10	.....	10	10
Ordered guard on pulley.				
"DEMOCRAT-BEOBACHTER"; 2-st. brick. Insp. Apr. 10, '88, by Claymiller.....	5	.....	5	2

Report of Inspection — A — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
WEYAUWEGA.				
WEYAUWEGA MILLS; three 1-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Moore	6	.....	6	w150
BADGER BASKET CO., mfrs.; 2-st. frame. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Moore	15	.....	15	10
Idle at time of inspection.				
WEYERHAUSER.				
CHIPPEWA LUMBER AND BOOM CO.; 1-st. saw-mill. Insp. Aug. 7, '87, by Moore	50	.....	50	100
WHITEWATER.				
WINCHESTER & PARTRIDGE, mfrs. wagons and agricultural implements; main building, 2-st. brick, and frame; paint shop, 2-st. and attic. Insp. July 5, '87, by Moore	175	.....	175	125
Attic used for storage.				
ESTERLY HARVESTING MACHINE CO., mfrs., six buildings; 1-st. and 2-st. brick, veneer; 2-st. stock and binder room; 1-st. 2-st. shipping rooms; 3-st. wood shop; 2-st. office; besides numerous small outbuildings; three freight elevators. Insp. July 5, '87, by Moore	438	12	450	170
Employees work ten hours per day, and are allowed one-half hour for dinner. I found three elevators, the wells of which were guarded on two sides only. The employees are likely to get caught under the elevator, in its descent. Some belts on ground floor, in rear end of wood shop, were run too low. Some means of escape in case of fire should be provided for the female employees who work in the third story of wood shop at canvas work. Necessary changes were ordered. Complied.				
NOTE.—I received a call from Whitewater, notifying me that certain machinery in the Esterly works was not properly guarded; I found, however, that the orders left on July 5, had been faithfully carried out, and even more. I had ordered only one escape, the firm erected three. The only fault found was that the guards provided for elevators were not in use. The superintendent called the foremen of the several departments and gave strict orders to use the guards. I also condemned a cable in one of the elevators and ordered a belt in paint shop guarded.]				
"WHITEWATER REGISTER"; 2-st. brick. Insp. July 5, '87, by Moore	7	.....	7	4
MARR & KACHEL, mfrs. cheese boxes; 2-st. frame. Insp. July 5, '87, by Moore	8	.....	8	.....
NICK KLINGER, brewery; malt house, 2-st. brick; brewery, 2-st. frame; ice house, 2-st. frame; bottling house, 2-st. frame. Insp. July 5, '87, by Moore	4	.....	4	6
THE ALLEN & CROMBIE PAPER MILL CO., mfrs.; main building, 2-st. brick; store room, 1-st. frame. Insp. July 5, '87, by Moore	20	6	26	135
A very clean, nice place.				
NORTH CHICAGO ROLLING MILLS, located in Seventeenth Ward of Milwaukee, formerly Bay View; several buildings, covering large area. Comprising merchant mill, nail plate mill; cooper shop; blast furnace; puddling mill; fish plate mill; nail factory; machine, boiler and carpenter shops. Two steam elevators, for freight only. Insp. by Claymire and Moore, Jan., '88..	1,400	.....	1,400	2,000
Ordered fan in nail factory. Men in the merchant mill work twelve hours, night and day shifts. The nail plate mill works twelve hours, day time only. Nail factory works ten hours.				

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

B.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
<i>ALMA.</i>		
SHERMAN HOUSE; 2-st. and attic, brick; 17 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1875. Insp. Sept. 23, '87, by Moore.....	14	3
MASSASOIT HOUSE; 2-st. and 3-st. frame; 15 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1864. Insp. Sept. 23, '87, by Moore.....	12	2
<i>ANTIGO.</i>		
ANTIGO HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 20 rooms; 5 outer doors; front and rear stairways. Est. 1882. Insp. Nov. 15, '87, by Claymlier.....	12	7
SPRING BROOK HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 30 rooms; 6 outer doors; front and rear stairways. Est. 1880. Insp. Nov. 15, '87, by Claymlier.....	10	5
VIVIAN HOTEL, 3-st. brick; 47 rooms; 5 outer doors. Balconies on all floors in rear, connected; connected balconies on second and third floors on side. Not occupied yet, but will be this year..... Ordered outward-swinging doors. Insp. Nov. 14, '87, by Claymlier		10
<i>APPLETON.</i>		
BRIGGS HOUSE, two buildings; 3-st., and 2-st. and attic, brick veneer. 47 rooms; 7 outer doors; balcony in front and rear of main building. Est. 1857. Ordered two fire escapes. Complied. The wing is in poor condition on third floor. Insp. Nov. 23, '87, by Claymlier.	25	15
NORTHWESTERN HOUSE, 2-st. brick veneer; 36 rooms; 7 outer doors; front and rear stairway. Est. 1876. Insp. Nov. 23, '87, by Claymlier.....	15	9
SHERMAN HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 38 rooms; 4 outer doors; front and rear stairway on second, and front stairway on third floor. Est. 1887..... Ordered fire escape and two main doors to swing outward. The building is poorly adapted to connect a fire escape with hallways on third floor. Insp. Nov. 23, '87, by Claymlier. Complied.	15	18
WAVERLY EXCHANGE, 3-st. and attic, brick veneer, and 2-st. brick veneer; 79 rooms; 5 outer doors; front and rear stairways on all floors; fire escape on side and rear, all floors. Est. 1875..... Ordered hallways opened to fire escape on second and third floors; printed directions in rooms to fire escapes, and watchman with time piece. Insp. Nov. 23, '87, by Claymlier.	25	20
OPERA HOUSE, 3-st. brick; first floor, bar room; second and third, opera house; stairway from second story to street door; two stairways from third floor to second. Ordered escape. Complied. Insp. Nov. 23, '87, by Claymlier.		
<i>ASHLAND.</i>		
CHEQUAMEGON HOTEL, 3-st. and 4-st. frame; 143 rooms; 8 outer doors; five iron escapes. Est. 1877..... Ordered employment of night watchman and printed directions to fire escapes. 20 servants are housed on the second floor; the others do not lodge in the hotel. The hotel was owned by the Wisconsin Central Ry. Co. at the time of inspection; but has since been sold to S. H. Brown, the former manager. Insp. Aug. 8, '87, by Moore; re-insp. June 18, '88, by Claymlier.	150	80

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
KOPPLIN HOUSE , 3-st. frame; 31 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1887..... Fire escape ordered. Complied. Insp. Aug. 8, '87, by Moore.	30	8
COLBY HOUSE , 3-st. frame; 86 rooms; 8 outer doors. Est. 1882..... Ordered two fire escapes, printed directions, and time-piece for watchman. Insp. June 18, '88, by Claymier.	85	25
MICHIGAN HOUSE , 3-st. frame; 32 rooms; 4 outer doors; balconies on second, lower adjoining roof on third floor. Est. 1882..... Ordered fire escape. Insp. June 18, '88, by Claymier.	25	8
UNION HOTEL , 3-st. frame; 37 rooms; 9 outer doors; adjoining lower roof. Est. 1883..... Ordered fire escape. Insp. June 18, '88, by Claymier.	18	4
AMERICAN HOSPITAL , 3-st. frame; 20 rooms; 4 outer doors; fire escape in rear; average number of patients, 15 male. Est. 1887..... Ordered doors to swing outward.		5
ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL , 2-st. and attic, brick veneer; 26 rooms; 5 outer doors; balconies in rear, connected from second floor; hand elevator. Aver- age number of patients, 40. Est. 1887..... Ordered doors to swing outward. Insp. June 18, '88, by Claymier.		1
WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN HOSPITAL , 3-st. frame; 21 rooms; 6 outer doors; sick wards on all floors; stairs leading from both sides furnish means of escape in case of fire. No inside stairs at all. Est. 1887..... Ordered outward-swinging doors. This building is designed to accom- modate about 60 people; but at present there are only a few, as it has just started. Insp. Aug. 3, '87, by Moore; re-insp. June 8, '88, by Claymier.		4
<i>BARABOO.</i>		
WARREN HOUSE , 2-st. and basement, stone; 58 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1877..... Ordered escapes and directions. Complied. Insp. Oct. 5, '87, by Moore.	15	10
BENDER HOUSE , 2-st. brick; 18 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1879. Insp. Oct. 5, '87, by Moore.....	5	
CITY HOTEL , 2-st. frame; 14 rooms; 8 outer doors. Insp. Oct. 5, '87, by Moore.	8	2
PRATT HOUSE , 2-st. and basement, frame; 23 rooms; 13 outer doors..... No servants. Insp. Oct. 5, '87, by Moore.	12	....
<i>BARRON.</i>		
BARRON HOUSE , 2-st. frame; 15 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1883. Insp. Sept. 14, '87, by Moore.....	12	3
QUADERER HOUSE , 2-st. frame; 18 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1881. Insp. Sept. 14, '87, by Moore.....	12	4
<i>BEAVER DAM.</i>		
CLARK HOUSE , 3-st. frame, 38 rooms; 7 outer doors; adjoining lower roof, stairways on second and third floors. Est. 1887..... Ordered balconies connected. Insp. Apr. 27, '88, by Claymier. Complied.	10	8
VISTE PARK HOUSE , 4-st. frame; 40 rooms; 10 outer doors; balconies on all floors. Est. 1873..... Ordered balconies connected and doors to swing outward. This hotel is only open in summer; it has been raised and lower story added. Not occu- pied at time of inspection. Insp. Apr. 27, '88, by Claymier. Complied.	45	....

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants
BELOIT.		
AMERICAN HOUSE, 2½-st. frame; 33 rooms; 9 outer doors; stairs at each end of halls, balcony in front, and ropes in every room. Est. 1853. Insp. June 14, '87, by Moore.	6	1
GOODWIN HOUSE, 4-st. brick; 58 rooms; 26 outer doors; two metallic fire escape ladders. Est. 1850. Ordered directions to escapes to be placed on doors. Complied. Insp. June 14, '87, by Moore.	32	17
BRANNIGAN HOUSE, 3-st. stone; 26 rooms; 6 outer doors; inside and outside stairs. The latter run from third story to ground with good balcony; also a lower roof on one side of third story. Est. about 1830. Ordered printed directions on doors. Insp. June 14, '87, by Moore.	25	3
CENTRAL HOUSE, 2-st. brick; 24 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1850. Insp. June 14, '87, by Moore.	20	3
GRAND HOTEL, 2-st. and 3-st. brick and stone; third story shape open square, the wings run to roof of second story, which is nearly the same; 33 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1884. Ordered directions to exits posted. Complied. I believe this building the best calculated for safety of guests by natural means, to be found. Two broad openings in front and roofs to all stories in rear even with windows, besides back stairs. Insp. June 14, '87, by Moore.	11	
BELOIT COLLEGE, several buildings; 3-st. brick; 3-st. boarding-house, brick; 2-st. school, brick; 2-st. school, stone; 1-st. chapel, frame. There are 235 pupils; 21 are boarding at college boarding house; 4 sleep on third floor; 12 on second; 5 on first. Occupy chapel daily from 5:20 o'clock. Insp. June 18, '87, by Moore.	4	
GOODWIN'S OPERA HOUSE, 2-st.; means of escape by stairs, main stairs in front; two halls leading through hotel and one door at the back, and stairs leading to it. It is an old building. Insp. June 14, '87, by Moore.		
BERLIN.		
BELLIS HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 31 rooms; 6 outer doors; rear and side roof; four stairs from third floor to street. Est. 1872. Insp. Jan. 27, '88, by Moore.	12	6
FRIBERTH HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 28 rooms; 9 outer doors; balcony and stairs. Est. 1850. Condition fair. Insp. Jan. 28, '88, by Moore.	12	3
ROSSMAN HOUSE, 2-st. and basement, brick; 39 rooms; 11 outer doors; iron ladder on 3-st. part. Est. 1882. Insp. Jan. 28, '88, by Moore.	15	4
WOODWORTH HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 53 rooms; 7 outer doors; roof on side, and stair. Est. 1870. Ordered escape in rear. Some rooms on third floor not used or furnished. Insp. Jan. 28, '88, by Moore. Complied.	10	7
BLACK RIVER FALLS.		
CITY HOTEL, 2-st. basement and attic, frame; 22 rooms; 4 outer doors; lower roof adjoining. Est. 1878. Insp. May 15, '88, by Claymier.	15	4
FREEMAN HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick; 33 rooms; 6 outer doors; fire escape. Est. 1880; remodeled 1886. Ordered platform on fire escape and doors to swing outward, on new part of hotel. Insp. May 15, '88, by Claymier.	10	7
MERCHANTS' HOTEL, 3-st. frame; 23 rooms; 7 outer doors; balconies on second and third floors. Est. 1875. Ordered balconies to be connected by ladders. Insp. May 14, '88, by Claymier. Complied.	20	6

Report of Inspection—B—Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
BOSCOBEL.		
CENTRAL HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 34 rooms; 8 outer doors; stairway from third floor, two from second. Est. 1878.....	16	7
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Nov. 16, '87, by Moore.		
GRANT HOUSE, 3-st. and attic, frame; 31 rooms, 7 outer doors; stairway from attic; balconies in front. Est. 1861.....	14	1
Ordered fire escape. No servants. Insp. Nov. 16, '87, by Moore.		
BRODHEAD.		
MARSHALL HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 26 rooms; 11 outer doors; two stairs on each story. Est. 1870.....	12	3
Ordered fire escape and printed directions. Complied. Insp. Nov. 8, '87, by Moore.		
YOUNG HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 23 rooms; 4 outer doors; one stairs from third floor, two from second. Est. 1870.....	10	4
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Nov. 8, '87, by Moore. Complied.		
BURLINGTON.		
JONES HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 30 rooms; 7 outer doors; stairs, roof from third to second. Est. 1882. Insp. Dec. 15, '87, by Moore.....	17	5
WESTERN UNION HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 14 rooms; 4 outer doors. Insp. Dec 15, '87, by Moore.....	8	1
CEDARBURG.		
WASHINGTON HOUSE, 3-st. and 2-st. brick; 22 rooms; 6 outer doors; front and rear stairway and lower roof adjoining. Est. 1887.....	6	2
Ordered fire escape, and doors to swing outward. Insp. Mar. 13, '88, by Claymer.		
CHIPPEWA FALLS.		
STANLEY HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 77 rooms; 13 outer doors. Est. 1872.....	40	23
Ordered fire escapes, recording watch, key, and printed directions. I consider this hotel, as far as safety of servants is concerned, very dangerous; their rooms are principally located in third story, on either side of a long narrow hall near winding stairs, so that, should fire get in, there would be no escape whatever. Insp. Aug. 5, '87, by Moore.		
CLINTON.		
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 2-st. and 3-st. frame; 31 rooms; 8 outer doors; balconies on two sides, and roof near ground in rear. Est. 1860. Insp. June 17, '87, by Moore.....	8	6
TAYLOR HOUSE, 2-st. and 3-st. frame; 38 rooms; 7 outer doors; good, wide balconies lengthwise of the building. Est. 1865. Insp. June 17, '87, by Moore....	14	8
WYMAN HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 25 rooms; 7 outer doors; wide stairs from opera house to street in front; bridge and water closets on side; stairs to ground; ladders in rear.....		
This hotel was erected in 1891, at a cost of nearly \$30,000, and has not yet been occupied. The opera house has 400 seating capacity. Insp. June 17, '87, by Moore.		

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
<i>CLINTONVILLE.</i>		
WARD HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 21 rooms; 5 outer doors; balcony. Insp. Feb. 13, '84, by Moore.....	12	3
<i>CUMBERLAND.</i>		
SHERMAN HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 20 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1884. Insp. Sept. 13, '87, by Moore.....	20	3
MERCHANTS' HOTEL, 2-st. and basement, frame; 29 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1833. Insp. Sept. 13, '87, by Moore.....	15	3
<i>DARLINGTON.</i>		
WHITMAN HOUSE, 3-st. stone; 83 rooms; 10 outer doors; balcony in front; stairway at each end of building; platform on second story, rear. Est. 1853. Ordered iron ladder to connect third story with platform in rear. Complied. Insp. Nov. 9, '87, by Moore.....	12	5
DARLINGTON HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 25 rooms; 6 outer doors; two-story roof in rear; balcony in front. Insp. Nov. 9, '87, by Moore.....	10	4
LA FAYETTE COUNTY POOR HOUSE, 2-st. brick. Average number of inmates, 75. Insp. Nov. 11, '87, by Moore.....		6
<i>DARTFORD.</i>		
MILLS HOUSE, 1-st. and 3-st. frame; 19 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1854. Insp. Feb. 10, '88, by Moore.....	3	...
OAKWOOD HOUSE, 2-st. and basement, frame; 57 rooms and 7 cottages; annex 17 rooms; stairs and double veranda all around house, at both floors; 16 outer doors. Est. 1866.....	300	30
Summer hotel. Average number of guests during season, 300. Servants' quarters in separate buildings. Insp. Feb. 9, '88, by Moore.....		
PLEASANT POINT HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 19 rooms; 9 outer doors; balconies. Est. 1880. Six 2-st. cottages.....	125	22
Summer hotel. Average number of guests during season, 123. Servants' quarters in separate building. Insp. Feb. 9, '88, by Moore.....		
ROOT'S HOTEL, 2-st. frame; 11 rooms; 3 outer doors. Est. 1890. Insp. Feb. 10, '88, by Moore.....	2	...
SHERWOOD'S FOREST, 2-st. and basement, frame; 43 rooms; 12 outer doors; balconies. Six cottages. Est. 1870.....	125	20
Summer hotel. Average number of guests during season, 123. Servants' quarters in separate building.....		
SPRING GROVE HOUSE, 2-st. and basement, frame; 25 rooms; 8 outer doors. Est. 1878.....	50	1
Summer hotel. Average number of guests during season, 50. Servants' quarters in separate building. Insp. Feb. 9, '88, by Moore.....		
WALKER'S HOTEL, 2-st. frame; 15 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1835. Insp. Feb. 9, '88, by Moore.....	4	1
<i>DELAVER.</i>		
DELAVER HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 17 rooms; 7 outer doors. Est. 1858. Insp. July 1, '87, by Moore.....	8	2
PARK HOTEL, 3-st. brick. Building not occupied. Insp. July 1, '87, by Moore.....		

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB. 3-st. and basement, and 2-st.; iron escapes and stairs from three-story building. Est. 1852. Main building burned Sept., 1879; in 1880, four new buildings were erected. There are now six buildings, all two-stories, except one which is three and basement. The latter is used as a dormitory, and is provided with outside iron escapes and balconies. Several mechanical trades, such as: shoemaking, carpentering, tailoring, etc., are taught. Buildings heated by steam; boiler room being separate from other buildings; 206 inmates. Insp. Nov. 21, '87, by Moore.		
DODGEVILLE.		
MARKS HOUSE, 3-st. and 2-st. brick and frame; 32 rooms; 10 outer doors. Est. 1881. Fire escape ordered. Complied. Insp. Nov. 12, '87, by Moore.	10	7
DURAND.		
PRINDLE'S LITTLE INN, 2-st. frame; 22 rooms; 11 outer doors. Est. 1882. Insp. Sept. 23, '87, by Moore.	12	3
EAU CLAIRE.		
HART HOUSE, 3-st. brick veneer, and 2-st. frame; 31 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1882. Fire escape ordered. Complied. Insp. Aug. 4, '87, by Moore; re-insp. May 12, '88, by Claymiller.	40	9
GALLOWAY HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick veneer; 84 rooms; 8 outer doors. Est. 1879. Fire escapes ordered. Complied. Insp. Aug. 4, '87, by Moore; re-insp. May 12, '88, by Claymiller. Ordered platforms and printed directions.	35	50
EAU CLAIRE HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick; 59 rooms; 8 outer doors. Est. 1872. Fire escapes ordered. Complied. Insp. Aug. 4, '87, by Moore; re-insp. May 12, '88, by Claymiller. Ordered printed directions to escapes. Complied.	40	24
CENTRAL HOUSE, 3-st. brick veneer; 32 rooms; 6 outer doors; third story halls lead to two-story roof; ground can be easily reached. Est. 1871. Aug. 4, '87, by Moore; re-insp. May 12, '88, by Claymiller.	20	2
FRAWLEY HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick veneer; 58 rooms; 9 outer doors; outside stairs. Est. 1884. Ordered fire escape and printed directions; also outside stairs to extend to third floor. House remodeled in 1888. Insp. Sept. 22, '87, by Moore; re-insp. May 11, '88, by Claymiller. Complied.	45	16
KALTER HOUSE, 3-st. brick and stone; 27 rooms; 5 outer doors; ladder in rear and outside door leading to ground on second floor. Est. 1872. Insp. May 12, '88, by Claymiller.	15	3
MCALLISTER HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 34 rooms; 4 outer doors; ladder from lower roof adjoining. Est. 1884. Insp. May 11, '88, by Claymiller.	4	2
EDGERTON.		
TAYLOR HOUSE, 3-st. brick. This hotel is unoccupied. Insp. June 21, '87, by Moore.		
UNITED STATES HOTEL, 2-st. brick; 32 rooms, 8 outer doors. Est. 1860. Insp. June 24, '87, by Moore.	15	6

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 3-st. brick; 54 rooms; 6 outer doors; three iron escapes on three sides. Est. 1886. Insp. June 24, '87, by Moore.....	10	7
EDGERTON OPERA HOUSE; 2-st. brick. Seating capacity about 600. Insp. June 24, '87, by Moore.		
<i>ELKHORN.</i>		
NICKEL PLATE HOTEL, 3-st. brick; 39 rooms; 12 outer doors; balconies in front; covered bridges from each story in rear to laundry, outhouses, etc. Est. 1885. Insp. July 1, '87, by Moore.....	15	6
PARK HOTEL, 3-st. frame; 48 rooms; 13 outer doors; balconies on two sides; ladders on one side, and roof in rear. Est. 1855. Insp. July 1, '87, by Moore...	20	7
<i>ELLSWORTH.</i>		
KEITH HOUSE, 2-st. and basement frame; 27 rooms, 7 outer doors. Est. 1869. Insp. Sept. 17, '87, by Moore.....	15	7
HUBER HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 25 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1875. Insp. Sept. 17, '87, by Moore.....	12	4
<i>EVANSVILLE.</i>		
CENTRAL HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 32 rooms; 8 outer doors; balconies on two sides at all stories. Insp. June 18, '87, by Moore.....	12	5
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 2-st. frame; 29 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1879. Insp. June 18, '87, by Moore.....	25	4
EVANSVILLE HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 23 rooms; 7 outer doors. Insp. June 18, '87, by Moore.....	5	2
EVANSVILLE SEMINARY, 3-st. brick; 12 rooms; 2 outer doors. Est. 1864.....		2
Ordered fire escape. A two-story brick building, for school purposes, is in course of erection; 125 students, 45 of whom sleep in building. Insp. Sept. 5, '88, by Moore.		
<i>FAIRCHILD.</i>		
FAIRCHILD HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 36 rooms; 8 outer doors. Insp. Sept. 24, '87, by Moore.....	28	3
<i>FOND DU LAC.</i>		
CENTRAL HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 13 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1875. Insp. Jan. 27, '88, by Moore.....	12	2
FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 30 rooms; 3 outer doors. Est. 1885. Ordered fire escape. Insp. Jan. 26, '88, by Moore.	45	4
GILBERT HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 27 rooms; 7 outer doors. Est. 1855.....	25	1
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Jan. 26, '88, by Moore.		
HUNT'S HOTEL, 3-st. and attic, frame; 31 rooms; 7 outer doors. Est. 1868....	12	3
Ordered fire escape. Rooms in attic not in use. Insp. Jan. 26, '88, by Moore.		
KORRER HOUSE, 2-st. brick; 15 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1878. Insp. Jan. 26, '88, by Moore.....	10	1

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
LEWIS HOUSE, 3-st. frame, brick front; 38 rooms; 5 outer doors; lower roof in rear. Est. 1882	20	9
Fire escape ordered. Servants' room in separate building. Insp. Jan. 26, '88, by Moore. Complied		
PALMER HOUSE, 4-st. brick, stone front; 96 rooms; 12 outer doors; 3 iron escapes with balconies. Est. 1887	40	24
Ordered night-watchman with recording watch and key; also printed directions to the escapes in all the rooms. Insp. Jan. 26, '88, by Moore.		
SERWE HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 36 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1887	35	2
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Jan. 26, '88, by Moore. Complied.		
WINDSOR HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick; 39 rooms; 7 outer doors. Est. 1880	10	11
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Jan. 26, '88, by Moore.		
NORTHWESTERN HOTEL, 2-st. brick; 21 rooms; 8 outer doors. Est. 1870. Insp. Jan. 26, '88, by Moore	9	5
<i>FORT ATKINSON.</i>		
HIGBEE HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick; 29 rooms; 7 outer doors; two stairways and roof of easy access from third floor; two stairs from second. Est. 1847. Insp. Dec. 19, '87, by Moore	12	15
<i>FORT HOWARD.</i>		
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 3-st. brick; 33 rooms; 2 outer doors. Est. 1872	12	4
Ordered fire escapes. Complied. The building is very poorly fitted up; there is no hallway on either side for a fire escape. Insp. Oct. 22, '87, by Claymier.		
<i>GRAND RAPIDS.</i>		
WITTEN HOUSE; 3-st. and basement, brick; 29 rooms; 5 outer doors; balconies on second and third floors, in rear. Est. 1883	10	7
Ordered balconies connected by ladders. Insp. June 12, '88, by Claymier.		
<i>GREEN BAY.</i>		
AMERICAN HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 42 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1878	10	6
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Oct. 21, '87, by Claymier. Complied.		
COOK'S HOTEL, 4-st. brick; 66 rooms; 2 outer doors; second floor fire escape. Est. 1874	30	14
Ordered printed directions, and doors of rooms adjoining fire escapes to be left open. Insp. Oct. 21, '87, by Claymier.		
<i>GREENFIELD.</i>		
ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, Greenfield Park; 3-st. basement and attic, brick; 33 rooms; 10 outer doors; balconies on all floors connected with stairways. Est. 1887		
Ordered doors to swing outward; 67 inmates; no servants. Insp. Apr. 23, '88, by Claymier. Complied.		
<i>HARTFORD.</i>		
CITY HOTEL, 2-st. and basement, brick; 20 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1887	8	4
Ordered doors to swing outward. Insp. Apr. 12, '88, by Claymier.		
GASPER HOUSE, 2-st. and basement, brick; 19 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1885. Insp. Apr. 12, '88, by Claymier	5	2

Report of Inspection—B—Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
<i>HORICON.</i>		
HORICON HOUSE, 2-st. brick and frame; 23 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1882. Insp. Apr. 11, '88, by Claymiller.....	10	2
<i>HORTONVILLE.</i>		
GATES HOUSE, 2½-st. frame; 21 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1869. Insp. Nov. 17, '87, by Claymiller.....	4	3
<i>HUDSON.</i>		
CHAPIN HALL HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 54 rooms; 9 outer doors. Est. 1879..... Ordered fire escape and printed directions. Insp. Sept. 19, '87, by Moore. Complied.	25	10
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 2-st. and 3-st. brick; 57 rooms; 9 outer doors. Est. 1876. Ordered fire escape and printed directions. Insp. Sept. 19, '87, by Moore. Complied.	24	9
CENTRAL HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 43 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1882..... Ordered fire escape and printed directions. Complied. Insp. Sept. 19, '87, by Moore.	30	5
MERCHANTS' HOTEL, 2-st. and basement, frame. Est. 1870. Basement used as cellar. Insp. Sept. 19, '87, by Moore.....	10	2
<i>JANESVILLE.</i>		
MYERS HOUSE, 4-st. brick; 145 rooms; 11 outer doors; 2 iron balcony stand pipe escapes on north side and heavy plank stairs in rear..... Ordered night watchman, printed directions on doors, and rooms opened up to fire escape. Complied. Insp. June 21, '87, by Moore.	70	45
CENTRAL HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick; 22 rooms; 17 outer doors; fire escape. Est. 1851. Insp. June 21, '84, by Moore.....	15	4
RAILROAD HOTEL, 2-st. frame; 28 rooms; 8 outer doors. Est. 1877. Insp. June 21, '87, by Moore.....	20	6
NORTHWESTERN HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 10 rooms; 3 outer doors. Est. 1882. Insp. June 21, '87, by Moore.....	7	1
WASHINGTON HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 16 rooms; 7 outer doors. Est. 1873. Insp. June 21, '87, by Moore.....	10	5
EUROPEAN HOTEL, 2-st. frame; 27 rooms; 10 outer doors. Est. 1885. Insp. June 21, '87, by Moore.....	10	6
COMMERCIAL HOUSE, 3-st. brick and frame; 30 rooms; 12 outer doors; two flights of stairs leading to street; ladder on side; stairs also to rear; can go on roof; iron doors between frame and brick buildings. Est. 1870. Insp. June 21, '87, by Moore.....	8	3
GRAND HOTEL, 3-st. brick; 47 rooms; 12 outer doors; iron escapes and bal- cony in rear at ends of hall; one escape on side with two balconies. Est. 1879. Insp. June 21, '87, by Moore.....	30	13
PARK HOUSE, 2-st. and 3-st. frame; 43 rooms; 11 outer doors. Est. 1865..... Fire escape ordered. Complied. Insp. June 21, '87, by Moore.	30	12
HIGHLAND HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 20 rooms; 10 outer doors. Est. 1855. Insp. June 21, '87, by Moore.....	18	5

Report of Inspection—B—Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
UNION HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 18 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1850. Insp. June 21, '87, by Moore.....	15	2
CITY HOTEL, 2-st. frame; 27 rooms; 10 outer doors. Est. 1850.....	20	4
Servants' room on second floor. Insp. June 21, '87, by Moore.		
<i>JEFFERSON.</i>		
FANHOLT HOUSE, 2-st. and basement, brick; 16 rooms; 7 outer doors, stairs and balconies. Est. 1875. Insp. Dec. 20, '87, by Moore.....	9	3
JEFFERSON HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick; 23 rooms; 10 outer doors; balconies make it safe; escapes not needed. Est. 1860. Insp. Dec. 20, '87, by Moore.....	12	5
<i>JOHNSTOWN CENTER.</i>		
ROCK COUNTY POOR HOUSE, 2-st. and basement, frame; cooking and living rooms in basement of residence; sleeping rooms above; sleeping rooms in other buildings. Means of escape, stairs on all buildings and balcony on residence. Three buildings; one residence and pauper house; one male and female insane asylum. Buildings heated by steam. Boiler rooms across the street from other buildings. 100 inmates; 7 servants. Insp. Nov. 21, '87, by Moore.		
<i>KAUKAUNA.</i>		
PROSPECT HOTEL, 2-st. brick veneer; 28 rooms; 8 outer doors. Est. 1885. Insp. Nov. 23, '87, by Claymier.....	10	5
VILAS HOUSE, 2-st. brick; 24 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1833. Insp. Nov. 23, '87, by Claymier.....	15	3
WISCONSIN HOUSE, 2-st. and attic, brick veneer; 14 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1884.....	2	1
Third floor not occupied. Insp. Nov. 23, '87, by Claymier.		
<i>KENOSHA.</i>		
AMERICAN HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 33 rooms; 4 outer doors. Old establishment. Insp. Dec. 14, '87, by Moore.....	25	4
COMMERCIAL HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 34 rooms; 5 outer doors; balconies across front; lower roof in rear; 2 stairs from each floor. Old establishment. Insp. Dec. 14, '87, by Moore.....	12	3
GRANT HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick.....		
Owned by Chicago parties. Not occupied. Insp. Dec. 14, '87, by Moore.		
NORTHWESTERN HOTEL, 2-st. frame; 10 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1875. Insp. Dec. 14, '87, by Moore.....	5	2
<i>LA CROSSE.</i>		
INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, 4-st. brick; 60 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1865. ...	30	19
Fire escape and printed directions ordered. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore.		
AMERICAN HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 27 rooms; 10 outer doors. Est. 1862.....	30	8
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore. Complied.		

Report of Inspection—B—Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
THE BURLINGTON , 3-st. and basement, brick; 41 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1836.....	40	8
Fire escape and outward swinging doors ordered. Complied. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore.		
FORTNEY'S HOTEL , 2-st. brick; 27 rooms; 6 outer doors. Old establishment. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore.....	15	8
HOTEL SMITH , 3-st. brick; 43 rooms; 5 outer doors. Old establishment.....	18	8
Ordered fire escape and printed directions. Complied. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore.		
CAMERON HOUSE , 3-st. and basement, brick; 43 rooms; 7 outer doors; two iron escapes; 4-st tower.....	40	20
Ordered printed directions. Complied. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Moore.		
ST. NICHOLAS HOUSE , 3-st. and basement, brick; 23 rooms; 6 outer doors; outside stairs and balconies. Est. 1833. Insp. Oct. 11, '87, by Moore.....	10	4
LAKE GENEVA.		
COMMERCIAL HOUSE , 3-st. frame; 29 rooms; 9 outer doors. Est. 1850.....	12	4
Third floor not used. Insp. July 8, '87, by Moore.		
LAKE HOUSE , 3-st. frame. This hotel has just been bought and will be replaced by a four-story-brick hotel.....		
KAY'S PARK HOTEL , 2-st. and 3-st. frame; 53 rooms; 14 outer doors; balconies on three sides and two story roof in rear. Est. 1873. Insp. July 9, '87, by Moore.....	45	12
[Note].—There are quite a number of small two-story hotels around the lake, which I did not inspect, as they do not come within the law. They are used as summer resorts.		
PISHCOTAQUA PARK HOUSE , 3-st. frame; 37 rooms; 21 outer doors; balconies on all sides—200 feet; doors on all sides. A ample means of escape. Est. 1880. Insp. July 9, '87, by Moore.....	30	20
WHITING HOUSE , 3-st. and basement, frame; 50 rooms; 10 outer doors; wide porches and balconies on three sides. Est. 1873. Insp. July 9, '87, by Moore..	25	25
LAKE MILLS.		
NEWTON HOUSE , 2-st. frame; 20 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1842.....		8
Just opened. Formerly known as Park hotel. Insp. Mar. 30, '88, by Moore.		
ROCK LAKE HOTEL , 3-st. frame.....		
A summer resort. Has not been opened to the public for a year or so. Not occupied or furnished. Insp. Mar. 30, '88, by Moore.		
LANCASTER.		
WRIGHT HOUSE , 2-st. and 3-st. brick; 37 rooms; 9 outer doors; 2-story roof in rear, and stairway from third; four stairs from second floor. Est. 1870.....	25	9
I suggested that a bridge be placed across from two-story parts of the Wright and Wagner houses. Complied. These two houses adjoin. Insp. Nov. 11, '87, by Moore.		
WAGNER HOUSE , 3-st. brick; 24 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1874. Insp. Nov. 11, '87, by Moore.....	6	

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
MADISON.		
EUROPEAN HOTEL, 3-st. stone; 18 rooms on two upper floors; 2 outer doors; lower roof in rear from third floor. Est. 1883	4	7
This building while called a hotel is evidently used more as a restaurant and billiard hall; and as to escapes, the roof in the rear is so easy of access, that it is sufficient for all purposes of escape. Insp. Aug. 1, '87, by Moore.		
CAPITAL HOUSE, 3-st. stone; 51 rooms; 9 outer doors	80	22
Fire escapes ordered. Complied. Insp. Aug. 1, '87, by Moore.		
PARK HOTEL, 4-st. and 3-st. brick; 89 rooms; 7 outer doors; means of escape by A. L. Clark & Co's. rope and belt escape in each room; hydraulic elevator. Est. 1871	35	40
Ordered fire escapes. Complied. Insp. July 30, '87, by Moore.		
EAST MADISON HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 26 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1878	35	40
Escape ordered. Complied. This hotel is used as a boarding house principally. Insp. Aug. 1, '87, by Moore.		
FLOM'S HOTEL, 2-st. and attic, frame; basement; 31 rooms; 8 outer doors. Est. 1885	20	6
Ordered fire escape. Complied Insp. Aug 1, '87, by Moore.		
FESS HOUSE, 2-st. brick; 62 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1860. Insp. Aug. 20, '87, by Moore.	35	8
SIMON'S HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 28 rooms; 9 outer doors; outside stairway to third floor. Est. 18-3.	25	10
Fire escape and printed directions ordered. Complied. Insp. Aug. 20, '87, by Moore.		
NORTHWESTERN HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 18 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1886.	25	7
Ordered fire escape. Complied. Insp. Oct. 5, '87, by Moore.		
MONONA HOTEL, 2-st. brick; 25 rooms; 11 outer doors. Est. 1885.	5	11
Hotel in C. & N. W. depot, used principally as railroad eating house. Insp. Oct. 4, '87, by Moore.		
LAKE CITY HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 25 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1877.	19	4
Ordered fire escape. Complied. Insp. Oct. 4, '87, by Moore.		
MANITOWOC.		
WILLIAMS HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 43 rooms; 5 outer doors; balconies in front. Est. 1867	20	10
Ordered two fire escapes. Complied. Insp. Oct. 28, '87, by Claymier.		
NORTHWESTERN HOUSE, 3-st. brick, 2-st. and 1-st. frame; 30 rooms; 10 outer doors; balcony on second floor; hand elevator. Est. 1866.	10	6
Ordered fire escape. Complied. Insp. Oct. 28, '87, by Claymier.		
MARINE EXCHANGE HOTEL, 3-st. frame; 10 rooms; 4 outer doors; outside stairway from second floor. Est. 1865. Insp. Feb. 8, '88, by Claymier.	6	1
WINDIATE HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 28 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1864.	10	5
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Feb. 8, '88, by Claymier. Complied.		
MANITOWOC COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM, 3-st. and basement, brick; 36 rooms; 2 outer doors; hand elevator. Est. 1894. 104 inmates, 8 servants.		
Ordered three fire escapes. In case of fire, the inmates would have a poor chance to get out, so I ordered three fire escapes—two for the male, and one on female department, the latter to be regular stairway fire escape. Insp. Feb. 7, '88, by Claymier. Complied.		

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
MARINETTE.		
DUNLAP HOUSE; 43 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1873..... Ordered fire escape on north side. Insp. Oct. 13, '87, by Claymier. Com- plied.	30	9
EXCHANGE HOTEL, 3-st. frame; 44 rooms; 8 outer doors. Est. 1866..... Ordered fire escape and doors to swing outward. Insp. June 23, '88, by Claymier.	25	5
LUMBERMEN'S BOARDING HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 40 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1857..... Ordered fire escape. No. of boarders in summer, 30; in winter 5. Insp. Oct. 14, '87, by Claymier. Complied.	2	
TREMONT HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 40 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1887. Insp. Oct. 14, '87, by Claymier.....	30	7
FOND DU LAC HOUSE, 2½-st. brick; 35 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1875..... Ordered fire escape in rear. Insp. Oct. 14, '87, by Claymier. Complied.	25	5
HAMILTON, MERRYMAN & CO'S LUMBER BOARDING HOUSE, 2-st. and attic frame; 48 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1865..... Attic not occupied. Insp. Oct. 14, '87, by Claymier.	25	4
LUDINGTON HOUSE, 3-st. brick and 1¼-st. frame; 27 rooms; 3 outer doors. Est. 1873..... Ordered fire escape. Complied. Insp. Oct. 15, '87, by Claymier.	12	3
MENOMINEE RIVER HOSPITAL, 2-st. frame; 17 rooms; 3 outer doors. Drs. Mann and Mariner. Average number of patients, 15; servants, 4.		
MARSHFIELD.		
THOMAS HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 34 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1887..... Ordered fire escape, and doors to swing outward. Insp. May 5, '88, by Claymier.	40	4
TREMONT HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 43 rooms; 9 outer doors; lower roof adjoining. Est. 1887..... Ordered fire escapes and doors to swing outward. Complied.	20	10
MAUSTON.		
MAUSTON HOUSE, 3-st. brick and frame; 26 rooms; 6 outer doors; balconies. Est. 1884..... Mansard roof, well provided with balconies; rear roof accessible from third floor. Insp. June 18, '88, by Moore.	9	4
MAZOMANIE.		
HUGGINS HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 16 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1872. Insp. Nov. 17, '87, by Moore.....	9	3
CARLISLE HOUSE, 2-st. brick; 16 rooms; 3 outer doors. Est. 1867. Insp. Nov. 16, '87, by Moore.....	19	4
MENASHA.		
NATIONAL HOTEL, 3-st. brick; 42 rooms; 8 outer doors; ropes in each room. Est. 1871..... Fire escape ordered. Insp. July 18, '87, by Moore.	10	6

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
MENKAUNEE.		
MENKAUNEE HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 12 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1884. Insp. Oct. 13, '87, by Claymier.....	10	8
MENOMONIE RIVER LUMBER CO'S BOARDING HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 91 rooms; 4 outer doors; M. Corry, Supt. Front and rear piazza and lower roof from second floor; third floor ladders. Est. 1872.....	65	9
Ordered two fire escapes. Complied. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Claymier.		
MENOMONIE.		
CENTRAL HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 29 rooms; 10 outer doors. Est. 1868. Insp. Sept. 21, '87, by Moore.....	20	4
MENOMONIE HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 23 rooms; 7 outer doors. Est. 1878. Insp. Sept. 21, '87, by Moore.....	12	3
HOTEL ROYAL, 3-st. brick; 39 rooms; 7 outer doors; hand elevator. Est. 1869.....	25	9
Ordered fire escape and printed directions, also guards around elevator Insp. Sept. 21, '87, by Moore.		
MENOMONIE OPERA HOUSE, 2-st. brick; opera house on second floor. Seating capacity, 800. Est. 1885. Insp. Sept. 21, '87, by Moore.		
MERRILL.		
LINCOLN HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 38 rooms; 7 outer doors. Est. 1879. Insp. May 1, '88, by Claymier.....	20	8
MERRILL HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 34 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1878. Insp. May 1, '88, by Claymier.....	30	8
MILWAUKEE.		
REPUBLICAN HOUSE, 4-st. brick; 126 rooms on three upper floors; 5 outer doors; good balconies to each story, but not connected by ladders. Main corridors on each floor lead to balconies; steam elevator; night watchman. Est. 1885.....	125	32
Ordered balconies connected, and rooms posted; machinery in laundry and fly-wheel in engine room to be fenced. There being several stand pipe and hose on each floor in rooms, for the purpose of fires and being unnoticeable to strangers, I suggested that they be marked to attract attention. Complied. Insp. July 1, '87, by Siebers.		
AXTELL HOUSE, 4-st. brick; 55 rooms on three upper floors; 4 outer doors; several balcony escapes on two sides of the building; night watchman. Est. 1873.....	40	17
Ordered printed directions to escapes posted in every room. Complied. One fault with this old style kind of structures is, that the balconies are only accessible from the corridors through certain rooms. In such cases, to get a brief and accurate statement of means of escape, means must be resorted of designating such places. Recommended red-globe lights placed at rooms leading to balconies. Recommendations complied with and red lights mentioned on directions to escapes. Insp. July 1, '87, by Siebers.		
METROPOLITAN HOTEL, 4-st. brick veneer; 61 rooms on three upper floors; 6 outer doors; two balcony escapes; night watchman.....	50	13
Ordered directions to fire escapes. Escapes shut off from corridors by rooms. Proprietors agreed to use red-globe lights as guide to room leading to escapes. Complied. Insp. July 8, '87, by Siebers.		

Report of Inspection—B—Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
LEIGH HOUSE , 4-st. brick; 44 rooms on three upper floors; 3 outer doors; night watchman. Est. 1870 Ordered balcony escape at fourth floor, also to post rooms. Complied. Virtually, there are three buildings connected, each building has two stairs on each floor; third floor windows give access to roof; stairs to ground. Insp. July 6, '87, by Siebers.	38	14
WINDSOR HOTEL , 4-st. brick; 40 rooms on three upper floors; 4 outer doors; balcony entire length of fourth floor in rear, connected at one end with lower floor; besides one more balcony in rear; two stairs from each floor; hyd. elevator; night watchman. Est. 1896 Ordered directions posted. Complied. Insp. July 6, '87, by Siebers.	25	20
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL , 4-st. brick; 40 rooms on three upper floors; 2 outer doors; balcony escapes on two sides of building; night watchman. Est. 1870. Ordered directions to fire escapes to be posted in rooms. The escapes lead from rooms. Hallways have placards directing to escapes. Insp. July 25, '87, by Siebers.	50	10
ST. CHARLES HOTEL , 5-st. and 4-st. brick; 86 rooms; 5 outer doors; 3 balcony escapes in rear, leading to roof of two-story addition, except one, which is not connected to roof by ladder same as others; hydraulic elevator and night watchman. Old establishment. Notice was served, August 1, as follows: "An escape in front of building. Balcony in rear to lead to roof; a balcony on third floor of four-story part to connect to ladder, and to post rooms." The escapes as put up would serve break-neck purposes only. Certainly no pains were taken to make them useful. Thus, the four-story part has only one balcony on fourth floor leading to roof of one-story addition by a ladder, and leaving third floor bare. The five-story part has a balcony on fifth and fourth floors connected, but not to roof of two-story addition. Front of building has a balcony on second story only. All access to escapes from interior is cut off by rooms. Insp. July 25, '87, by Siebers.	75	10
EUROPEAN HOTEL , 4-st. brick; 18 rooms, on three upper floors; 3 outer doors. Est. 1896 Ordered outward swinging doors and fire escape. Complied. Insp. June 28, '87, by Siebers.	8	5
RICKETSON HOUSE , 3-st. brick; 60 rooms on two upper floors; 4 outer doors; outside stairway from second floor. Old establishment. Ordered balcony escapes on two sides of building, and printed directions posted. Complied. Insp. July 2, '87, by Siebers.	12	10
DIME MUSEUM , (now Grand Ave. Theater), 4-st. brick; 3 outer doors; balcony escape in front of building and outside stairs from third floor. Insp. July 25, '87, by Siebers.		
KIRBY HOUSE , 5-st. and 4-st. brick; 110 rooms, on four upper floors; 13 outer doors; 1 night watchman; 2 balcony escapes—one in front and one on side. Est. 1847 Ordered balcony escape in rear to connect with a hall; also printed directions. Servants are located in rooms in rear of building. An escape badly needed for their protection, as the distance to either escape is too great. In case of fire, owing to location of stairs, escapes would be likely to be intercepted. The two escapes are well calculated—rooms leading to escapes being left vacant, with open doors. Insp. Aug. 25, '87, by Siebers.	100	45
PLANKINTON HOUSE , 5-st. brick and stone; 325 rooms on four upper floors; 5 outer doors; 5 hyd. elevators; 4 night watchmen. Est. 1867. Building fronts on Grand Avenue from West Water to Second Street. Office, dining room, billiard and barroom, etc., on ground floor. All except entrance ways to hotel, is arranged for stores, fronting on all sides. Laundry, store-room, bakery, etc., in basement. All upper floors have a spacious hallway running entire length of building, which is about 400 feet. Four branch hallways connect with main hallway of every floor. These all lead direct to fire escapes. All		

Report of Inspection—B—Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
hallways are lined on all sides with sleeping rooms. East end of main hallway also leads to fire escape. The escape ordered at "intersection," will also lead from main hallway, very near the center. Eighteen servants are located on fifth floor, and nine on second floor in hotel proper; the balance are housed in a separate 4-st. brick building, provided with two outside stairs. Part of old building has an arcade, opening through two floors. Between old and new building is a splendid court yard. Also one between wings of old building, though covering dining room. Building is the form of a W	250	198
Ordered two balcony escapes—one on new addition, connected with hallway at south end, the other at intersection where new and old buildings are joined. Also to change the two stand pipes into balcony escapes, and to post printed directions in all rooms. Building now has nine iron escapes. Insp. Aug. 27, '87, by Siebers. Complied.		
POLLWORTH HOUSE, 2½-st. brick; 17 rooms; 8 outer doors; balcony in front; lower roof in rear. Est. 1887.....	15	4
The building is used as a hotel and restaurant. Insp. Sept. 19, '87, by Claymier.		
DIX HOTEL, (now Thomas House), 3-st. and basement, brick; 30 rooms; 4 outer doors; balconies on all stories. Est. 1880.....	12	6
Ordered balconies connected. Insp. Jan. 22, '87, by Claymier. Complied.		
HOTEL EAGLE, 3-st. and basement, brick, and 1-st. frame; 27 rooms; 5 outer doors; one hand elevator. Est. 1886.	15	3
Ordered fire escape. The frame building is used as a lodge room. Insp. January 21, '87, by Claymier. Complied.		
LAKE HOUSE, 4-st. and 2-st. frame; 47 rooms; 8 outer doors. Est. 1848.	28	10
Ordered fire escape. Complied. Insp. Jan. 19, '87, by Claymier and Moore.		
WOLF'S HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick; 35 rooms; 5 outer doors; hand elevator; balconies. Est. 1870.	15	5
Ordered fire escapes and balconies connected. Insp. Jan. 22, '88, by Claymier.		
KAVANAUGH HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick veneer; 23 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1886.	25	7
Ordered fire escape, and doors to swing outward. Insp. Mar. 29, '88, by Claymier. Complied.		
FIRST AVENUE HOUSE, 3-st. and basement brick; 22 rooms; 6 outer doors; iron escape. Est. 1887.....	15	4
Ordered doors to swing outward. Insp. Mar. 29, '88, by Claymier. Complied.		
HOTEL SAXONIA, 3-st. and basement, brick; 15 rooms; 8 outer doors; outside stairway from third floor. Est. 1882. Insp. July 20, '88, by Claymier.....	6	3
NORTHWESTERN HOTEL, 3-st. basement and attic, frame; 56 rooms; 5 outer doors; lower roof adjoining; hand elevator. Est. 1854.....	26	4
Ordered fire escape. Insp. July 27, '88, by Claymier. Claymier.		
McLINDEN HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick; 45 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1880.....	20	3
Ordered fire escape. Insp. July 27, '88, by Complied.		
WM. HOLTZ' HOTEL, 3-st. and basement, brick; 21 rooms; 3 outer doors. Est. 1878	18	5
Ordered fire escape. Insp. July 27, '88, by Claymier. Complied.		
EAST SIDE EXCHANGE, 3-st. and basement, brick; 23 rooms; 4 outer doors; balconies. Est. 1888.....	20	3
Ordered balconies connected. Insp. July 27, '88, by Claymier.		

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.		Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
CHICAGO HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick; 14 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1864		15	3
Ordered fire escape. Plans ready for addition. Insp. July 26, '88, by Claymier.			
TREMONT HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick veneer; 32 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1884		15	2
Ordered fire escape. Insp. July 26, '88, by Claymier.			
GRAND AVENUE HOTEL, 4-st. and basement, brick; 78 rooms; 6 outer doors; two platform and one movable escapes; hand elevator. Est. 1890.		90	26
Ordered directions to fire escapes, and time-piece for watchman. Insp. Sept. 12, '88, by Claymier.			
CONCORDIA COLLEGE, 3-st. frame; 3 outer doors; 3-st. brick; 2 outer doors; third floors, dormitories in both buildings; 2d floors, class rooms, as also lower rooms. Lutheran Institute. Brick building has two balconies; frame one balcony escape. It is a boarding school; 90 sleep in brick, and 45 in frame building. It was built several years ago. Within a year it will be reconstructed. Means of escape apparently sufficient. Accommodations are limited for the number of scholars. Insp. June 13, '87, by Siebers			
MARQUETTE COLLEGE, 3-st. brick; two upper floors, class rooms; ground floor, lecture room, etc. Catholic Institute. No lodgers, except professors, of whom there are 17, who room on second floor. It is arranged with the utmost precaution against emergencies. Spacious halls entire length of building; two large stairs from each floor. Insp. June 13, '87, by Siebers.			
LUTHERAN SEMINARY, 3-st. frame; 1 outer door; class rooms and dormitory on upper floors; kitchen and dining room below. Lutheran Institute.			
Ordered fire escape. Complied. Entire structure is bad; not calculated for such purpose, as it was a dance hall originally. Sixteen persons sleep above with very poor exit. Total number of lodgers, 35. Insp. June 15, '87, by Siebers.			
MARKHAM ACADEMY, 2-st. brick; class and office rooms. There are about 70 day-scholars. No lodgers. Insp. June 15, '87, by Siebers.			
GERMAN AND ENGLISH ACADEMY, 3-st. brick; 2 outer doors; gymnasium on third, class rooms on second and ground floors. It is a day school. No lodgers. There are two buildings; but one is used for kindergarten only, on ground floor. Insp. June 16, '87, by Siebers.			
SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, 4-st. brick; has a rotunda; stores on ground floor; second and third floors, offices. Has 4 stairs from fourth to third floor; same to second; and two open on street. Average about 100 scholars. Evening classes in winter about 50. Upper floors almost entirely class rooms. No lodgers. Insp. June 16, '87, by Siebers.			
MILWAUKEE COLLEGE, 2-st. and 3-st. brick; two escapes, both accessible from main hall: one in front, one in rear of building. Servants' rooms in the garrett. Only four of the servants sleep in the building. The utmost care and precaution is visible throughout the entire building. Servants have access to escapes from dormer windows. About 40 lodgers during session: dormitory on third floor. Insp. June 18, '87, by Siebers.			
PASSAVANT HOSPITAL, 3-st. attic and basement, brick; 1-st. brick; 1-st. frame; 39 rooms; 5 outer doors. Sleeping rooms on first floor; sleeping rooms, bath rooms, chapel and sick wards on second and third; sleeping rooms and ventilating room in attic; sleeping rooms, dining room and kitchen in basement. Average patients, 56; servants, 7. Two hand elevators. Two fire escapes connected on all floors. Servants' rooms in basement and attic. The one-story brick part is occupied as engine and boiler room and laundry. The one-story frame is occupied as sleeping room by some of the male servants. Nine nurses are employed. This is one of a series of eight hospitals established by Dr. Passavant at various points in the United States. Est. 1884.			
Ordered platform on one of the fire escapes. Complied. Insp. Feb. 2, '88, by Claymier.			

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
<p>PIO NONO COLLEGE, St. Francis, 4-st. brick; dormitories on fourth floor; dormitories and class rooms on third; offices on second. Servants' room in separate building; 80 scholars. Basement is above ground.</p> <p>Escape ordered. Insp. June 21, '87, by Siebers. Complied.</p>		
<p>ST. FRANCIS SEMINARY, 5-st. brick; dormitories on fourth and fifth floors; chapel, class rooms, etc., on lower; 3 balcony escapes; 250 scholars. Old establishment.</p> <p>Ordered fire escape. Insp. June 21, '87, by Siebers. Complied.</p>		
<p>CONVENT NOTRE DAME AND ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE; 3-st. basement and attic, brick; 97 rooms; 18 outer doors; 3 iron escapes; one outside escape from attic. 250 Sisters, 40 boarding scholars.</p> <p>A three-story addition was commenced in 1887, not finished at time of inspection. The plat comprises a square block. The outside fire escape is on the north side of the building and has balconies connected. Main entrance on Jefferson street, this part being called St. Mary's Institute. The two winding stairways are on the three-story part, and lead from third floor, this part fronting on Knapp street. The part fronting on Milwaukee street is only two stories high in the rear. Insp. Apr. 17, '83, by Claymier.</p>		
<p>ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, 3-st and 2-st. with basement and attic, brick; 34 rooms; 3 outer doors. Catholic institution. Est. 1853.</p> <p>Ordered fire escape. Average number of patients, 40 male, 30 female. The first and second floors of main building are occupied as male, third and fourth floors as female department. One 2-st. wing is used on first floor as marine department, second floor as chapel. The other wing is used as laundry on both floors. Insp. July 7, '87, by Siebers. Re-insp. Apr. 20, '88, by Claymier. Complied.</p>		
<p>ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM, 3-st. basement and attic, brick and frame; 22 rooms; 4 outer doors; iron fire escape. Catholic institution. Est. 1878.</p> <p>Frame part has three rooms on each floor. Attic not occupied. Average number of inmates, 45, including five Sisters; ten servants. Insp. Apr. 23, '88, by Claymier.</p>		
<p>WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, four buildings, three 2-st. basement and attic, brick; one 4-st. frame; total number of rooms, 106. Average number of inmates, 205; officers and matrons, 21. Est. 1878.</p> <p>Ordered three fire escapes. Insp. Apr. 23, '88, by Claymier. Complied.</p>		
<p>ST. ROSE ORPHAN ASYLUM; 3-st. and basement, and 2-st. basement and attic, both brick; 22 rooms; 7 outer doors; one fire escape. Average number of inmates, 110, including 9 Sisters.</p> <p>The three-story part was established in 1861, the 2-st. addition in 1887. Ordered fire escape on 3-st. building. Insp. Aug. 23, '88, by Claymier.</p>		
<p>HOME OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, city limits; 3-st. and basement brick; 41 rooms; 7 outer doors; two movable fire escapes; 180 inmates; 25 Sisters. Est. 1879. Insp. July 25, '88, by Claymier.</p>		
<p>HOME FOR THE AGED, 4-st. and basement, brick; 31 rooms; 7 outer doors; two iron balcony escapes. Est. 1885.</p> <p>Conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. 165 inmates; 15 Sisters. Ordered one fire escape and doors to swing outward. Insp. Sept. 11, '88, by Claymier.</p>		
<p>HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, 3-st. frame; 25 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1870.</p> <p>Ordered fire escape. 10 inmates; two servants. Insp. Sept. 11, '88, by Claymier.</p>		
MILTON.		
<p>MORGAN HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 26 rooms; 8 outer doors. Est. 1872.</p> <p>This hotel is a railroad eating house, at junction of C. & N. W. R. R. and C. & M. & St. P. R. R. Insp. June 24, '87, by Moore.</p>	6	8

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
GOODRICH HOUSE, 2-st. grout; 14 rooms; 7 outer doors. Has been established nearly 40 years. Insp. June 24, '87, by Moore.....	2	1
MILTON COLLEGE, 3-st. brick; 180 students. There are two dormitories—each two-story and basement. Insp. June 27, '87, by Moore.		
<i>MINERAL POINT.</i>		
UNITED STATES HOTEL, 3-st. stone; 38 rooms, 7 outer doors, lower roof from third floor. Est. 1855. Insp. November 10, '87, by Moore.....	12	5
GLOBE HOTEL, 2-st. brick; 29 rooms; 9 outer doors. Insp. Nov. 10, '87, by Moore.....	10	2
<i>MONROE.</i>		
MONROE HOUSE, 2-st. and basement frame; 20 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1867. Insp. Nov. 8, '87, by Moore.....	20	3
LUDLOW HOUSE, 4-st. and basement, brick; 50 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1884. Ordered fire escape, and printed directions to same. Complied. Insp. Nov. 8, '87, by Moore.	20	13
GREEN COUNTY HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 25 rooms; 9 outer doors. Insp. Nov. 15, '87, by Moore.....	12	4
GREEN COUNTY POOR HOUSE, 2-st. and basement, brick. Paupers, 49; insane, 26. A new two-story brick building for dining and sewing departments is being erected. Old building is heated by hot air; both old and new will be heated by steam. Insp. Nov. 8 '87, by Moore.		
<i>MONTELLO.</i>		
AMERICAN HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 17 rooms; 5 outer doors; balcony. Insp. Feb. 17, '88, by Moore.....	4	2
FOUNTAIN HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 23 rooms; 6 outer doors; balconies. Insp. Feb. 18, '88, by Moore.....	4	2
PERKINS HOUSE, 2-st. brick; 16 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1882. Insp. Feb. 16, '88, by Moore.....	5	2
<i>NECEDAH.</i>		
BENTLEY HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 13 rooms; 6 outer doors; balcony. Insp. June 18, '88, by Moore.....	7	3
CENTRAL HOUSE, 2-st. and basement, frame; 15 rooms; 5 outer doors. Insp. June 18, '88, by Moore.....	6	3
<i>NEENAH.</i>		
NEENAH HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 19 rooms; 9 outer doors. Est. 1872.....	12	3
There being two flights of stairs from third floor and only four rooms, besides roof in rear, did not deem additional means of escape necessary. Insp. July 18, '87, by Moore.		2
RUSSELL HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 65 rooms; 9 outer doors; hand elevator. Est. 1884.....	30	11
Ordered fire escape and printed directions. Complied. Insp. July 18, '87, by Moore.		

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
<i>NEILLSVILLE.</i>		
THE O'NEILL HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 43 rooms; 9 outer doors; balcony on second floor. Est. 1871.....	35	10
Ordered fire escape. Insp. May 14, '88, by Claymier.		
<i>NEW LONDON.</i>		
ANGIER HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 29 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1866.....	12	6
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Feb. 13, '88, by Moore. Remodeling.		
WOLF RIVER HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 14 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1858. Insp. Feb. 13, '88, by Moore.....	6	2
<i>NEW RICHMOND.</i>		
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 3-st. frame; 17 rooms; 8 outer doors; outside stairs in rear. Est. 1870.....	15	3
Ordered directions, and means of escape repaired. Insp. Sept. 16, '87, by Moore.		
NICOLLET HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick; 42 rooms; 10 outer doors.....		
In process of construction. Ordered fire escapes and printed directions; and doors to swing outward. Insp. Sept. 16, '87, by Moore.		
<i>OCONOMOWOC.</i>		
DRAPER HALL, 2-st. brick and frame; 61 rooms; 16 outer doors; balconies on three sides. Insp. Apr. 6, '88, by Moore.....	200	20
Summer hotel. Some of guests rent rooms in private houses.		
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, 2-st. and 3-st. brick; 17 rooms; 7 outer doors; balconies and ladders; lower roof adjoining. Est. 1887. Insp. Apr. 6, '88, by Moore..	15	3
JONES HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick; 41 rooms; 13 outer doors; balconies in front. Est. 1887.....	15	15
Ordered balconies connected by ladders; and doors to swing outward. Insp. Apr. 6, '88, by Moore. Complied.		
TOWNSEND HOTEL, 3-st. brick; iron balconies connected with ladders. Closed at time of inspection. Insp. Apr. 6, '88, by Moore.		
RAILROAD HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 13 rooms; 6 outer doors; balcony. Insp. Apr. 6, '88, by Moore	5	2
WILLIAM TELL HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 12 rooms; 7 outer doors; balcony. Insp. Apr. 7, '88, by Moore	6	3
[NOTE—Around Oconomowoc, Nashotah and Okauchee, are several summer hotels and boarding houses. They were closed at time of inspection.]		
<i>OCONTO.</i>		
HOLT & BALCOMB LUMBER CO'S BOARDING HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 47 rooms; 7 outer doors. Est. 1869.....	45	3
Third floor not occupied. Insp. Oct. 20, '87, by Claymier.		
OCONTO LUMBER CO'S BOARDING HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 41 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1871.....	20	3
Ordered fire escape. Complied. Insp. Oct. 20, '87, by Claymier.		

Report of Inspection—B—Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
RICHARD HOUSE , 3-st. frame; 23 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1875..... Ordered fire escape. Complied. Insp. Oct. 20, '87, by Claymier.	15	1
<i>OMRO.</i>		
JONES HOUSE , 2-st. brick; 15 rooms; 3 outer doors. Est. 1884. Insp. Feb. 11, '88, by Moore	4	2
NORTHWESTERN HOUSE , 3-st. brick; 30 rooms; 7 outer doors. Est. 1876 Hall and reception room on third floor. Insp. Feb 11, '88, by Moore.	10	3
<i>ONALASKA.</i>		
ONALASKA HOUSE , 2-st. frame; 22 rooms; 7 outer doors. Insp. Oct. 12, '87, by Moore	20	3
<i>OSHKOSH.</i>		
NATIONAL HOTEL , 2-st. and 3-st. brick; 49 rooms; 7 outer doors..... Ordered fire escape and printed directions. Insp. July 18, '87, by Moore.		6
REVERE HOUSE , 3-st. brick; 36 rooms; 11 outer doors; fire escape on front and rear, and ropes in all rooms. Est. 1880..... Ordered directions. Complied. Insp. July 16, '87, by Moore.	45	26
SEYMOUR HOUSE , 3-st. frame; 77 rooms; 14 outer doors; balconies on one side, iron escape on the other. Est. 1882. Insp. July 16, '87, by Moore.....	9	3
TREMONT HOUSE , 3-st. brick; 57 rooms; 10 outer doors. Est. 1876..... Ordered fire escape and printed directions. Complied. Insp. July 16, '87, by Moore.	30	20
<i>PALMYRA.</i>		
COMMERCIAL HOUSE , 2-st. brick; 21 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1873. Insp. Mar. 28, '88, by Moore	10	4
FISH HOUSE , 2-st. brick; 29 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1884. Insp. Mar. 28, '88, by Moore	12	4
PALMYRA SPRINGS HOTEL , 2-st. and 4-st. brick; 61 rooms; 8 outer doors; balconies. Est. 1874..... Summer hotel. Ordered escape to connect from fourth story roof to ground. Complied. Insp. Mar. 28, '88, by Moore.		
<i>PESHTIGO.</i>		
DUKET HOUSE , 3-st. frame; 35 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1885..... Ordered fire escape. Complied. Insp. Oct. 18, '87, by Claymier.	20	4
ARTHUR'S HOTEL , 3-st. frame; 30 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1885..... Ordered fire escape. Complied. Insp. Oct. 18, '87, by Claymier.	15	2
CHOLETTE HOUSE , 3-st. brick veneer; 35 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1885.... Ordered fire escape. Complied. Insp. Oct. 18, '87, by Claymier.	25	5
PESHTIGO COMPANY HOUSE , 3-st. frame; 54 rooms; 7 outer doors. Est. 1873..... Ordered fire escape. Complied. Insp. Oct. 18, '87, by Claymier.	15	3

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
PESHTIGO LUMBER CO'S BOARDING HOUSE , 3-st. frame; 80 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1868..... Ordered two fire escapes. Complied. Average number boarders in summer, 140; in winter none. Insp. Oct. 18, '87, by Claymlier.	140	9
<i>PEWAUKEE.</i>		
LAKESIDE HOTEL ; summer hotel, average number guests, 400. Lakeside is a village by itself. The hotel consists of several frame cottages, very nicely situated on Lake Pewaukee. Closed at time of visit. Insp. Apr. 6, '88, by Moore		
OAKTON SPRINGS HOTEL , 2-st. and basement frame. Summer resort. Closed at time of visit. Am told hotel accomodates about 100 guests. Insp. Apr. 6, '88, by Moore.		
PARSONS HOUSE , 2-st. frame; 13 rooms; 5 outer doors; outside stairs. Est. 1890. Insp. Apr. 6, '88, by Moore.....	4	3
<i>PHILLIPS.</i>		
STATE PARK HOTEL , 3-st. and basement, frame; 28 rooms; 9 outer doors; balcony. Est. 1881..... Ordered fire escape. Insp. May 8, '88, by Moore. Complied.	30	4
<i>PLATTEVILLE.</i>		
GATES HOUSE , 2-st. and basement, brick; 28 rooms; 10 outer doors; balcony in front. Est. 1873. Insp. Nov. 11, '87, by Moore.....	15	6
PARK HOTEL , 2-st. brick; 23 rooms; 7 outer doors; balcony in front. Est. 1873. Insp. Nov. 11, '87, by Moore.....	10	4
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL , 3-st. stone; 5 outer doors; means of escape: one stair from third floor; two from second; third floor is used only as recitation rooms, and not for more than 30 pupils at one time; 300 students. Insp. Nov. 11, '87, by Moore.		
<i>PLYMOUTH.</i>		
COMMERCIAL HOTEL , 2-st. and attic, frame; 17 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1884. Insp. Feb. 6, '88, by Claymlier.....	8	3
PLYMOUTH HOUSE , 3-st. frame and stone; 17 rooms; 6 outer doors; lower roof adjoining third floor. Est. 1878..... Only two stories high in rear. Insp. Feb. 16, '88, by Claymlier.	8	3
<i>PORTAGE.</i>		
THE CORNING , 3-st. brick; 37 rooms; 10 outer doors. Est. 1877 Ordered fire escape. Insp. Nov. 29, '87, by Moore. Complied.	25	13
EMDER HOUSE , 2-st. and 3-st. brick; 33 rooms; 15 outer doors. Est. 1870..... A bridge connects the second story of the Emden House and another building containing rooms in second story, which are rented to the hotel. Consider both buildings perfectly safe. Insp. Nov. 29, '87, by Moore.	35	7
FOX HOUSE , 2-st. basement and attic, brick; 27 rooms; 8 outer doors; 3 iron ladders. Est. 1861. Insp. Nov. 29, '87, by Moore.....	10	10
<i>PORT WASHINGTON.</i>		
UNION HOUSE , 2-st. and attic, brick; 23 rooms; 6 outer doors; balcony from second floor. Est. 1853. Insp. Feb. 17, '88, by Claymlier.....	10	3

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
<i>PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.</i>		
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 2-st. and basement, brick; 29 rooms; 10 outer doors; second-story roof on two sides easy of access from third story. Est. 1870. Insp. Oct. 13, '87, by Moore.....	10	3
DOUSMAN HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, brick; 53 rooms; 16 outer doors; ropes. Est. 1865.....	23	17
Ordered fire escapes and printed directions. Complied. Insp. Oct. 13, '87, by Moore.		
TREMONT HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 21 rooms; 6 outer doors. Insp. Oct. 13, '87, by Moore.....	10	2
SACRED HEART COLLEGE, 3-st. brick and 3-st. frame; 3 balconies and ladders on frame building. Est. 1880. 110 students.		
Ordered rails around balconies and fire escapes on brick building. Complied. Brick building is a school house and dormitory. Frame building is a chapel, work and class rooms. Insp. Oct. 13, '87, by Moore.		
ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE, 1-st., 2-st. and 3-st. brick. Sisters of Notre Dame, managers. 60 students. Iron stairways outside. One-story building is chapel; two-story, dormitory, and three-story, school building. Est. 1886. Insp. Oct. 13, '87, by Moore.		
<i>PRINCETON.</i>		
AMERICAN HOUSE, 2-st. brick; 31 rooms; 9 outer doors. Est. 1886. Insp. Feb. 9, '88, by Moore.....	20	4
CITY HOTEL, 2-st. brick; 26 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1881. Insp. Feb 9, '88, by Moore.....	10	2
<i>RACINE.</i>		
ASBY HOUSE, 2-st. brick; 17 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1878. Insp. Dec. 13, '87, by Moore.....	8	2
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 3-st. brick; 15 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1882.....	6	2
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Dec. 13, '87, by Moore.		
HOSMER HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 31 rooms; 9 outer doors. Est. 1884.....	12	3
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Dec. 13, '87, by Moore.		
MERCHANT'S HOTEL, 4-st. brick; 51 rooms; 10 outer doors; 2 iron escapes. Est. 1860. Insp. Dec. 13, '87, by Moore.....	25	18
<i>REEDSBURG.</i>		
PORTER HOUSE, 3-st. and basement, frame; 21 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1887.....	30	4
Can walk out of third-story windows on to second-story roof to ground—the house being built against a hill. Insp. Oct. 5, '87.		
CENTRAL HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 24 rooms; 8 outer doors. Insp. Oct. 5, '87, by Moore.....	10	5
<i>RICE LAKE.</i>		
DEERY HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 31 rooms; 6 outer doors; outside stairs in rear. Est. 1875. Insp. Sept. 15, '87, by Moore.....	15	3

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
RIPON.		
MAPES HOUSE, 4-st. stone; 51 rooms; 7 outer doors; balconies. Est. 1862.....	12	11
Ordered balconies connected. Insp. Jan. 27, '88, by Moore. Complied.		
WOOD'S HOTEL, 3-st. and 4-st. and basement, brick; 58 rooms; 11 outer doors; balconies in front and three flights of stairs on each of three floors. Est. 1872.	16	10
Ordered balconies connected with ladders. House is particularly safe, standing alone as it does, and with the number of stairs it has. Insp. Jan. 27, '88, by Moore. Complied.		
LUHM'S HOTEL, 2-st. brick veneer; 17 rooms; 6 outer doors; balcony in front. Insp. Feb. 10, '88, by Moore.....	8	8
RIPON COLLEGE, five buildings—two 3-st. and basement, stone; one 3-st. stone and brick; one 3-st. brick, mansard roof; 1-st. frame observatory and laboratory.		
Ordered fire escape on dormitories. Insp. Jan. 31, '88, by Moore.		
RIVER FALLS.		
GLADSTONE HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 43 rooms; 8 outer doors. Est. 1886.....	12	2
Ordered fire escape, printed directions and outward-swinging doors. A fire took place a few days before I reached here, in a hotel adjoining this one, and owned by the same man, in which the girl employed lost her cloth- ing and \$90, and had a "close call" for her life. Hotel was two-story frame. Insp. Sept. 19, '87, by Moore.		
SAUK CITY.		
UNITED STATES HOTEL, 2-st. and basement, brick; 19 rooms; 5 outer doors; balcony in front. Est. 1857. Insp. Nov. 17, '87, by Moore.....	10	2
SHAWANO.		
JENNINGS HOUSE, 2½-st. frame; 19 rooms; 8 outer doors. Est. 1887.....	15	8
Ordered escape to connect with veranda on second floor. Complied. Insp. Nov. 16, '87, by Claymier.		
SHEBOYGAN.		
GRAND HOTEL, 1-st., 2-st. and 3-st. brick and frame; 56 rooms; 10 outer doors.	12	9
Ordered fire escape, and doors to swing outward. The three-story part was built in 1887. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Claymier.		
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM, 2-st. basement and attic, brick; 10 rooms; 6 outer doors; attic not occupied. Hand elevator. Est. 1882. Inmates, 88; male, 54; females, 29. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Claymier.		
SHEBOYGAN FALLS.		
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 3-st. frame; 25 rooms; 6 outer doors; balconies on all floors. Est. 1882.....	10	3
Ordered balconies connected. Insp. Feb. 15, '88, by Claymier. Complied.		
SHULLSBURG.		
BREWSTER HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 23 rooms; 9 outer doors. Est. 1886.....	12	5
Ordered fire escape and outward-swinging doors. Insp. Nov. 7, '87, by Moore. Complied.		

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
CITY HOTEL, 2-st. frame; 23 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1853. Insp. Nov. 9, '87, Moore.....	10	4
<i>SPARTA.</i>		
AMERICAN HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 14 rooms; 6 outer doors. Insp. Oct. 7, '87, by Moore.....	17	3
IDA HOUSE, 2-st. brick; 34 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1886. Insp. Oct. 7, '87, by Moore.....	25	7
WARREN HOUSE, 2-st. and 3-st. basement, brick; 54 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1876.....	15	10
Rooms on third floor are in turrets and not occupied. Insp. Oct. 7, '87, by Moore.		
STATE SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN. Will notify State Board of Supervision to look out for escapes and outward-swinging doors. These seven buildings are all brick, three of them are two-story attic and basement, cottage style; the other three are three-story and basement. The buildings are calculated to accommodate 150 children — present number, 95. The seventh building is engine room and laundry. Each building stands separate. Only one of the buildings has doors swinging outward. Insp. Oct. 7, '87, by Moore.		
<i>STEVENS POINT.</i>		
COMMERCIAL HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 47 rooms; 10 outer doors. Est. 1887 Ordered fire escape and doors to swing outward. Insp. Feb. 16, '88, by Moore. Complied.	20	6
CURRAN HOUSE, 2-st. and 3-st. and basement, frame; 44 rooms; 8 outer doors. Est. 1873.....	20	7
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Feb. 16, '88, by Moore. Complied.		
JACOBS HOUSE, 2-st. and 3-st. frame; 53 rooms; 10 outer doors. Est. 1875.....	25	6
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Feb. 16, '88, by Moore.		
MANSION HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 25 rooms; 6 outer doors. Insp. Feb. 16, '88, by Moore.....	10	6
ST. JAMES HOTEL, 3-st. frame; 38 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1883.....	20	15
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Feb. 16, '88, by Moore.		
<i>STOUGHTON.</i>		
COMMERCIAL HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 14 rooms; 5 outer doors. Insp. Apr. 13, '88, by Moore.....	8	2
HUTSON HOUSE, 2-st. and 3-st. brick and frame; 32 rooms; 9 outer doors; bal- conies; lower roof adjoining. Insp. Apr. 13, '88, by Moore.....	18	5
REVERE HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 14 rooms; 4 outer doors; balcony. Est. 1880. Insp. Apr. 13, '88, by Moore.....	10	2
<i>SUPERIOR AND WEST SUPERIOR.</i>		
EDWARDS & McCULLOCK'S PUBLIC HALL, 2-st. brick veneer in front, frame in rear; stores on first floor; offices, living rooms and public hall on second. Est. 1887.		
Ordered outward swinging doors. Insp. Sept. 13, '87, by Moore. Complied.		

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
HOTEL TOWER , 3-st. and basement, brick veneer; 38 rooms; 9 outer doors; iron escape in rear. Est. 1884.....	40	14
Ordered printed directions. Complied. Insp. Sept. 13, '87, by Moore.		
GRAND UNION HOTEL , 3-st. frame; 31 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1887.....	30	4
Ordered fire escape, outward swinging doors and printed directions. Complied. Insp. Sept. 12, '87, by Moore.		
TREMONT HOUSE , 3-st. frame; 52 rooms; 8 outer doors; two iron escapes.....		3
Ordered outward swinging doors. Complied. Hotel just finished and will be opened Sept. 14, '87. Insp. Sept. 12, '87, by Moore.		
WEST SUPERIOR HOUSE , 3-st. frame; 22 rooms; 4 outer doors; four iron escapes; office, dining-room and kitchen on first floor; sleeping-rooms on second and third. Est. 1884.....	40	4
Boarding house. Insp. Sept. 12, '87, by Moore.		
AMERICAN HOUSE , 2-st. frame; 25 rooms; 8 outer doors. Est. 1884. Insp. Sept. 12, '87, by Moore.....	15	2
[NOTE.— Destroyed by fire Sept. 2, '88, at 2 o'clock A. M. Three lives lost.]		
TOMAH.		
DODGE HOUSE , 2-st. brick veneer; 22 rooms; 8 outer doors. Insp. June 16, '88, by Moore.....	8	5
SHERMAN HOUSE , 2-st. frame; 31 rooms; 9 outer doors; balconies in front. Est. 1860. Insp. June 16, '88, by Moore.....	15	6
EMPIRE HOUSE , 2-st. frame; 11 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1880. Insp. June 16, '88, by Moore.....	3	1
WASHBURN.		
MOTEL WASHBURN , 2-st. and attic, frame; 36 rooms; 5 outer doors; balconies on second floor. Est. 1883.....	20	8
Ordered fire escape. Insp. June 19, '88, by Claymlier.		
SWAIN HOUSE , 2-st. and attic, frame; 27 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1884. Insp. June 19, '88, by Claymlier.....	25	7
WATERLOO.		
BADGER STATE HOUSE , 2-st. frame; 16 rooms; 5 outer doors; balconies. Insp. April 7, '88, by Moore.....	10	3
WATERTOWN.		
AMERICAN HOUSE , 3-st. and 2-st. frame; 35 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1887. Ordered fire escape. Used principally as a boarding house. Insp. Dec. 1, '87, by Moore. Complied.	10	2
COMMERCIAL HOUSE , 3-st. brick; 34 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1876.....	20	8
Ordered fire escape. Complied. Insp. Dec. 2, '87, by Moore.		
TREMONT HOUSE , 3-st. and basement, frame; 36 rooms; 7 outer doors. Est. 1887.....	12	10
Ordered fire escape. Complied. Insp. Dec. 1, '87, by Moore.		
WATERTOWN JUNCTION HOUSE , 3-st. brick; 39 rooms; 6 outer doors; two iron ladders.....	12	13
Ordered printed directions. Complied. Used principally as railroad eating house. Insp. Dec. 1, '87, by Moore.		

Report of Inspection—B—Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
<i>WAUKESHA.</i>		
AMERICAN HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 31 rooms; 5 outer doors; lower roof adjoining. Est. 1873. Insp. Mar. 20, '88, by Claymlier.....	15	10
ARLINGTON HOUSE, 2-st. basement and attic, frame; 36 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1884.....	45	15
Summer hotel. Ordered fire escape. Insp. Mar. 19, '88, by Claymlier. Complied.		
CAMBRIAN HOUSE, 2-st. and attic, brick. 31 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1879. Ordered fire escape. Insp. Mar. 21, '88, by Claymlier. Complied.	10	1
EXCHANGE HOTEL, 3-st. and 2-st. stone and frame; 33 rooms; 7 outer doors. Est. 1884.....	30	6
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Mar. 20, '88, by Claymlier.		
FOX RIVER HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 31 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1884.....	18	3
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Mar. 21, '88, by Claymlier. Complied.		
HADFIELD HOUSE, 2-st. basement and attic, frame; 27 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1884.....	45	7
Summer hotel. Ordered fire escape. Insp. Mar. 20, '88, by Claymlier. Complied.		
HICKORY GROVE HOUSE, 2-st. basement and attic, frame; 21 rooms; 4 outer doors. Est. 1887.....	16	3
Ordered fire escape and doors to swing outward. Insp. Mar. 20, '88, by Claymlier.		
HIGH PARK HOTEL, 2-st. and attic, frame; 43 rooms; 4 outer doors; two iron escapes. Est. 1886.		
Summer hotel. Ordered doors to swing outward. Closed at time of inspection. Insp. Mar. 21, '88, by Claymlier.		
NATIONAL HOTEL, 3-st. stone and brick; 42 rooms; 8 outer doors; fire escape. Est. 1870. Insp. Mar. 20, '88, by Claymlier.....	46	8
PARK HOTEL, 2-st. basement and attic, frame; 20 rooms; 5 outer doors; balconies on second floor. Est. 1874.....	35	8
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Mar. 20, '88, by Claymlier. Complied.		
PARK VIEW HOTEL, 2-st. basement and attic, frame; 33 rooms; 5 outer doors. Summer hotel. Ordered fire escape. Insp. Mar. 21, '88, by Claymlier. Complied.	45	16
SPRING CITY HOTEL, 3-st. and basement, frame; 81 rooms; 5 outer doors; two fire escapes and balconies; hand elevator. Est. 1887.....	45	13
Ordered platform on escapes; directions to same posted in rooms, and watchman with recording watch. Insp. Mar. 21, '88, by Claymlier. Complied.		
THE FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE, 2-st. basement and attic, brick and stone, and 3-st. and basement, brick veneer; 305 rooms; 9 outer doors; balconies on two floors. Est. 1874.....	400	153
Summer hotel. Ordered four fire escapes; balconies connected; directions posted in rooms, and recording watch for watchman. Servants' quarters in basement of separate building. Insp. March 19, '88, by Claymlier. Complied.		
WHITE ROCK AVENUE HOUSE, 2-st. and attic, frame; 25 rooms, 6 outer doors; balconies on second floor. Est. 1886.....	20	3
Ordered fire escapes and doors to swing outward. Insp. March 20, '88, by Claymlier. Complied.		

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
WISCONSIN CENTRAL HOUSE , 2-st. and attic, frame; 33 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1886.....	28	6
Ordered fire escapes and doors to swing outward. Insp. March 20, '88, by Claymier.		
WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS , 3-st. stone. Main building contains superintendent's rooms, office, reception, dining, and school-rooms, and kitchen. Factory and nine "family" buildings, having school and sleeping rooms in each. Dormitories in top stories. The industries taught are knitting, boot and shoe making, tailoring and farming. Present number of inmates, 360. Employees, 40. Engine, 15 horse-power. Ordered fire escape on factory building. Insp. Mar. 19, '88, by Claymier. Complied.		
WAUPACA.		
CURRAN HOUSE , 2-st brick; 24 rooms; 5 outer doors. Est. 1886. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Moore.....	6	5
VOSEBURG HOUSE , 3-st. brick; 37 rooms; 7 outer doors. Est. 1872.....	10	6
Ordered fire escape. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Moore.		
WAUPUN.		
BRUNSWICK HOTEL , 2-st. frame; 15 rooms; 5 outer doors. Insp. Jan. 30, '88, by Moore.....	13	2
CITY HOTEL , 2-st. frame; 31 rooms; 6 outer doors; balcony. Est. 1853. Insp. Jan. 30, '87, by Moore.....	15	4
WAUSAU.		
DELMONICO HOTEL , 3-st. and basement, brick; 27 rooms; 5 outer doors; balconies on second and third floors; hand elevator. Est. 1896.....	30	8
Ordered balconies connected, and doors to swing outward. Insp. May 4, '88, by Claymier.		
NORTHERN HOTEL , 2-st. basement and attic, brick veneer; 45 rooms; 6 outer doors. Est. 1883.....	16	8
Ordered fire escape. Insp. May 4, '88, by Claymier.		
THE ARLINGTON , 3-st. and basement, brick veneer; 39 rooms; 5 outer doors; lower roof adjoining. Est. 1884.....	10	10
Ordered fire escape. Insp. May 4, '88, by Claymier. Complied.		
THE MOORE , 3-st. and basement, brick veneer; 42 rooms; 7 outer doors; two fire escapes reaching to balconies on second floor; without platforms on third. Est. 1891.....	15	12
Ordered platforms, and fire escapes at third floor. Insp. May 4, '88, by Claymier. Complied.		
WAUWATOSA.		
MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOSPITAL . A, 3-st. brick; B, 2-st. brick; C, 2-st. brick; D, 2-st. frame; E, 1-st. brick; 81 rooms; 7 outer doors. A, office and reception room on first floor; 6 rooms occupied by supt. and family on second; 6 rooms occupied by assistant supt. and family on third; B, employees' sleeping rooms, females on second, males on first floors; C, inmates' sleeping rooms, females on first, males on second floors; D, female inmates' sleeping rooms; E, "baby ward," 16 rooms and boiler and engine rooms. Means of escape: outside stairway on B, C and D; one stairway on each floor of A. Servants' rooms on first and second floors. Two engines, 15 and 35 horse power, respectively. Engine room rear of D. One 300 dynamo. Est. 1877. Average number of inmates, 124; servants, 24. Insp. Oct. 7, '87, by Claymier.		

Report of Inspection — B — Continued.

NAME OF HOTEL OR INSTITUTION.	Average daily No. guests.	No. servants.
MILWAUKEE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. A, 3-st. and attic, brick; B, 3-st. brick; C, 3-st. brick; D, 1-st. brick; 230 rooms; 15 outer doors. A, basement, dining room and kitchen; office, parlor, laundry and sleeping rooms on first floor; parlor, dance hall and sleeping rooms on second; parlor and sleeping rooms on third; parlor and sleeping rooms on fourth; B and C, sleeping rooms on all floors; D, boiler and engine rooms. Means of escape: A, 4 escapes connected on all floors; B and C, 2 escapes on each connected on all floors. Ordered platform on two escapes. Complied. Servants' rooms on first, second and third floors in A. Two engines, 30 and 45 horse-power, respectively. Two dynamos, 130 and 180, respectively. I would recommend one or more Babcock fire extinguishers on each floor. Est. about 1873. Average number of inmates 335; servants, 37. Insp. Oct. 7, '87, by Claymiller.		
MILWAUKEE COUNTY POOR HOUSE. A, 3-st. brick; B, 2-st. brick; C, 2-st. brick; D, 2-st. frame; E, 1½-st. frame; 68 rooms. A, sleeping rooms for males on all floors; B, sleeping rooms for females on all floors; C, kitchen and dining room on first floor; female dormitory on second; D, employes' dormitory, females on first and males on second floor; E, sleeping rooms for inmates. Means of escape: A, one stairway from second, one stairway; roof of adjoining building and ladders on outside. Est. 1868. Average number of inmates, 144; servants, 9. Insp. Oct. 10, '87, by Claymiller.		
WEST BEND.		
WASHINGTON HOUSE, 3-st. brick; 26 rooms; 4 outer doors; lower roof adjoining. Est. 1864. Insp. April 10, '88, by Claymiller.	10	3
WOLF'S HOTEL, 3-st. brick; 19 rooms; 3 outer doors; lower roof adjoining. Est. 1872. Insp. April 10, '88, by Claymiller.	4	.....
WEYAUWEGA.		
AMERICAN HOUSE, 2-st. frame; 17 rooms; 5 outer doors. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Moore.	4	2
ENNES HOUSE, 3-st. frame; 41 rooms; 7 outer doors. Est. 1858. Insp. Feb. 14, '88, by Moore.	6	2
Third floor not in use.		
WHITEWATER.		
BOWER HOUSE, 3-st. brick and stone; 39 rooms on two upper floors; 4 outer doors. Est. 1879.	27	9
Ordered fire escape. Insp. July 6, '87, by Moore.		
KINNEY HOUSE, 3-st. brick and frame; 41 rooms; 7 outer doors; balconies across front of frame part. Est. 1850.	15	5
Ordered fire escapes. Insp. July 6, '87, by Moore.		

